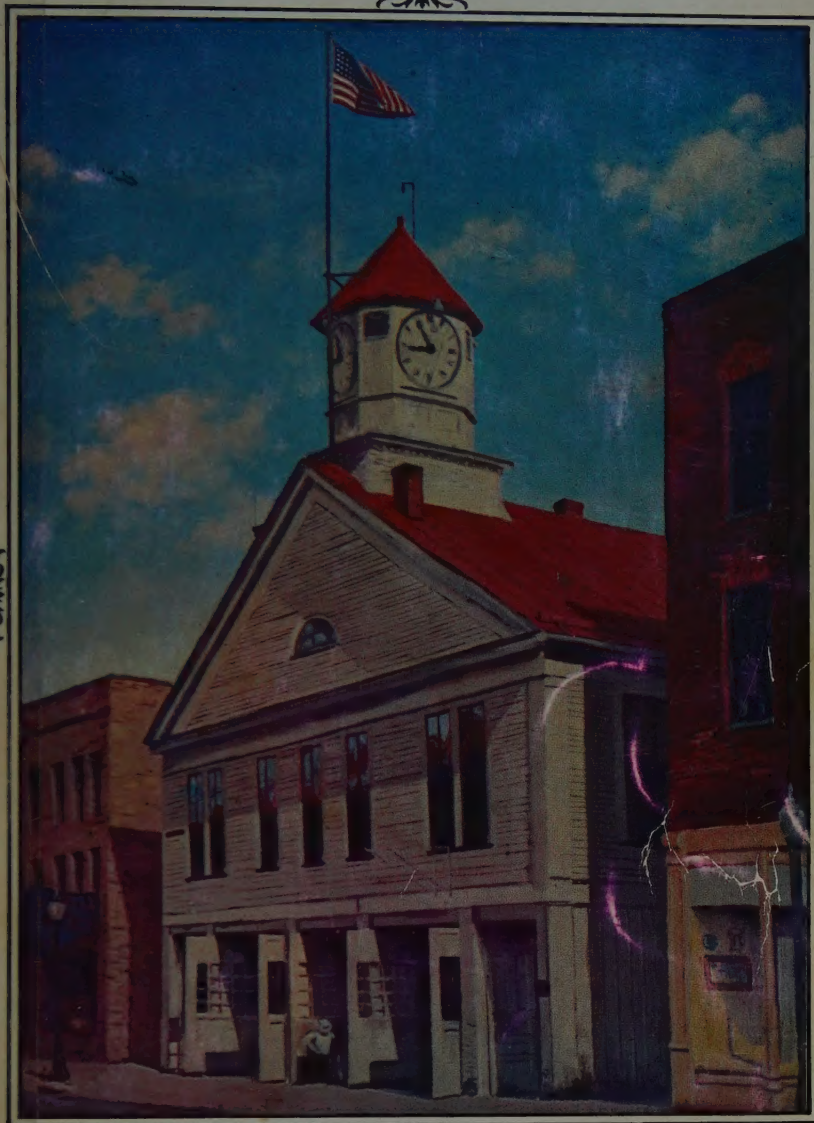




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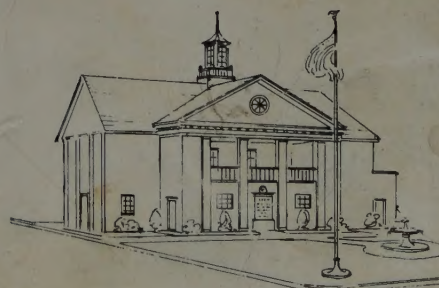


The SALEM STORY



1806 - 1956

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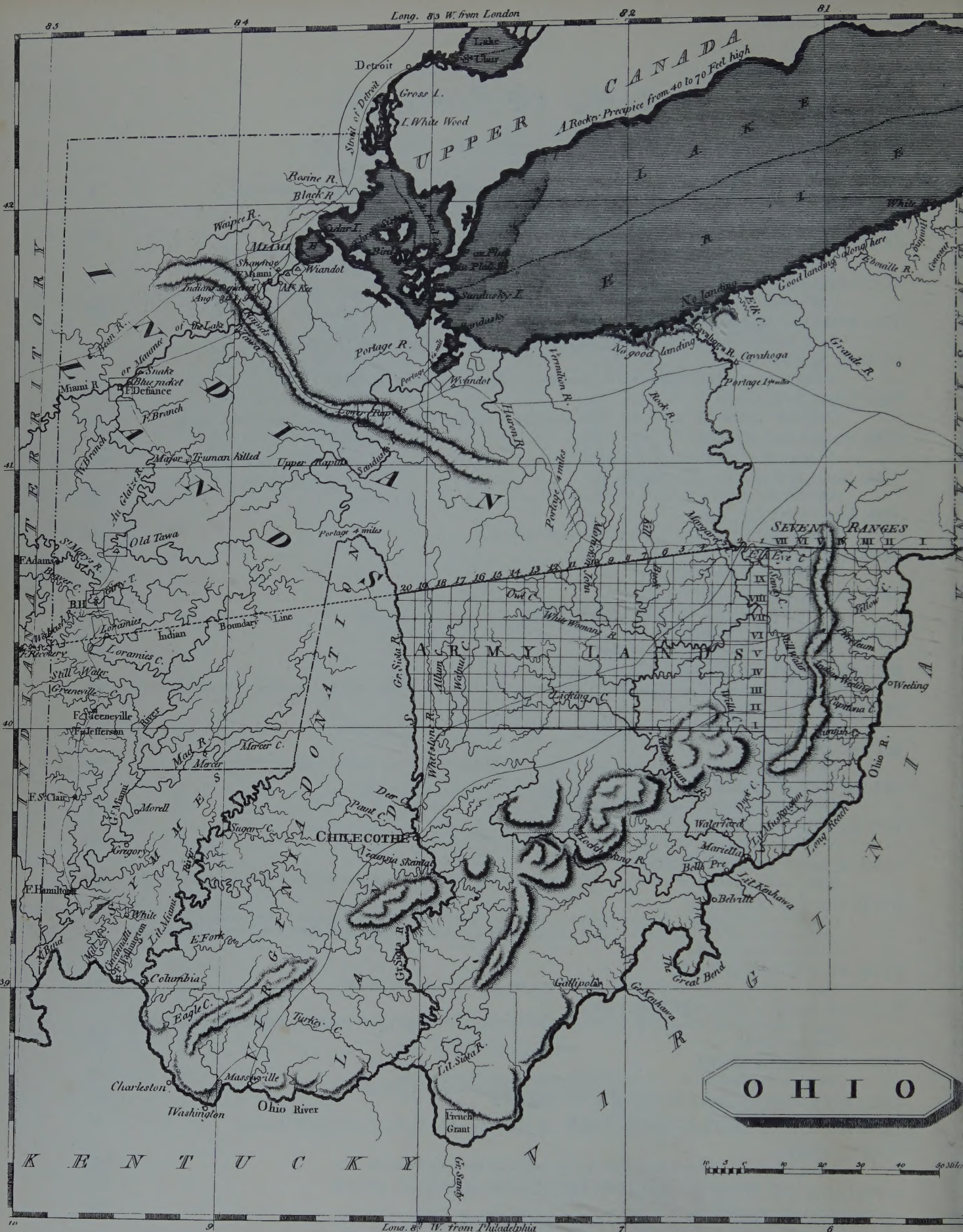
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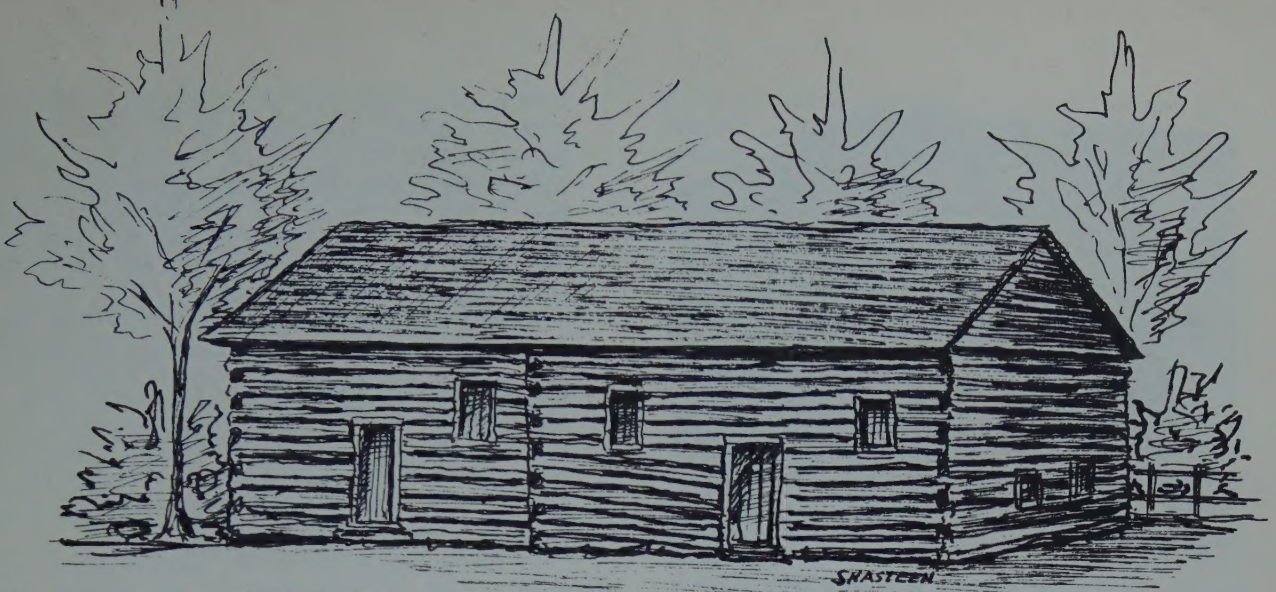
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THE FIRST SEPARATE MAP OF OHIO, MADE IN 1804



THE TRAIL WIDENS

IN THE BEGINNING was the forest. Dark and dense it grew over the wilderness acres of Ohio territory. An Indian trail following that of the Hopewell Mound Builders wound up from Beaver Valley across the hills and streams to the springs at Mill Creek and to the Mahoning River.

The first white men to visit these parts must have followed this old Salt Springs Trail, and made camp at New Lisbon with a few settlers following. Later, explorers pushed on through the shadowy trail to visit the upland section which is now Salem.

First camps, then settlements, grew along the trail at about 20 mile intervals, the distance usually covered in a day's journey. But the trail from New Lisbon to Salem was more difficult, requiring a full day's travel.

The old Salt Springs Trail led out of Lisbon west of Mill Run, directly north to Franklin Square, then climbed the hill and entered Salem via the Franklin Road, where it wound, probably from Broadway through the settlement to the Canfield Road, to Mill Creek and the Mahoning River.

As the early settlers spread out, new trails grew. One was the Old Conestoga Wagon Trail west out of Lisbon (Route 172) to Guilford, and another followed the east side of the Middle Fork of the Little Beaver to Teegarden, crossing the bridge there, and joining the former route somewhere near the Depot Road. From there it circled north to enter Salem at a diagonal route, long since abandoned, but now followed closely by the Ohio Edison power lines.

When the first settlers followed the old trails here, on foot or horseback, the eastern part of Salem's Main Street, from just below the present

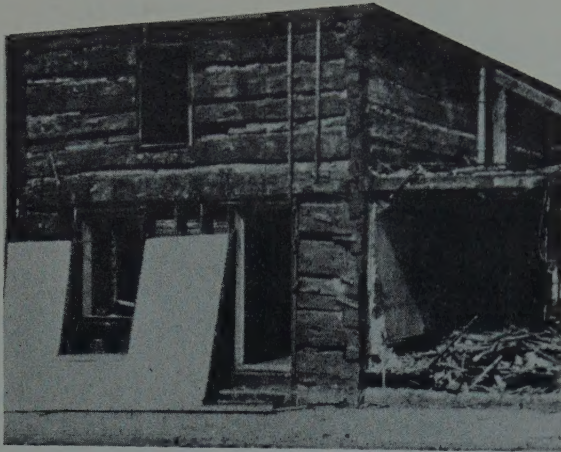
High School to quite a distance out South Lincoln Avenue, was an impassable swamp. It has been related that they trapped beaver at the intersection of Lincoln and State, and this section of town was long called the Valley of Gehenna.

From a spring, about where the present High School stands, a little stream trickled down to this intersection. Another stream, from the vicinity of Ohio Avenue and Franklin, meandered through the alley east of the American Legion Home, joining the first stream at the crossroads. Later two little bridges spanned the streams here which flowed diagonally across the southwest corner to about where Penn and Pershing Streets meet, then through a deep ravine (Street's Hollow) which ran back of the present Methodist Church almost to the present railroad depot.

"Pap's Diary" tells of a day's hard rainstorm in 1864 when the corner of Main and Lisbon Street (South Lincoln) was filled with "bridges, cooper stuff, planks and wood of all conceivable shapes which lay piled there in one common mass."

The swamp, the streams, and the ravine have long since gone, but the intersection of State and Lincoln was low and filled with water in rainy seasons to a much later date. When the Baptist Church was first erected in 1869 on the south-east corner, the site of the new Village Green, a sidewalk made of boards on short piles surrounded it, and the old town joke was that if one wasn't careful, one would be baptized even before one entered the church.

Towns prospered across the Ohio wilderness. The horseback trails widened for the old Conestoga wagons which plowed through the mud, over the stumps and tree roots, carrying pioneer settlers and traders.



THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT ON WEST STATE STREET IN 1806

Ohio had become part of the Northwest Territory in 1787, "the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River." Being established as free territory from which slavery was forever excluded, many Friends saw here an opportunity to escape the social system under which they lived in Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. The losses involved in selling their farms, and the costs and perils of the long journey to the new territory were compensated by the great natural resources, and wonderful fertility of soil in the Ohio Valley. Thus, the trek of Friends to this region began.

Between the years 1786 and 1820 it was necessary to purchase land directly from the government. The land office for this part of the territory was located in Steubenville where the settlers could buy land only in the amount of a "section" (640 acres). One section was frequently too large a tract for one man, so he would buy the land in one name, and subsequently divide and sell it to his friends and neighbors. As an example of land values about 1806, one acre at the intersection of East State and South Ellsworth sold for \$12.00.

In 1803, Ohio was admitted to the Union, the fourth state to join after the formation of the government with its thirteen original colonies. In 1801-02 the first settlers probably encamped here at Salem. They are thought to have been Elisha Schooley and Jacob Painter of Virginia.

Samuel Smith, a New Jersey Friend, was one of the first to settle in this locality. He built his cabin on a plot occupying the southwest corner of what is now North Ellsworth and State Street.

Samuel Davis, another Friend, purchased part of Smith's section, and later bought a section to the east. He built his cabin on the ground just back of the present High School, probably because of the wonderful spring that bubbled in front of his home. This spring has played an important part in Salem's water supply until a few years ago, when the new reservoir was built.

Within the next few years, several families of Friends arrived, including those of Elisha Hunt, Jacob Painter, Jonas Cattell, George Baum, Sr., Israel Gaskill, and Abram Warrington. Indeed, the first Friends' Meeting was held in Salem about 1804, reportedly at the home of Samuel Davis, and the Salem Monthly Meeting was set up in the Ninth Month (September) 1805.

Among other very early settlers here was John Webb with his eleven children, and on the records appear also the names of Wright, Grissel, Galbreath, Test, Pennock, Harris, Schofield, Stanley, Woolman, Yates, French, Reeder, Holloway, Whinery, Townsend, Burson, Fawcett, Stratton, Coppock, Boone and Hise. At first, probably many of these lived outside the village proper, but attended Meetings here.

In 1806, Zadok Street, Sr., already an elderly man, moved to the settlement and bought land from Elisha Hunt. John Straughan (or Strawn) had land adjoining the Street tract, so the two men conceived the idea of starting a town. They platted the village of Salem, giving it the name of the New Jersey town Street had left behind.

Samuel Davis donated two acres on the north side of Main Street as a burying ground, and Israel Gaskill gave two acres on the south side, where the new brick Meeting House was built about 1809. By 1806, Salem's population had climbed to about 100 inhabitants.

The first Meeting House was built of logs at the site of the old town hall in 1804-5. It was here that the first couple were married.

Life in Salem during these first years was very crude, and its residents were frugal from necessity. The usual house was a one-story cabin of unhewn logs, sometimes with a loft reached by a ladder.

The social life was chiefly a "log-rolling" when neighbors gathered to assist another roll his logs in place for constructing a cabin. "Log-rollings" were festive events, with a hearty supper for all as a reward, until the favor could be returned. Clothing, furniture and tools were all made at home.

The first marriage in Salem was that of David Schofield and Rebecca Davis, in 1805. The entire town turned out for the wedding and the wedding feast which followed.

The first white male child born in Salem is said to have been Zadok French, born January 7, 1808; "Pap's Diary" gives the honor to Zadok French, Zadok Street, Jr., and Thomas Webb on separate pages.

The first white female born in Salem is said to have been Mary Johnson, on January 10, 1810. When she was a child, word came to Salem from the family's old home, in Brownsville, Pa., of the serious illness of a relative there, and asking that word be sent on to other relatives living near Marlborough, northwest of Alliance. No roads led to Marlborough, 23 miles away, so, after due consultation, little Mary, then ten years old, was sent on

her uncle's old blind horse to follow the blazed trail through the forest with the message. Apparently Mary thrived on this pioneer existence, for she lived, married Levi Fawcett, a prominent cabinet, or furniture, maker in Salem, living on the corner of Ellsworth and West Second Street. After his death, she became the wife of Daniel Koll, founder of the Victor Stove Works.

If the above birth records are correct, the birth-rate in Salem during the early years must have been very low.

John Street, the son of Zadok, opened the first store in Salem, located on the south side of Main Street, near Ellsworth. This section, in the vicinity of Howard, Pershing, Main, Ellsworth and Green (Second Street), was the oldest part of town. He later built the brick building on the southwest corner of State and Ellsworth which he used for many years.

As settlements grew across the land, the mails followed, and, John Street, having the only store, became the first postmaster. Originally, James Vaughn carried the mail on foot from Lisbon through Salem to Deerfield. Later the mail came via horseback. The mail carrier announced his arrival in Lisbon by blowing a horn, the signal for a gathering, and it is probable that he did the same here. After the increase of newspapers brought greater quantities of mail to the settlements, the rider often led a pack-horse.

Into this primitive environment moved a slow but steady stream of pioneers, the largest number migrating from Pennsylvania and the others chiefly from Virginia, New Jersey and Maryland. It is interesting to note that numerous surnames of the earliest settlers (those arriving before 1830) are still found in Salem in the year 1956.

The following is a partial list of these duplicate surnames, giving the state from which they originated:

Pennsylvania: Barber, Blackburn, Boone, Burns, Cook, Davis, Evans, Hunt, Jennings, Tolerton, Wilson, Thomas, Williams, England, Smith, Spencer, Taylor, Reed.

New Jersey: Ball, Cook, French, Hilliard, Sharp, Stratton, Hise, Bowker, Harmon, Shinn

Virginia: Fawcett, Holloway, Painter, Stanley, Wright, Leach.

Maryland: Bentley, Silver, Zimmerman, Webb.

England: Warrington, Shreve, Stanley (now in Damascus).

Scotland: Campbell.

Ireland: Tollerton.

As the village of Salem grew, artisans and mechanics settled here, as well as millwrights, brick-makers, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, carpenters, hatters, tailors, and shoemakers. These master-workmen set up their businesses or shops, and young people, eager to learn a trade became "bound out" or indentured to the master. These apprentices lived with the master's family, usually for a period of seven years, while learning. The men completing their term of service at the age of 21, and the girls at age of 18. At the expiration of the indenture, the apprentice usually received a new outfit of clothing, a Bible and a set of tools, and from then on had prestige as a workman.

Many of the Friends operated saw-mills. Among those closest to town was that of Jonathan Fawcett, near where the "County Ditch" crosses the Lisbon Road near the railroad tracks, and that of Zadok French, close to a little pond between Howard and Jennings, near Third Street. Within a few years more than twenty saw-mills operated in the vicinity.

One of these must have been operating before 1807, when Nathan Hunt built the first frame house in town, near the present A. M. E. Zion Church. He was assisted by his brother, Stacy. Both being bachelors at the time, they slept in their new house, but boarded at Samuel Davis', where the present High School stands. So dense was the forest between these points, the brothers blazed a path to enable them to find their way home after dark.

Brick kilns must have been set up here soon after the settlement began, since many of the first houses built, after the log cabins, were of brick, and many of the earliest buildings on Main Street were of brick also. But, although there is mention of the early kilns, the first owners identified are William Pidgeon and Howell Hise, both of whom had brick yards in the 1840's.

By 1833, a stage route was established from Wellsville on the Ohio River to Fairport on Lake Erie, and in 1835, a stage route was started from Wellsville to Cleveland. Both routes passed through Salem. Others followed to Alliance, Canton, Wooster and Youngstown.

In places, the forest trails were covered by small trees laid lengthwise to form a corduroy road, but, even in the towns, mud, axle-deep on the wagon wheels, slowed life down for the pioneers.



PAVING OF SOUTH LINCOLN AVENUE ON NOV. 21, 1895



THIS BLACKSMITH SHOP WAS LOCATED AT THE PRESENT SITE OF COY'S GARAGE. DANNY UMSTEAD AND SON AT THE FORGE, ARTHUR FISHER IS SEATED IN CHAIR.

Plank roads extended through various parts of Mahoning County, built by public subscription of funds, material and labor. Often, tolls were charged for their use. A plank road was constructed between Salem and Youngstown in 1851-52, almost coinciding with the arrival of the railroad here. Samuel Scattergood, C. H. Cornwell, Samuel Street, Hill Tolerton, Daniel Koll, Benjamin Hawley and Howell Hise of Salem, and Alexander Pow of Green were among the promoters and investors in this first plank road.

After the arrival of the railroad in Salem, in January 1852, the increase of freight traffic caused the citizens of Salem to construct a plank road from the depot up Street's Hollow to intersect Main Street where Penn does now. This was called Commerce Street. No trace of it remains, even in the memories of Salem's oldest citizens. By the fall of 1853, Main Street could boast a paving of planks from Ellsworth to Penn Street.

Still, travel was not easy. As late as December 15, 1863, Howell Hise, in his diary, speaks of walking to New Lisbon to pay his taxes, (it took him about five hours) and in November 1862, of driving to Franklin Square where he sent his horse back to Salem, and walked the rest of the way to the courthouse to testify in a case. Roads were so bad that most of the townspeople never took their buggies out during the winter season. They walked.

In the summer of 1876, a committee of Salem property holders on Main Street, (J. J. Boone, John C. Whinery, J. Rukenbrod, Mr. Glecker, Robert Hole, and Howell Hise) made arrangements for the first paving of Salem's Main Street.

To make way for this improvement, the old plank road was torn up, but at high cost to some of the workmen. So unhealthy were the old planks that many of the townsfolk working on the culverts and tearing up the road fell ill of typhoid. Both Joel MacMillan and Levi Dole died of the disease during the work.

The street was dug up and filled with gravel a foot deep, then paved with cobblestones from Ellsworth to Chestnut Street (Broadway) in the fall of 1876, and from there to Lundy Street the following spring. Within a few years, Broadway was paved the same way.

Later, brick was used as a pavement between Lundy and Lincoln Avenue, and was considered unbelievably luxurious. Of course, at the end of this short pavement, one dropped off into the mud or dust for the rest of one's drive, but other streets began to be paved soon afterwards.

Residents of Third Street, between Chestnut and Garfield, say that this section of Third Street was the experimental laboratory where the city tried out different types of paving, with all varieties showing as late as the 1930's. Many streets of Salem were paved with brick in the center and cobblestones at the sides, or vice versa, until quite a late date.

Salem's Main Street was resurfaced several times over the next 75 years. In the summer of 1954, however, Main (now State) Street was completely torn up, the street widened, and entirely repaved.

The new State Street opened November 19, 1954, with an hour's roller-skating party for all children. Corso's Wine Shop, which had treated the workmen to cold coke, and the sidewalk superintendents to free seats all summer, now furnished candy suckers to all the youthful celebrants. A street dance at the corner of State and Broadway climaxed the evening.

The blacksmith, in any early settlement, was an important figure. Not only did the blacksmith shoe horses, but he wrought iron parts for wagons, and made and repaired tools for his fellow townsmen.

In early Salem, blacksmith shops were plentiful all over the downtown area.

One of the earliest shops was that of Aaron Hise "just back of the Town Hall." This location was probably later occupied by Detwiler's and then by Arthur Fisher's, and is presently the site of Wilbur Coy's Buick Garage.

In the later 1800's one of the most impressive blacksmith shops in this part of the country was owned by Fred Howell, and located on the present Penn Street in the brick building now occupied by Beall's Battery Service. This blacksmith shop contained six forges which were always busy. The chimneys from these forges were still standing until 1952, when the building was extensively remodeled for its present occupants. Penn Street in those days resembled a scene from a Western movie. A big iron watering trough stood just south of the blacksmith shop, and a long iron hitching rail extended along the entire west side of the street, usually crowded with farm wagons, buggies and drays,

whose horses awaited their turns at the forges. The Salem blacksmiths were reputed masters of their craft, and race-horse owners from a wide area were particular to bring their horses here for shoeing. Four new shoes cost \$1.40 then, about \$8.00 now.

Convenient for these horse owners, was Kay & Foltz' Feed Mill, formerly Stanley's City Mills, on the northwest corner of Penn and Dry Streets (now Pershing). Or, while waiting for his steed's turn at the hands of the blacksmith, some of the owners might drop into the poolroom on the southeast corner of Penn and State (now Endres-Gross Flower Shop) or into Mont Cook's saloon the next door east on Main. But the blacksmith shop itself was a great gathering place for story-telling. Howell later sold his shop to Arthur Fisher and Frank Smith.

Horseshoes for icy weather were made with holes into which metal calks were inserted with sharp downward points to keep the horse from slipping, and these calks had to be constantly replaced. In bad weather all the blacksmiths in town would be busy from 5 A. M. until 9 or 10 at night, keeping the horses' feet in shape.

Salem residents still fondly remember the blacksmith shop of Hoobler on the east side of South Ellsworth, just off Main Street, and of Ed Gibson, just west of the present Legion Home, where schoolboys used to linger on their way from school, and the shop of Alfred Steeves on North Lincoln between Second and Third Streets. While Steeves labored at his forge, an old colored man with white hair and beard used one end of the shop for a "perpetual motion" machine he was trying to invent. The machine had a huge wheel with weights on it, and would work for a while, but was never quite perfected.

Hitching rails, of course, lined all Main Street, as parking meters do today, and the parking problem itself is not new in town. In those days a subject which City Council debated at almost every session, was what to do about the rigs which remained hitched on Broadway or Main Street for the whole day, not only preventing someone else from using the hitching space for a short while, but also, especially in summer, seriously annoying the occupants of apartments along Main Street with the odor from the horses.

The parking problem was somewhat alleviated about 1900, when Robert Cochrane opened his 10c Hitching Barn, which covered almost the entire lot on North Lundy, now owned and occupied by the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Here one could drive right in, and leave one's rig all day, protected from the weather, for just 10c. Sam and Orville Whinery later owned the Hitching Barn. Thomas McFeeley was its last owner.

For further service of the teams in summer, old-timers can remember the huge round iron watering-trough which stood on a pedestal in the very center of Broadway at Pershing.

Some of our oldest residents remember the earliest days of the livery stables when almost none of Salem's residents owned his own horses. Then,

on a Sunday afternoon in the 1880's a man would hire a buggy to take the family for a Sunday ride.

If one wasn't going to visit friends, the favorite ride was out past the present City Hospital to Thickett Hill, where one turned to the right and drove down through Franklin Square to Shelton's Grove and home. Or, if one had plenty of time and the roads were good, one might cross the Lisbon road here and go on as far as Teegarden before returning.

In this earliest era, there was only one closed cab in town. It was hired to meet trains in bad weather, and, for use at funerals, when it always followed the hearse. City guests of Salemites used to joke about our one-cab town. Shortly afterwards, the Brooks family bought a closed cab for their own use, and people seeing it on the streets would often inquire: "Where's the funeral?"

Better livery stables soon appeared, not only to rent carriages, but to board the horses and keep the rigs of the draymen, the express company, the funeral directors, the hotels, racing fanciers, and other residents who did not keep their rigs at home.

Among these later livery stables were Sam MacIntoshes on Dry Street, Louis Noling's, John Post's, Snyder's and Dave Fogg's on North Lundy, and Webber's on North Ellsworth.

One of the most unique stables was the one opened by John Trotter on Main Street in the then new Manila Building. The sign, a gilded horse, hung out over the sidewalk from between two upstairs windows. One entered the livery office at the present location of the Fiesta Shop. The horses here today are delicate ones of china, and repose on glass shelves. In 1900, one walked in over a brick floor, past the cabs and buggies, to the rear, where the stalls were arranged in the form of a huge cartwheel, the horses' heads facing the center. The hay was kept in a loft upstairs, and was pitched through one opening to the hub of the wheel of stalls. The day this livery stable opened, crowds stood in long lines for a chance to inspect the stable. The half-moon windows in the brick walls are the only reminders that this building once housed the fanciest stable of its day.



Trotter's, Webber's, and Fogg's kept many fancy cabs, Fogg having a six-seated one specially for pall-bearers. The services of these livery stables were in great demand for formal occasions. For a big wedding one had to engage a cab weeks in advance, and a gentleman and his lady might have to arrive at the church a full hour early so that the cab driver would have time to call for another fare for the same event.



DRAWING FROM THE ORIGINAL PLANS OF THE TYPE OF ENGINE WHICH FIRST ENTERED SALEM. IT WEIGHED 45,200 POUNDS.

The cab-drivers were truly elegant with cut-away coats and plug hats for these occasions.

During the winter months, aside from the cabs, the dray-men provided popular transportation for sleighing parties with their big horses and drays on runners. One could count on good sleighing weeks in advance then, and engage a dray to carry a group to Lisbon to a dance, to some near-by inn for an oyster supper, or to a maple-sugar camp in sugaring season. It was cold work for the driver on his high seat exposed to wind and weather, but the singing group in back under the hay were snug and warm.

The colorful era of the livery stable ended when Frank Webber purchased the first automobile for use in the taxi business, a red Model-T Ford. In fact, it was No. 48 of all the Model-T's made, and was in use for many years.

One of the most elegant equipages in Salem at the turn of the century was the victoria owned by the Casselberrys. Their driver, Frank Farmer, a big man in cut-away coat and a plug hat, sat on the high front seat and handled a beautifully matched team of horses. Mr. W. D. Casselberry, a very small man, also wore a high silk hat when he went riding. As for Mrs. Casselberry, it was said, with some exaggeration, that the Casselberrys had had to purchase a victoria because she was too large to fit into an ordinary buggy. But she was always very resplendent in a large hat with larger flowing feathers as she rode with queenly dignity in her handsome victoria. They had no children of their own, but Mrs. Casselberry delighted in giving the most elaborate and most frequent parties in town, and she loved entertaining the young people for dinner and dancing. She was Lady Bountiful herself on holidays, remembering not only all her friends with handsome gifts, but driving out to deliver baskets of food and delicacies to everyone whom she felt had been of service to her, even the watchmen at the railroad crossings.

Paul Metzger, who gave the present hotel its name, and who lived on South Lincoln (currently

the residence of Louis Probst) also owned several fancy rigs including a basket-type gig.

Knowing the advantage of a railroad, Salem people were eager to attract one even before tracks ran west of the Alleghenies. They lacked only the means and enterprise, and cooperation of other towns. Lisbon, which might have acted with Salem, was, in the 1830's, interested only in the canal its people were building, and which they felt was the best transportation connection to the Ohio River routes of travel.

Salem, having no natural waterway to exploit, turned to the possibility of obtaining a railroad. In the 1830's, meetings were held to investigate the possibility with Zadoc Street, the Hunts, and John Campbell among those who took an active part. J. J. Brooks made several trips to Columbus to interest the legislature in the venture. Although surveys were made, the financial panic of 1837 caused the railroad project to lie dormant for several years.

In 1845, the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Co. was formed among citizens of several communities in this area, to lay out a route between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Samuel Chessman and Zadok Street being directors of this company, one of its first meetings was held in Salem. However, when the company finally decided to locate the route from Wellsville, through Salineville, Alliance and Ravenna, leaving Salem outside the line, the Salem directors resigned.

For the next two years J. J. Brooks, Samuel Chessman and Zadok Street solicited subscriptions to build a railroad from Pittsburgh via Rochester and New Brighton to Salem, Alliance, Canton and Wooster. In 1848, under the name of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Co., this group, with others, secured charters from both the Ohio and Pennsylvania legislatures for building their railroad, which incorporated much of the preliminary work done by the Salem group earlier. Zadok Street was a director, Samuel Chessman, assistant-treas-

urer, and J. J. Brooks, attorney for the company. Ninety thousand dollars worth of stock was sold to Columbiana and Mahoning County subscribers, but the company sold much of its stock to Pittsburgh manufacturers wanting western outlets for their products.

At the time the railroad route was mapped, there was an Ohio regulation which prevented "the iron horse" from going within ten miles of any county-seat served by a canal. Because of this ruling, the railroad route had to be somewhat extended to avoid Lisbon.

With the railroad now assured, and since the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad had opened a short time before through Alliance, Salem would now have railroad connections, not only to Pittsburgh, Canton and Wooster, but also to Cleveland.

Construction started, working east from Alliance and west from Pittsburgh. On July 4, 1849, the Salem officials attended a large meeting at the Pennsylvania state line to break ground for this great western railroad. The governors of both states were supposedly present for the ceremony.

Salem saw the first bit of construction work on its railroad on June 25, 1850, when grading was begun at John Straughan's farm. It was November 14, 1851, when the whistle of a locomotive was heard for the first time here. Ten days later the tracks reached Salem from Alliance, and the construction locomotive crossed the West State Street road.

The arrival of the first passenger cars was celebrated November 27, 1851, in Salem. Old Salem residents who have heard tales of this from their parents, say that chickens, cows, horses, and other livestock ran terrified from the scene. "Pap's Diary" records that the locomotive was named "The Beaver." In Salem, the cars were jammed with passengers, and an excursion was made to Alliance, with supper at the town hall there, and speeches by the railroad officials including J. J. Brooks of Salem, before the meeting dispersed for the return ride to Salem.

The connection between Salem and Pittsburgh was completed January 6, 1852. As told in "Pap's Diary": "The track layers worked all night and made the connection precisely at twelve o'clock (noon). Two Pittsburgh locomotives were waiting the driving of the last spike, which was no sooner done than all hands jumped aboard and came to Salem at which place they arrived at half past one." The locomotives were named the "Massillon" and the "Alliance."

The first freight from Pittsburgh arrived about two weeks later, January 23. Aside from the transportation advantages of the new railroad, many Salem residents gained additional employment by making tools and railroad car repairs.

That the railroad was busy, is attested by a note on April 13, 1852, that 70 passengers traveled from Salem that day.

When the Ohio State Fair was held in Cleveland in September, 1852, a special excursion was ar-

ranged for Salem people to take the train to Cleveland, see the fair and return the same day. This was considered a most wonderful opportunity.

The following is an account of a regular trip from Cleveland to Salem in 1852: "After breakfast we repaired to the depot; the cars were to leave at nine o'clock; we took our station among the crowd; after waiting until two o'clock the long-looked-for cars arrived. I threw Margaret (his wife) in the moment they arrived and hustled in myself as soon as possible, but too late to obtain a seat; the crowd rushed in at the windows and filled the car to overflowing in less than one minute. We got started at three o'clock, and, after tugging with two engines, we arrived at Alliance about 8 or 9 o'clock, and after a detention of several hours we finally got started and arrived at Salem about midnight."

The Ohio & Pennsylvania pushed the building of its road west to Crestline, where it connected with the Ohio & Indiana Railroad extending to Ft. Wayne, and there joined the Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad extending to Chicago. These three railroads later consolidated, forming one line, the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., later changed to the Pennsylvania Railroad. So, the western lines of that big corporation had their birth in Salem, Ohio.

J. J. Brooks of Salem continued as attorney for the railroad, and later, his son, J. Twing Brooks, served in that capacity.

The original depot was a frame building, such as seen at most small depots on the line even now, with a small brick addition used as living quarters for the attendants. In the 1890's, when J. T. Brooks was vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, he was instrumental in having the old building supplanted by the more impressive depot built of stone which we have today.

It is interesting to note that P. R. R. officials, visiting Salem at a Chamber of Commerce meeting in 1956, immediately noted the stone depot, and their first inquiry was how Salem had rated it. They had not known that their lines west of Pittsburgh were born here!

In the railroad's early days, freight rates were fairly exorbitant, especially on lines like the one through Salem, where there was no competing railroad. By 1880, Salem was a good-sized town of heavy industries like the Buckeye Engine Co., the Deming Co., The Silver Manufacturing Co., and the American Steel & Wire Co. These industries naturally wanted additional freight outlets and freight rates enabling them to compete favorably with their business competitors.

At this time a bill was passed by the Ohio legislature, making it legal for any city to bond itself to build a railroad if there were not two competing lines serving the community.

Salem took advantage of this legislation, and issued \$125,000 in bonds to build the Salem Railroad Co., which laid down seven miles of track between Salem and Washingtonville, thus connecting

with the Erie Railroad. The Salem Railroad opened in 1892, and, besides doing a considerable business hauling coal from numerous small mines along its route, it put Salem industries in a position to bargain for freight rates with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Since, by law, a railroad had to be 30 miles long for its tracks to cross those of another railroad, the terminal for the Salem Railroad was west of the Pennsylvania tracks and did not directly connect.

Heavy dray wagons did a big business in those days, hauling freight from the shops west of the Pennsylvania tracks to the Salem Railroad, and from one depot to the other.

Besides being a freight outlet, this railroad gave the people of Salem access to all the popular picnic grounds in this part of the country. Railroad picnic excursions were popular adventures. At 7 A. M. on excursion mornings, every car on the train would be packed with men, women, and children, parasols and picnic baskets. Excursions would run to Rock Springs at New Castle, or even to Exhibition Park at Conneaut Lake.

To reach Conneaut Lake, the crowd changed cars at Washingtonville, again at Niles, and again a third time before reaching its destination about noon. Often it was 3 A. M. when the weary returning picnickers reached the Salem depot. From there, still carrying the picnic baskets, and by this time sleeping children, they would walk the rest of the way to their homes.

The Salem Railroad was in operation for several years, but around 1900, the city attempted to tax the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay its bonded debt. The Pennsylvania carried the case into court on the plea that the city had no right to build the road. The special legislation under which the venture had originally been put through, was declared unconstitutional, and the Salem Railroad Co. went

into the hands of a receiver. In 1902, it was sold to the Youngstown & Southern Railroad Co., which electrified it, and added tracks, bringing it up South Ellsworth via Franklin to Broadway and Second Street and around the corner to the present bus terminal on North Ellsworth. It operated in this manner until the depression in the 1930's, when it was discontinued. The tracks on Broadway were eventually torn up and donated to the scrap metal drive in World War II, but the tracks on some of the other streets are still visible where the resurfacing, which was poured over them, has worn thin.

A story, in connection with the old Salem Railroad, is told about Atty. Byron (Bide) Ambler, who was president of the Salem Railroad for a time. Mr. Ambler was a tall impressive-looking man, who always wore a white plug hat. At one time, when he was in New York City, he went into the main offices of one of the country's largest railroads and asked for a courtesy pass on their lines, due him as president of another railroad. The New York officers had never heard of the Salem Railroad Co., and, after considerable thumbing through railroad information books, finally found it listed. In proper amazement they turned to Mr. Ambler and exclaimed "You want a pass on our railroad, with lines and branch lines all over the United States? Why, the Salem Railroad is only seven miles long!"

"I know," replied Mr. Ambler, "but it's just as wide as yours." He got the pass.

The Salem Electric Railway Company was organized in 1888. Milton Davis was the chief financial backer and president, with his son, D. L. Davis, succeeding him. Bonds were issued on the stock, and an ordinance was passed by Salem City Council, September 27, 1889, granting this company the right to construct and operate a street railway.

Salem was the second city in the United States to install an electric street railway, Boston being the first. Other cities had horsecars, and even Cleveland had cable cars, but this was the second city to operate electric trolleys with overhead wires. This revolutionary method of transportation had been deemed impractical except on very level ground.

The first car was put in operation May 23, 1890. At that time the entire front page of the Scientific American Magazine was devoted to a picture of the new electric trolley ascending the tremendous hill on Garfield Avenue (North Lincoln) in Salem, Ohio. People from all over the country visited Salem to see for themselves if these cars, were truly practical.

One car-barn occupied the site of the present Public Library, but the power plant and main car-barn for the trolley line were located near the present railroad depot.

The trolley line led from the depot up Depot Street (South Ellsworth) to Main Street, where it turned east and continued out Main Street (East State) as far as Fair. There the lone motorman-conductor got off, turned the trolley connection



THE STATE STREET TROLLEY RUN BY "OT" WHITE, MOTORMAN. SIPE, A REPAIRMAN, STANDS ON THE STEP.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1904 BY D. L. DAVIS, SHOWS THE STARK ELECTRIC TRAIN ALONG THE DAMASCUS ROAD. THE DAVIS HOME IS ON THE LEFT, NEAR THE PRESENT SITE OF BARNETT'S MOTEL.

around, and proceeded back to the depot. During rush hours, when the shops let out, the cars had both a motor-man and a conductor.

A branch line did extend out Fair Street to the entrance of the Fair Grounds, but was used only on special occasions. As well as its regular cars, the company operated summer cars, with their long benches across the entire width of the car, and in summer these would proceed out McKinley Avenue (East State) covered with passengers like a swarm of bees.

The fare was five cents, or six tokens for a quarter, for which one could get a transfer for the trip out Garfield Avenue to Hope Cemetery. The car here called "old Dolly" was smaller than those on the main line, having its four wheels under the very center of the car. The whole thing, including "the skipper" looked exactly like the well-known Toonerville Trolley.

This line was the plaything of all the mischievous boys in town. After dark they delighted in sallying out to pull the trolley line off the wire, or to climb on the back and bounce the car up and down. Many a now dignified Salem citizen, in his youth, soaped the tracks near Third Street so that the trolley shot down the hill like a toboggan. One trick so annoyed the line that a \$10 reward was posted in vain.

Aside from passenger service, the obliging conductor of the trolley served the housewives along the route with special delivery service from any of the down-town stores. One could telephone the Smith Co. for a pint of oysters, which would be entrusted to the conductor, who, upon reaching the given address, would leave his car and passengers while he carried the oysters into some kitchen.

The increasing use of automobiles, of course, spelled doom for the old trolley, and it was discontinued December 9, 1911, although, as an accommodation to Christmas shoppers, cars were run on

Saturday, December 23, to Cowgill's, the florist on Garfield Avenue, and on the main line all day.

After the practicality of electric street railways had been established, interurban trolley systems began branching out all over Ohio, and, on August 18, 1904, the lines of the Stark Electric Railway, extending from Canton and Alliance, reached Salem.

From their terminal on North Ellsworth Avenue, close to Main Street, the tracks ran west, cutting through the crest of Blackburn Hill, and crossing the Pennsylvania tracks and roads leading north from West State Street on a high wooden trestle.

The first day the trolley line opened for business, the crowds of hopeful passengers could not all get on the cars.

This was a popular means of transportation to the Salem Country Club for the younger set until July 16, 1939, when the service was discontinued and the tracks and trestles dismantled.

The forerunner of all present-day motor transportation was, of course, the bicycle. When it first appeared the ambition of every boy and man was to build and ride one. Many of the earliest were homemade, being even more of a fad than the present soap-box derby entries. If a boy could get an old buggy wheel (with iron rim, of course; rubber tires were, as yet, unknown), and an old wheelbarrow wheel for the rear, a few lengths of pipe, and part of an old saddle, he could build himself one of these glorious contrivances.

Later on, Firestone introduced rubber tires for wagons and bicycles, and still later, the "Safety Bicycle" came into use, this later model having both wheels the same size, and was nearer the ground with a straight frame.

Between 1895, and 1906, Salem had one of the largest Bicycle Clubs in the country. The club had headquarters in a second-floor room, first on the north side of Main Street near the Farmers Bank,



SOME OF THE SALEM BICYCLE CLUB MEMBERS WERE LEFT TO RIGHT: STANDING; WALTER BAILIE, 2nd-PERCY TUCKER, 5th-JOHN BUSTARD, 7th-CHARLEY HUNT, 8th-Dr. CHASE AMBLER. SITTING; 2nd-HENRY BLACKBURN, 3rd-WILL CARPENTER, 5th-WALTER FAWCETT.

and later over the present Penney Co., where they planned bicycle races for all the fairs, road races to Alliance or Columbiana and back, as well as bicycle excursions.

Bicycle races were popular events at all fairs, and among the well-known racers of Salem were Jack Steele, Fred Reeves, Walter Fawcett, Firman Gaunt, Jim Lyle and "Big Thunder" Harry Stratton.

Bicycle excursions were, of course, all on dirt roads, and the bicycle club even discussed the possibility of having a six inch or foot wide lane paved between certain points to facilitate bicycle transportation.

The bicycle enthusiasts also participated in what were known as Century Runs. These had national significance in the bicycle world. One received a medal for every century, or hundred miles, he travelled under its auspices, the number of medals one possessed representing one's standing in the bicycle world. Consequently, any spot exactly fifty miles from Salem was a popular trip. Runs were often made to Canal Dover, Orwell, or Darlington and back.

When the motor bicycle came in, many of Salem's bicycle enthusiasts turned to these. In addition to some of the bicycle racers mentioned, Gus Tolerton and Ed Votaw were among the motor-bike's enthusiastic dare-devils, and Prof. W. H. Matthews solicited pupils for his business college via motor-bicycle.

The honor of owning the first automobile in Salem rightfully belongs to D. L. Davis, as attested by an article in the Salem News of July 31, 1900.

Mr. Davis, then acting head of the Salem Electric Lighting Co., built this electrically operated horseless carriage himself, over a 13 month period, at the Lighting Company's plant on Locust Street, and first drove it on Salem streets that July morning with his father as passenger.

Crowds gathered to see the new horseless carriage, and as the car stopped at the Buckeye office, the noon whistles blew. A great throng gathered around and followed the car up Broadway, through Main Street, and out South Lincoln Avenue to Mr. Davis' home, as if it was a circus parade.

A CANDA AUTO-QUADRICYCLE DRIVING ON WEST MAIN STREET IN 1903. MR. C. R. BAKER IS SHOWN IN THE REAR.



Sponsored by
 Hanna & Sons - Studebaker
 Gray Motor Sales - Packard
 Smith Garage, Inc. Chrysler - Plymouth
 Wilber L. Coy & Co., Buick

Sponsored by
 Buckeye Motor Sales
 H. L. Hine Motor Co. - Ford
 Broomall Pontiac Co.
 Zimmerman Auto Sales - Oldsmobile

EARLY ELMORE AUTOMOBILES OWNED BY A. O. SILVER, F. R. POW and W. H. KNISELEY ARE SHOWN. AS BEFITTING A BANKER, MR. POW DROVE WITH HIS TOP UP.



A full report and description of this car appeared in the Scientific American Magazine, August 18, 1900.

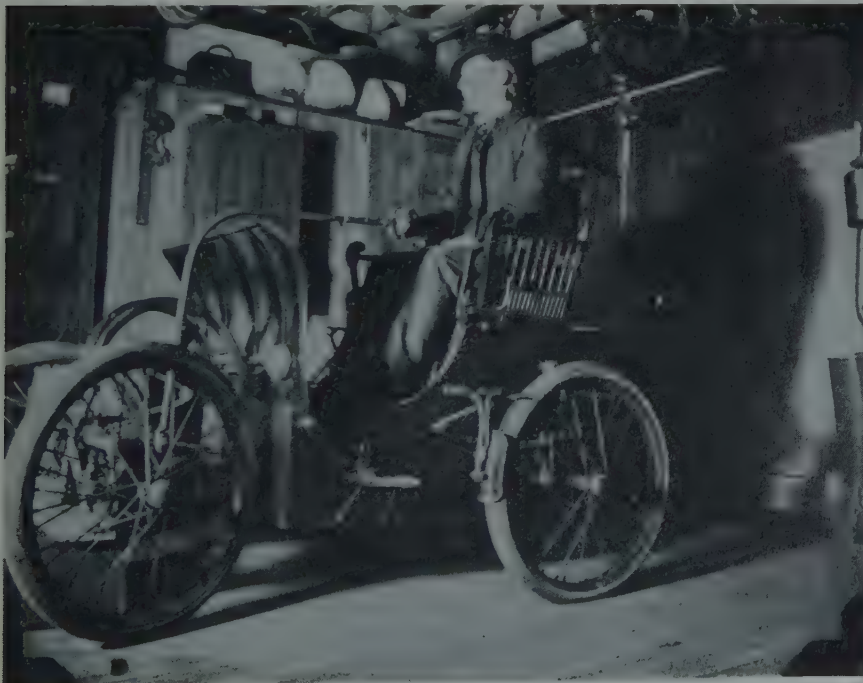
Soon after this, many capable mechanics in Salem, including Mr. Davis, began building automobiles for themselves with gasoline motors.

C. M. Zimmerman built his first car at his home on East State Street, and later built others, which were put on display and sold in Trotter's Cafe, located at the present site of Heddleston's Drug Store. Zimmerman's business grew to such an extent that he opened a car agency with a garage on Dry Street, (Pershing). His sons now operate the Oldsmobile agency on North Lundy.

One winter Dr. E. E. Dyball and two friends built a car in an upstairs room over a down-town confectionery. When spring came, they found that they couldn't get the car out either the door or the windows, so they had to tear the building apart on one side to try their car in traffic.

Salem's earliest automobile agency, and one which has been in continuous operation since 1902, is the W. H. Kniseley Co. at the corner of Howard and Pershing. The company originally sold bicycles, as they do now. In the early days, before they had the Hudson agency, which they have maintained from 1916 until the present, Kniseley's had the agency for the Elmore car. This car was disrespectfully called the Smell-more by its competitors because it operated on two cylinders, and its exhaust spewed considerable raw gas into the air. However, nine Elmores were sold the first year of the agency in Salem, and the car had many proud owners here, among them F. R. Pow, A. O. Silver, Homer Silver, Mrs. W. D. Casselberry, J. B. Barnes, and Atty. Ralph Campbell.

C. R. Baker, "the picture taker," with his studio in a frame building just west of the Anderson Block, corner of State and Ellsworth, sold bicycles, then motor bicycles, and then daringly took the agency



SALEM'S FIRST CAR, AN ELECTRIC, WAS BUILT BY D. L. DAVIS AND WAS FIRST DRIVEN JULY 31, 1900. MR. DAVIS REMODELED THE CAR AFTER THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN. O. E. MELLINGER IS SHOWN AT THE WHEEL.



MR. C. W. ZIMMERMAN IS SHOWN WITH HIS SON, CLIFF ZIMMERMAN, IN HIS GASOLINE AUTO. TAKEN IN 1903, THIS IS ONE OF SEVERAL AUTOS BUILT BY MR. ZIMMERMAN AT HIS HOME ON EAST STATE STREET.

for the new Ford Motor cars. Salem's population was as enthusiastic over Fords as it had been for bicycles. In 1906, for instance, 27 Fords were sold in Salem, whereas only three were sold in Erie, then a city of 60,000.

As the number of car owners increased, automobile "runs," or excursions, became popular. It was safer to make a trip caravan style so that drivers could help each other with the emergencies of mud roads, flat tires, lost routes, and mechanical failures. Each car would be crowded with passengers in dusters and goggles, gauntlet gloves and visored caps or flowing veils, and would proceed in clouds of dust, amidst much honking of horns, operated by squeezing a bulb at one side of the car.

The first "run" from Salem was on August 31, 1908, to New Franklin, nine miles south of Mt. Union. Seven machines took part, drawing lots for positions behind the leader who knew the way. The cars were to have left City Hall at 9 A. M., but, because of a blowout on one machine, there was a delay of half an hour. No trouble was encountered in following the leader; the cloud of dust raised was still flying, long after each car had rounded a corner.

The Ford Dealers Association used to sponsor what they called "Ford Runs." One of the most momentous of these was an early one to such a distant place as Newark, Ohio. Newark spent \$200 to decorate the town in bunting for the event, and

L. A. CALLAHAN AND NEWTON YATES ARE SHOWN IN A QUEEN MOTOR CAR ABOUT 1904-5. THE AUTO WAS RED WITH BRASS TRIM AND SPORTED A "RUMBLE SEAT."



to have bands out to meet the Fords as they chugged into town from all parts of Ohio with pennants streaming out the back, proclaiming the towns from which they came. The streets were lined with sight-seers who could see the dust for over a mile behind each caravan.

The Salem delegation won first prize for having the largest number of Fords in their caravan, which drove out to, and even upon Newark's famed Serpent Mound to picnic before returning home.

Dependability was not a strong point on any of these early cars. Nevertheless, Sunday afternoon was a popular time for owners to take their cars out McKinley Avenue to the end of the pavement at the City Hospital, turn around and drive out Highland to the end of the pavement by Sharp's residence, then back and out South Lincoln and back, and perhaps a short distance out North Ellsworth, before driving home. Then the owner would spend the rest of the week tinkering with the car to get it in shape for another spin the following Sunday.

For many years tours out of town often resulted in being stranded in Deerfield or Alliance, and having to spend the night until help could be summoned.

Gasoline stations now sprout on almost any convenient street corner, but in the early days of Salem's automobile history one could purchase gasoline only at a lone place near the depot, and most men repaired their own cars with advice from the car salesman.

The electric motor car remained popular with many Salem residents for years afterwards. Even in the 1920's one saw electrics operated by W. H.

Mullins, Mrs. Herbert Sharp, Dr. Della Walker, who always wore white canvas gloves, and several others.

Mrs. Jacob Ambler often drove her electric as far as Youngstown. She had the distance figured so that she could exactly make the trip and return before the battery went dead if she cut every corner very closely, keeping to the very inside of the road all the way. Often, however, the exigencies of the road caused her to run out of current near Hope Cemetery on the return trip.

The "electrics" now are but a nostalgic memory of yesterday. But with the improvement of the gasoline powered automobile, cars became more and more popular, until today they seem to be almost a necessity of life and giving employment to many Salem people. Salem's present car dealers are almost all firms of many years standing in the community. Since 1922, for example, J. G. (Joe) Smith of the Smith Garage has been selling Chrysler cars, making him the oldest franchised Chrysler dealer in the country.

Who could have guessed, back in 1900 when Mr. Davis drove Salem's first automobile up Broadway, that in a brief 56 years, the same street would be lined with big gasoline stations and car dealers, such as the H. I. Hine Motor Company, or the Buckeye Motor Sales? Or that the plodding horse and buggy town of 1900 would be such a rumble and bustle of mechanized transportation, as we see at present, requiring scores of repair garages, car dealers and automobile parts stores. Undoubtedly Mr. Davis, were he here today, could say, "I told you so!"





SALEM O.

MAIN STREET

- then and now -

SALEM began in the vicinity of Howard Street, Ellsworth Avenue, Pershing and East State Street. The first settler is thought to be Elisha Schooley, who came from Virginia and settled in the southwest corner of the future village in 1801. Near the corner of Ellsworth and State, diagonally opposite our old City Hall, John Street built Salem's first store which also housed the first post office. The original buildings were made of logs, and looking east from this little settlement one could see only the dense forest, stretching on and on. It was a day's trip to Damascus for the early Quakers. And at the corner where Lincoln and State now join, a large beaver dam outnumbered the early village in population. At a later date, a sign was posted in this spot, indicating that Salem was one-quarter mile to the west.

The town gradually stretched eastward and, after spreading down Broadway, eventually reached old Lisbon Street (Lincoln Avenue). Residences lined the street on both sides, some with their places of business attached, and a plank road later covered the mud as far east as Lundy Street.

Later, when the Farquhar House became a booming commercial hotel, a plank road was built down Commerce Street to the railroad station, and the planks on Main Street were replaced by cobblestones to Lundy.

Money was a scarce commodity to the early settlers, and the merchants took their pay in produce or manufactured goods, shipping these to the eastern markets, and receiving merchandise in re-

turn. When we read in "Pap's Diary" that a farmer brought in a large quantity of bacon, we can understand that this was to pay his store bill, and when the merchant had sold this produce he would eventually balance his books with his local customer. "Pap's Diary" mentions that he had settled his account with Zadok Street in 1857, for the first time in eleven years, that each account ran to about \$1,000, with him owing Street only seven dollars. Zadok Street, like other merchants, priced his goods in three ways—cash price, produce price, and credit (a rare thing) which was the highest price.

In 150 years of Salem's merchandising history, many locations have changed, and many stores and many names have come and gone.

The shop which has remained the longest time is MacMillan's Bookstore, started by Joel MacMillan in 1859, a few feet east of its present location. In 1873, the frame building was torn down, and he erected the present brick building of three units, the Trinity Block. His friend, Howell Hise, who helped build it, recorded in his Diary that Joel's store had a "charming front," and that at its opening an oyster supper was served to the town council, which had vacated an alley on which six feet of the east part of the building was constructed. At the death of Joel MacMillan, his son, Ernest, carried on the business for a time, and then Joel's daughter, Miss Alice MacMillan took it over until her death. The shop is still carried on in the same tradition by its present owner, Miss MacMillan's



long-time friend and faithful clerk, Miss Ora Vincent.

For a picture of Salem in 1889, as long ago as any present Salemite can remember, we quote a personal letter, written by Mary Bonsall McConnell to her cousin, Mary Lee Boyle.

"There are many who have made money, and many who went from Salem to become famous. But many, more truly great in their influence for loving kindness, lived quietly in the dear old home town. One of these was Miss Rebecca Lee; Aunt Becka to many of us.

"It was at her home where I met Mark Hanna. He said, 'I never come near Salem but I take time off to see my beloved little school teacher.' Later, I heard him give a speech, and in it he said, 'If I ever do anything worthy, if there is any good in me, I owe it to the little school-teacher of my boyhood, Miss Rebecca Lee.'

"Some of the happiest days of my life were spent in her home. One Saturday my sister and I came to spend the night with her. Her home was the little house on Garfield Avenue (now North Lincoln), since torn down and replaced by the beautiful new Salem News building. After a supper of waffles, made on the waffle iron over a hundred years old, we went with Aunt Becka on what, I learned years later, was her regular way of spending Saturday evening. We walked down Garfield to Main Street, turned west to the Grand Opera House, there we crossed over to visit a spell with Aunt Becka's sister, Mrs. Schaffer. We had not walked on the south side of Main Street because 'a lady never walked past a saloon.'

"We stayed at Mrs. Shaffer's about a half hour, sitting in the dark, so the two older persons could look out the window at the people passing by. There were no street lights then, but all the stores were lighted. The road was unpaved, and there were no street car tracks. For about a half block, between Lundy Street and Broadway, the road was paved with cobblestones. All along both sides of the road were iron railings used for hitching the horses. On Saturday night these were full with the farmers' horses and wagons. The sidewalks were full of people, old and young, visiting, gay.

"We left Shaffer's and walked slowly, stopping every few steps so Aunt Becka could visit with friends. We passed Hawkins Drug Store where the colorful wooden Indian stood guard. Dr. Rush's office and home, past the gloomy store, dark and closed where spices and tea were sold, turned here onto Broadway, peeped in W. J. McConnell's Dry Goods Store. The quiet elegance of the store was very impressive, and the rolls and rolls of carpet standing on end had a delicious odor of rich velvety deepness for lovely homes. We crossed the street before we got to the corner of Dry Street to avoid the saloon on the corner. On back we walked, stopping to visit. We passed Chisholm's Bakery with its window of fresh bread and mouth-watering cream-puffs, on past Crumrine's Hardware Store and Bolger and French's Drug Store which meant medicine to us.

"We walked on the north side of Main Street on our return. There was Dobbin's Grocery Store with the men sitting in the back of the store, settling the affairs of Town, State and Nation. In the front of the store were farmers and their wives buying staples to carry them another week or so.

"The climax of the evening for us was when we arrived at the DeRhodes Millinery Store. In the back of the store were the DeRhodes sisters making hats while they visited with their friends. My sister and I loved it here for they had a big parrot who could talk.

"From here we went back to Aunt Becka's home and, when we were ready for bed, we climbed onto a chair, jumped up and into the feather bed, sinking down lusciously for a good night's rest. We felt we had stayed up until 'almost midnight.' In reality, it was not quite nine o'clock.

Perhaps we should follow Aunt Becka and the children down Garfield, originally Canfield Street, (now North Lincoln) to Main Street on their walk, and note what they didn't see, and what other old residents remember, and what they would see now.

The west side of Garfield, from Second Street nearly to Main Street, where the Salem News building and Roy W. Harris & Son's printing establishment now stands, was, in earlier days, a picnic grove and many of the notable anti-slavery



VIEW OF MAIN STREET IN 1910
LOOKING WESTWARD FROM
LINCOLN AVENUE.

STARTING AT THE PRESENT
SITE OF THE POST OFFICE:
BONNEL'S DRUG STORE, WAH
KEE'S LAUNDRY, WM. ALLEN
RESIDENCE, WILLIAM ECKSTEIN
RESIDENCE, OLD SALEM NEWS
BUILDING, WILLIAM ALLEN FISH
MARKET, HILDEBRAND'S SAL-
OON, HARMON'S BARBER SHOP.

and political meetings held there were mentioned in Salem's early history.

Looking across the street, the northeast corner of Garfield and Main has seen a considerable assortment of industry. It was originally a cultivated field but about 1850, Dr. John Cope, a physician of good repute, conceived the idea that cold water was a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the human body. With this view, he built a frame building on this corner, and conducted water from the spring on the Benjamin Hawley property (location of the present High School). He fitted up his building with bathing and other necessary requirements, but water failed as a panacea for all ills, and the enterprise came to an end.

The building was converted into a chair and cabinet-maker's shop by Charles E. Davis, who also operated a grocery store. This building was later dismantled, and the Salem Roller Skating Rink built here, which later became an annex to the Barckhoff Organ Co. Just before the turn of the century, J. T. Brooks purchased the site and erected the present Pioneer Building. Here the A. W. Jones Dry Goods Company occupied the ground floor, while upstairs the Calumet Club, the Y. M. C. A. and later the Elks had rooms. At one time the Salem Public Library was located in the east end of the building, having made its start in the Guerny Block under the sponsorship of the Monday Night Club.

Later, W. S. Arbaugh moved his furniture store to the east end of this building and kept his undertaking establishment in the little building next door, now occupied by the Columbiana County Motor Club.

In 1912, A. W. Jones sold his business to R. S. McCulloch, who operated in that location until

1922, when he bought the building which he now occupies, and W. S. Arbaugh expanded his furniture business to occupy all the ground floor space.

On the northwest corner of Garfield and Main, originally the site of Samuel Schofield's blacksmith shop, stood Bonnell's Drug Store. Its sign, a gilt mortar and pestle, was mounted on a pole at the curb. Next was Wah Kee's Laundry. The boys all remember Wah Kee, and apologize, shamefacedly now, for pranks played there. Then came William Allen's residence.

These buildings were purchased by the U. S. Government in 1914, and the present Post Office was erected here.

The residence of William Eckstein came next. His son, Winfield, later opened a ladies' millinery store in the front of the house; a Mrs. Bowser later operated it. The Salem Electric Lighting Company opened its first uptown office here in 1914; the Grove Electric Co. followed them. This is now Pete's TV Center.

The Salem Label Co. building stands next, built in 1901, and remembered today as the old Salem News Building. It is now occupied by Gus Gunius, who operates The Salem Shoe Repair Shop, previously located a few doors west.

Next came Bill Allen's Fish Market and Restaurant (noted for its oysters on the half shell) which became Elmer Kesselmir's Grocery, the Ohio State Employment office followed and now the Ohio Grill stands here operated by Christian Nyktas, who erected this new building after tearing down the old Ohio Restaurant one door west.

The barber shop of C. A. Heckart stood next and then Jacob Hildebrand's saloon. Salem voted

"Dry" in the fall election of 1908, and Salem saloons disappeared until the repeal of National Prohibition in 1933.

Today a vacant lot opposite Penn Street is all that is left of the old Farquhar House, which became the American House when John Dellenbaugh took over the proprietorship and later it was the Colonial Hotel.

The Grand Opera House stood next. Its elegant splendor of 1890 has dimmed somewhat, but can still remind us of the entertainments Salem people have enjoyed during the city's lifetime.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is recorded, as the first formal entertainment provided for Salem's citizens, and was enacted at the Town Hall in 1850, just before the building was completed.

The Grand Opera House, built in 1889, by Joseph Greiner and Ira Brainard, was the luxurious successor to the Concert Hall. This was erected on the original site of Aaron Hise's residence and blacksmith shop. The Opera House was leased by Sherman Atchison and Frank Y. Allen, who booked traveling stock companies and shows out of New York City, and some of the programs of entertainment provided here would do credit to any city theatre.

Sousa's Band appeared here once. On Christmas Day, 1911, the Yale Dramatic Club appeared. "The society event of the season" and "just a bunch of pretty good amateurs" were two of the comments. However, one of the actors, by the name of Monty Woolley, went on to noteworthy success.

At one time Edmund Keene, the great Shakespearian actor, presented Richard III here. This role Keene had made famous, but one Salemite remembers it because the stage was too small, or the

scenery set in too close, to allow Richard III to pace adequately back and forth in his desperation, as he cried, "My horse! My horse! My kingdom for a horse!" As a result, Richard III, striding from one side of the stage to the other, clasped one hand to his anguished forehead, and with the other arm out-stretched before him, shoved the cardboard trees farther back into the wings at every turn he made.

The Opera House was the largest auditorium, outside of the churches, in town, so it was used for visiting speakers to the Business Association, and also for local benefit shows, The Home for Aged Ladies being a popular beneficiary for many a home talent music festival.



When motion pictures first arrived, a Mr. Howe rented the Opera House for weekly features, and, as Opera Houses become outmoded in smaller towns, the magnificent opulence of our Opera House became the Grand Theatre. Now, Saturday afternoon cowboys line up here for jostling admission, where once tall silk hats and delicate fans clasped in kid gloved hands crowded the entrance, and long silken skirts swished down the carpeted aisles, as the violins tuned.

The popularity of the movies brought other movie houses to town. There was the Star. The sign, a large gilt star, stood on a pole at the curb. This "nickelodean" (tickets were 5c) was operated by Frank Y. Allen; Mrs. Allen played the piano, and Clyde Chain, later of Vogel's Minstrels and Hy Henry's Minstrels, sang "Illustrated Songs."

When Allen owned this theatre, our present County Engineer, Charles O. Snyder, then a boy,



STATE STREET IN 1936 LOOKING WEST FROM LINCOLN AVENUE





DEDICATION OF THE NEW POST
OFFICE IN 1914.

was employed there, his chief duty being to wind the Edison Phonograph which was connected by a long tube to the large Morning Glory horn on the outside of the theatre. There were two shows each night, and at the end of the first show, Mr. Allen walked out on the stage (a runway about two feet wide in front of the screen), and recited "That concludes the first performance. Those coming in late may remain for the next." One evening Mr. Allen was away, and Snyder was told to make this important announcement. He walked out in the full glare of the footlights, and got as far as the word "performance" when he was overcome by stage-fright. His knees buckled, and he fell over the piano below him, almost knocking Mrs. Allen from the piano stool. The Royal, though a very small theatre, was a favorite Saturday afternoon rendezvous for the small fry following the exciting movie serials.

At one time there was a small Family Theatre located where Jackson's Dairyvale now stands, which often held "amateur nights" and at one time, another Nickelodean owned by Hiram Beardmore,

father of the present postmaster, was located just east of the old Farmers Bank. Mrs. Emma Howard Tibbs sang the "Illustrated Songs" here.

The State Theatre, newly modern, was opened about 1925, and kept continually up-to-date since. It was originally operated by Virgil Rakestraw, and later sold to Mr. N. I. Walken, who now operates both the State and the Grand.

Before "talking movies" came in, the State had a modern organ, designed especially for movie houses, far superior to the old piano accompaniments. In this era, when the films and posters were delivered to a theatre, a "sound track" was sent also, which was a printed list of the titles of music to be played, and how many minutes of each to fit the picture. J. Donald Strawn, with real ability, played the organ at the State Theatre during part of the evening shows, although when some business appointment interfered (he was part owner of a radio store) or if he grew tired of seeing the picture for the third time, he might leave the organ while the picture was running, so that the noise of battle,

CENTENNIAL VIEW OF MAIN STREET WITH
BANANAS HUNG ON POLE IN FRONT OF BOVA'S
FRUIT MARKET.



{ Sponsored by
McArtor Floral Co.
Theiss' Flowers
Paul and George Service
Paulin and Shook Sunoco Service Station }

{ Sponsored by
Salem Style Shop
Stones Stores
S. S. Kresge Co.
Dean's Jewelers }

THE JACOB HEATON RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET. FORMERLY A STATION ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, IT BECAME SONNEDECKER'S JEWELRY STORE AND IS NOW MOORE'S VARIETY STORE.



or stampeding horses, or even the musical trills of a waterfall would be left to the audience's imagination.

No longer must we depend on the talents of a local accompanist. Even when an old silent film is shown on our T. V. set now, we have music and sound effects. But the thrill of being ten again, with a nickel in your fist, as you stood in line to see the Keystone Cops and "The Perils of Pauline" cannot be recaptured.

Most people remember when the Post Office occupied the ground floor to the west of the Grand Opera House. After the Post Office building was erected in 1914, their space was occupied by Jack Hendricks for an ice-cream parlor and candy business. He was succeeded by Kerr & Miller's, and then John Cape's confectionaries. During the 1920's, Mrs. Joseph Reese had a restaurant here for a short time, and her superb home-cooking crowded the place with lunch-hour patrons. At a later date this was the location of the State Liquor Store. After that store moved to its present location on Penn Street, the space was occupied by Lou Groza Dry Cleaners.

In 1890 across the alley, west of the Grand Opera building, stood the residence of Aaron Walton and his store, The Checkered Front. The residence was later the grocery of Ed McCarty, who used the Checkered Front, symbol of Purina Feeds, to advertise his store, not always at this location. This was later A. D. McFerran's Electric Co., and is now Weir's Wall Paper & Paint Store.

Walton's Store was later the Quass Harness Shop, Mrs. Vesta Grove's Millinery, and still later, Treat's Drug Store. It is now Shields' Dress Shop.

The narrow front of the next building originally extended far to the back. Then a frame house, the very early residence of Richard Fawcett, stood here. In 1890, the property was owned by Jules Pickett who had his jewelry store here. He tore down the building and erected the present Pickett Block, now occupied by Fish Dry Cleaners.

The Home Savings & Loan Co. building is located on the site of John Stanley's first woolen mill, which burned in 1827. The charred remains stood for many years until Pickett's Hotel, a long low frame building was erected here. The old hotel was later divided into stores, and occupied at different times by various tenants, the last ones being Blockinger's Tailor Shop, Younger Bros. Barbershop, and Bova's Fruit Store.

In 1926 the old hotel was torn down, and the present modern bank building erected with the Western Union office and the Home Savings & Loan Bank on the first floor, and the Ohio Mutual Insurance Co. offices on the second floor.

The Quaker Pastry Shop, which moved from South Lundy to this location last year, was, in 1890, the location of the City Bakery, operated by Mrs. D. S. Harris.

Earlier this was the ultra-fashionable dressmaking shop of Miss Pauline Test with her little apprentice, Miss Ida Bean. This was one of at least twelve dressmaking establishments in the town which flourished during a day when ready to wear was of an inferior quality.

The present brick business building has been occupied by the Kroger Co., the Kirkbride Appliance Co., who leased the rear of their store to the Fiesta Shop, when the latter first moved down-town, and later the Williams Appliance Co. Clyde Williams Insurance Agency is upstairs.

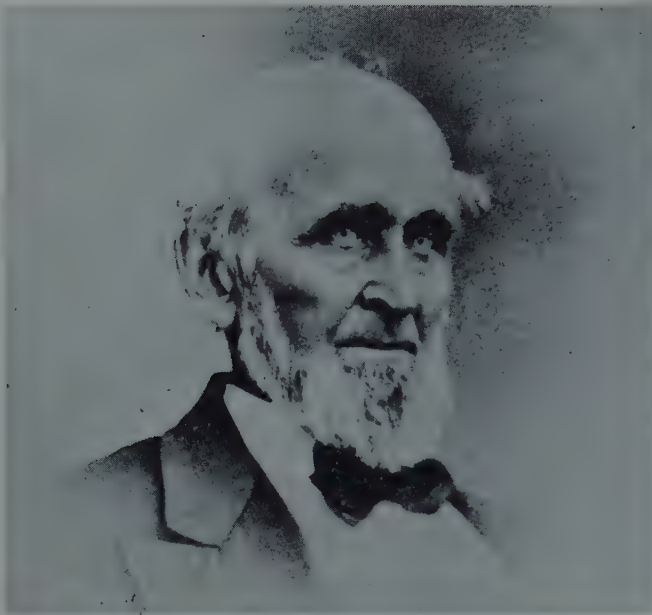
One of the oldest houses in Salem, built by John Stanley before 1830, stands next. Jacob Heaton purchased this in 1843, and, for a while, operated a general store, his genial manners and proficiency in the German language making him a formidable rival to the older merchants. He eventually engaged in the insurance business, continued by his son and grandson, Rollin Heaton, who formed the firm of Heaton & Stratton in 1918, with Mr. Ed Stratton. The latter bought out the business in 1945. Another son of Jacob Heaton, William, left Salem, and for years was president of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

*Sponsored by
Hansells
Windram Florist
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19

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Glenn Oesch Standard Oil Distributor
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Mary S. Brian Real Estate*



JACOB HEATON
BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA 1809
DIED IN SALEM 1888

MR. HEATON CAME TO SALEM IN 1831 AND WORKED AT THE CARPENTER TRADE. HE WAS ALSO A SCHOOL TEACHER FOR A SHORT TIME, STARTED A STORE ON MAIN STREET AND THEN LATER ENGAGED IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Jacob Heaton was very active in the anti-slavery movement, and his house and barn were frequent hiding places for the fugitives.

The building was sold in 1905 to Joe Bova, who had a fruit market here for many years before the building was purchased by S. F. Sonnedecker for his jewelry store, recently discontinued. Moore's Busy Store now occupies the building.

The present Ash Hat Store was the China Store, part of Fawcett's Bargain Store. Here was the first 5 & 10c store known to Salem. Fawcett's Bargain Store originally occupied the next location. W. G. Fawcett, a Quaker, started his business in a tin-shop at the rear of his dwelling, making his stock of pails, coffee-pots and pans by night and selling them by day. He gradually increased his business to include everything for the home. As his business grew, he established one of the first known chain of stores, with outlets in Leetonia, Canfield, Niles and Warren. The last addition to his varieties were pianos, sheet music, and the first Edison phonographs and records sold in Salem.

After his death, his daughters continued the 5 & 10c store and the music business in the Ash Hat Store location. The main part of his store was taken over in 1926 by Hansell's Ladies Ready-to-Wear, until they moved to their present location, and this room was incorporated into the enlarged G. C. Murphy Co.

Hayes Dry Goods Store was long associated with the corner location. The retirement of Mr. Albert Hayes in 1915, terminated an 80-year old mercantile business which began in 1835, when Isaac Wilson and Jehu Fawcett set up business in a frame building at the present site of the Metzger Hotel.

Fawcett subsequently took over the entire business and erected the building on the northeast corner of Lundy for his store, with the sign of the

spinning wheel hung in front. Since Fawcett took in considerable farm produce in exchange for his merchandise, he had a large smoke-house just north of the store, where he prepared the meats for shipment to the eastern markets.

One night, when he had about 75,000 pounds of bacon in the smoke-house, the building caught fire, and became an inferno, causing the fat to drip from the meat, and, in its liquid state it ran down the road to Main Street, and then down towards Penn Street. Seeing the reflection of the fire, men came rushing, wading through what they thought was water to reach the scene. Only upon arriving home late did they discover they had waded through melted lard.

In later years, Fawcett's son-in-law, C. I. Hayes, and the latter's son, Albert, in turn, took over the store, specializing in dry goods instead of general merchandise, and changing the name to Hayes Dry Goods Co. Their square-dealing and far-sighted importations popularized the slogan "Hayes for Linens" throughout this shopping area.

The Hayes family were Quakers, and lived in a long low house around the corner on North Lundy, attached to the store. This residence was torn down, and the building considerably enlarged after the location was taken over by its present occupants the G. C. Murphy Co.

Mr. Byron Maxson has been manager of the store since 1927. The store, one of 303 in the Murphy chain, began in Salem in 1922.

McBane-McArtor's Drug Store, on the northwest corner of Lundy and Main, was occupied in 1890 by M. Weinberg's Notion Store. Later, Homer Boyle opened a cigar store here which was followed by the confectionery of Christ Balouri, and later of Peter Kasematis.

L. H. Dobbins Grocery was where the State Theatre now stands, an L-shaped store with a side

entrance on Lundy at the present theatre exit. Like most other grocery stores, in the holiday season especially, Dobbins carried a large selection of lovely china, and it is surprising that Aunt Becka's little girls did not notice Dobbins' beautiful big cat carefully picking her way among the delicate Haviland oyster plates and forget-me-not sprigged chocolate sets on the counter.

The bank of H. Greiner & Son stood next. For many years thereafter it was the News Agency of C. S. Chisholm, and is now the A. V. Fisher News Agency.

From here west, in the earliest days, were the one-story frame buildings of Anthony Taylor's plow shop, J. J. Brooks' first law office and the tailoring shop of Joseph Goulbourn.

In 1890 the DeRhodes and Deeny Millinery Store was next west of Greiner's Bank.

Mrs. Adelaide DeRhodes and her sister, Mrs. Deeny, purchased the millinery shop of the Misses Linnie and Nannie Bell in 1881, and operated here for several years before Mrs. DeRhodes and her daughter, Mabel, later Mrs. John Doult, moved to the latter's present location.

Mabel Doult is the fourth generation of milliners in her family (only the latter two being in business in Salem), and the millinery business was considerably more involved before the present day. Today we buy hats requiring little alteration, but, in the early days, the millinery shops blocked the hats before trimming them with their flowers, feathers, veils and ribbons. Trimmers earned \$3.00 per week, but apprentices had to work three weeks in the spring and three in the fall to learn the trade, for which they gratefully received only a new season's hat.

Salem women still stop in to visit at the shop now, as they did in 1890, and aside from the parrot who lived here, there were always Mabel's lovely hats.

The old location of DeRhodes & Deeny's Millinery became Art's Jewelry and is now Dean's Jewelry.

Lease Bros. Bakery & Confectionery stood next. C. Fred Lease was in charge of the shop, and W. Eugene Lease the bakery. The shop and bakery were on the street floor, and the ice-cream parlor on the second. One of the specialties of the confectionery was called "Clear Toys," which we would call lolly-pops, made of hard transparent colored candy, molded in the shape of a chicken, or a rabbit, or a violin. Lease Brothers also maintained a bakery wagon, which made the rounds of the town, while the driver rang a large hand-bell to announce his approach.

This is now the west part of the Bahm Building, and is occupied by Bahm's Men & Boys' Clothing Store.

Frank DeRhodes had a Drug Store at the next location. M. L. Young's Insurance Agency was upstairs; this was later the Young & Brian Co. Frank Eckstein's Haberdashery succeeded DeRhodes, and it is the present location of A. I. D. Loans.

John H. Cowan's Tailor Shop stood next. The Western Union office succeeded Cowan's. This is now Gray's Auto Store.

The Old Reliable Harness Shop, operated by Frank Knowles, and then by John Doult stood next. Bennett's Drug Store, dispensing, among other things, wonderful chocolate sodas, took the space which is now Walker's Shoe Store.



MISS TEST'S DRESSMAKING SHOP, THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN NEAR JACOB HEATON'S HOUSE. SHOWN LEFT TO RIGHT ARE (1) ANNA McKELVEY, (4) MISS IDA BEAN AND (5) MISS TEST.

Sponsored by
Mable Doult Millinery
Coccia's Market
R. W. Hack and Son

Chester E. Kridler, Real Estate and Insurance

Sponsored by
Jan Kay Shop
A. C. Bartholomew Co.
Salem Window Cleaning Co.
The Sarbin Co.

The next location has been a men's clothing store for as long as its history can be traced. It was Guy Bros. in 1884, and later was J. Atchison & Son until they moved to the south side of Main Street. Until 1916, it was Smith & Eckstein's. L. & J. Bloomberg came to Salem in 1907, and opened their first store where the Quaker Pastry Shop is now located, but, in 1916, moved to this, their present location. Joseph Bloomberg's son, Alroy, now manages the store.

Hansell's, a Salem women's wear store for 30 years, occupies the 1890 location of Robt. & Wm. Hole's Furniture Store and Undertaking Parlors, although, at one time, John Douth had his harness shop there, Douth & Thomas.

Mabel Douth's Millinery Store now occupies the next space.

Shoemaker's Men's Clothing Store, next west, became Reich & Ruggy's Sporting Goods Store, later operated by Scott Chesholm, and is now the City Loan Co.

The Grand Central Grocery & Provision Co. stood next, operated by S. Grove & Son. This was later McQuilken's Grocery, and is the present site of Brook's Clothes.

C. C. Snyder's Dry Goods Co. came next, formerly Steel, Snyder & Co. This was later the Burns Hardware, later still, the first location of Glogan-Myers Hardware Co. It is now Moffet, Inc., formerly Moffet-Hone, a men's clothing store.

All these may sound like mere names, but, we hope, for some, they will conjure up the picture of some fat and jovial grocer in his white butcher's apron, of some little saleslady with eyes twinkling behind her nose-glasses, or the sour-faced long-mustached proprietor of an almost forgotten dark and musty emporium, or even the very tall red-haired salesman at Schillings, of whom it was often said: "He isn't going to be any longer at Schillings. Why? He's long enough already."

Vicker's Harness Shop, previously Myres', and later John Douth's, came next. The harness shop later became Stranahan's Confectionery, and later Culberson's Confectionery. This is now Book's Shoe Store.

The Farmers National Bank stood at the next location until 1946 when it was moved west to the corner of North Broadway. The old bank building is now occupied by the Peoples Drug Store.

Burford's Tin Shop occupied the next space until Jesse Schafer remodeled it for his billiard parlors and restaurant. In 1830, however, the brick house of Israel Beans stood here. In a part of it he had his hatter's shop. Making hats was then a considerable business. Hat bodies were made in a conical shape in an establishment such as Amos Kimberly's, which we have not yet reached, and then blocked and finished by the regular hatmaker. In those days hats were sold only in the hatter's shop.

The northeast corner of Main and Chestnut Streets (North Broadway) was originally the residence and shop of Amos Hawley, the prince of early Salem shoemakers. He sold his shop in 1842 to Samuel Chessman, then a new-comer to Salem.

During the first year of Chessman's residence here, he rented space for a general store where the Metzger Hotel is now, the rent being \$75 per year. He sold this business the following year to Bertollett and Greiner, and opened a store in the frame building on his own property. In 1851, Chessman built the present three-story brick building, now occupied by the Farmers National Bank, and, in partnership with Alfred Wright, opened a combination hardware and drug store, under the name of Wright & Chessman, advertising "Dental Supplies, Paints, Oils and Glassware" in large letters across the front of the building.



When the partnership was dissolved, Wright took the drug business, which he later sold to Trimble Bros., who operated under the name of The Old Reliable Drug Store in the east half of the building. Chessman operated the hardware business on the corner until 1868, when he sold it to Baird & Triem, whose sign, an anvil, made the location known as Anvil Corner. This business later became Kirk, Allen & Thomas, and still later McClaren & Crumrine.

At a later date the F. W. Woolworth Co. occupied the ground floor of this building; the Salem Business College was located on the second floor, and the Deluge Hose Co. had rooms on the third floor.

Later the Farmers National Bank, remodeled this entire building for their own use, with professional offices on the upper floors.

On the second floor, above the Trimble Drug Store, in 1884, the Central Telephone Co. opened its first office and switchboard in Salem, and soon afterwards telephone poles sprouted all over the area with dozens of wires all leading to this central point.

Four years later the wires of the lighting company added to the network, and by the time the trolley cars arrived in 1890, with their overhead wires, too, this corner was almost canopied, and any storm was certain to cause some disastrous conflict.

The northwest corner of Main and Chestnut (North Broadway) was the early property of Dr. Benjamin Stanton, Salem's first physician. His office stood at the corner, attached to his residence to the west. Medical student studied, and, one might say, interned here under the kindly tutelage of Dr. Stanton.

Dr. Stanton's old office was removed from the lot, and a restaurant was located here. It was the City Restaurant in 1889, with J. M. Mercer, pro-

*Sponsored by
Golden Eagle
Whitacre Market
Daniel E. Smith, Jeweler
Jean Procks*

*Sponsored by
Beitlers Gulf Station
Colonial Motel
Plummer E. Diehl Exterminating Co.
Recreation Billiards*

MISS ALICE MACMILLEN
[TAKEN IN 1928]



prietor. William Lape, who later took over the hotel, was a later manager, and the present owner of the Coffee Cup, Nell Mossey, operated it during the 1920's.

This is now the Neon Restaurant, operated by Thomas Papaspiros.

Dr. Stanton's residence had seen a variety of tenants before the turn of the century when this site was the Billiard Parlors of the Mercer Bros. who operated the corner restaurant as well. This is now the Trading Post.

When Dr. Stanton resided here, his next-door neighbor was John Campbell, who had his saddlery shop to the west. However, the shops between here and MacMillan's have been altered and tenants have changed, so that it is difficult to establish just which store each occupied. In 1889 C. F. Kessel-mire had a jewelry store here, followed later by C. M. Wilson. The Conway Music Co. and Jan-Kay Fashions now occupy the first two locations. Colonial Billiards occupy the site of what was probably the old saddlery shop.

For several years, around 1890, Thumm & Koenreich had a boot and shoe store next to MacMillan's. This was later Ross Culberson's Dairyvale, and is now Jackson's.

The next shop, MacMillan's Book Store has stood since 1873. It has hardly changed. But, when our children shop here for their present school supplies, do they know that this was the site of Salem's first log school-house?

T. E. Lease, in 1898, had the grocery store west of MacMillan's. It is now occupied by The Smith Co., T. Emerson Smith, proprietor. His father, D. A. Smith, came to Salem in 1907 with his brother, D. U. Smith, and formed The Smith Co. They were originally located on the southeast corner of Main and Ellsworth Avenue, having bought out the grocery business of J. M. Brown. The Salem News of January 31, 1907 contained this notation: "J. M. Brown, for 53 years the head of a retail grocery business here, has sold his interest to D. A. Smith and D. U. Smith. This is the oldest grocery in Ohio, and sold the first roasted coffee in Salem.

The west third of the Trinity Block was occupied by F. Alexander, The N. Y. Clothing Store. He was probably succeeded by T. Sharpnack, merchant tailor, and later by W. C. Brown's Meat Market, but the location is remembered by present Salemites at Votaw's Meat Market, operated by E. G. Votaw, and later by his son, Brooke. This year it became the Town and Country Meat Market.

Across the alley, was the grocery of Wm. Henshillwood, later the Famous Market, operated, after his store across the street burned, by Kenny



SALEM'S OLD TOWN HALL
SHOWING THE CENTER STAIRCASE.

Zeigler, and now by Geo. McLaughlin.

The boot and shoe business of Lewis T. Cook occupied the next store until 1891, when it became the printing shop and office of the Daily Herald. This is now the Vogue Fashion Shop.

The next location, now vacant, was, one might say, the cradle of at least one long time business concern, out of which came another. By 1847, the dry goods store of J. T. and J. J. Boone was well established in this room, to the east of the Town Hall. In 1852 their salesman, Leonard Schilling, and his brother, Jacob, took over the store and lease, and, in 1865, the Schillings purchased the present Lape Hotel building for their store, which they advertised as The Cheap Corner. Here they continued their business for six years before dissolving the partnership. Leonard Schilling then took in the Brian brothers, Albert and Walter, and, after selling the large building, moved into one part of the Gurney Block on Broadway until 1891, when this business was dissolved and the Brian brothers started their own business.

The old location, next east of the Town Hall, was, in 1890, the grocery of Whinery & Eliot. Its last occupant was the S. & C. Hardware, of which our present mayor, Dean Cranmer, was proprietor.

The old Town Hall stood next for one hundred years of Salem's history, on the site of the present municipal parking lot.

The buff-colored frame building with its tall clock-tower stood out above this little town like a New England village church, and, was truly the

center of all the town's activities. The meeting-room on the second floor has resounded to stirring debates on anti-slavery, prohibition and woman's rights, as well as on such immediate problems as the planking of Main Street or the installation of parking meters.

When the Town Hall was first erected a wide handsome stairway in the center front led up to the meeting room on the second floor, and the west corner of the ground floor housed a small grocery, operated by the janitor.

The first formal entertainment Salem people enjoyed, a performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin, was presented here in 1850.

Speakers like Wendell Phillips, John Pierpont and William Lloyd Garrison addressed the townsfolk from the platform here. Sojourner Truth and Abby Kelly so thrilled the Salem populace that, when Salem's abolitionists stopped the train here and rescued a young slave girl from being transported south by her master, they brought the girl to the Town Hall where the townspeople, with great ceremony, conferred upon her the name of Abby Kelly Salem, and the walls rang as they sang their crusading hymns.

Flower shows were held here in the 1850, and also the fairs whose proceeds financed the anti-slavery work.

Sponsored by
Tom Cusack - Metropolitan Life
Ernest K. Moser Agency
Fithian Type Writer Sales and Service
Englerts Electric Co.

Sponsored by
Pasco Plumbing and Heating
Floyd Crawford Electric
Lad and Lassies Shoppe
Books Shoe Store

"Centennial Year," 1876, produced one of the most lavish entertainments Salem had then seen, with a Centennial Tea in the Town Hall. The whole town turned out, for it was a tea, a fair, a pageant and a dance combined.

Nothing so elaborate has been seen here since, for Concert Hall soon replaced the Town Hall for large lectures and amusements, and the town was growing. As more room was needed for the city's fire equipment and for city offices, the janitor's concession became the office of the fire chief, and the wide center stairway was replaced with a narrow flight of stairs at the east.

Salem people lovingly clung to the old Town Hall long after it was condemned by the State fire marshall, and the walls again resounded to hot debates on whether the building could be preserved, but, in the end, prudent commonsense decreed that the old landmark must go. All Salemites cherish its memory, and some few civic groups are now called to order by a treasured gavel made out of the old timbers.

In 1889, there was no hotel on the northeast corner of Main and Ellsworth. It had been the old American House, built about 1851 by Simon J. Webb. The Schillings, had sold this in 1872 to Dr. John Firestone, who occupied it for his residence and office until his death in 1885, when it again became business property.

The east part was occupied by the photographing studios of, in turn, Jesse Duck, Hewitt & Hewitt, R. E. Spencer, and, still later, of Burt Leeper. When Mr. Leeper had the studio, Charles Rosen, who later became a nationally known artist, was for a time associated with him. Mr. Leeper was later a foreman at Mullins; his hobby, the study of mushrooms. The National Geographic Magazine

issue of May, 1920, was devoted to that subject and several of the pictures included were the work of Mr. Leeper, who, by his patience and attention to detail, achieved, through his hobbies, national recognition in a little known field.

The west part of the building was occupied by Crumrine & Howell, furniture dealers and undertakers, who sold out to Mather & Arbaugh, who were in business here before the firm separated to become, in 1901, Patton and Arbaugh.

The large building on the northwest corner of Ellsworth and Main Street was the property of Dr. James Anderson, who purchased the building from Dr. Firestone. Dr. Anderson's offices were on the first floor with entrance on West Main Street, and his residence on the first and second floor. When he lived here a long porch extended across the west side of the building with lawn and gardens sweeping over the area now covered by the Sinclair Station, to the family stable on Sugar Tree Alley.

The Sinclair Station itself occupies the approximate spot of the cabin erected by Samuel Smith in 1803. This cabin, with a placard telling its history, stood here until 1926, when it was dismantled.

That year the large building itself was re-modeled, and the ground floor on the corner was used as a waiting room and ticket office for the Stark Electric for a short while until it was taken over by its present occupants, Floding & Reynard Drug Co.

The west end of the building was occupied by various stove dealers and the Englert Electric Co. until its occupancy by Hoppes Tire Service.

In the east side of the Anderson Block, on North Ellsworth, is the Floding & Reynard Seed Store and Troy Dry Cleaners. Across the driveway, the Bus Terminal is the modern counterpart of the old

VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM
THE INTERSECTION OF STATE
STREET AND ELLSWORTH IN
1956.



*Sponsored by
Sobio - Kelly's
John's Pennzoil
Salem Glass and Mirror
Endres and Gross*

*Sponsored by
Julian Electric Service
Carl Capel-Real Estate Broker
Salona Supply Co.
Logue Monument Co.*



THE KIRKBRIDE LAUNDRY. LEFT TO RIGHT, THE FIGURES ARE 2nd, RAYMOND BECK; 3rd, EMMOR ENTRIKEN; 4th, MR. STREET; 5th, FRANK HERBAUGH; 6th, GEORGE RUSSELL; 7th, CHARLEY ENTRIKEN.

Stark Electric Dépôt, and busses pull up for Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York and Chicago, where once Salem people jammed the old trolleys, just for the ride.

Further north, the Terminal Tavern and the National Dry Cleaning Co. have replaced the old Kirkbride Laundry, but in Salem's earliest days Amos Kimberly had his residence here and the shop for his carding machine, driven by a tramp wheel of which oxen were the motive power.

Where Tony's Inn and Armeni's Barber Shop now stand, was then Levi Fawcett's Cabinet Shop. Fawcett was, at that time, the principal undertaker for the town and country around. Ready-made coffins were not then known here, and, when a call for one came, he was very prompt to respond. Often he was obliged to work at unusual hours. The sound of his hammer was often heard at midnight, or while the devout were sitting at Meeting, producing a peculiar effect of solemnity. So, too, must have been the sight of his wagon, for it, too, was in the shape of a coffin.

Down the hill west of the Anderson Block, after 1890, C. R. Baker "the picture taker" had his studio and bicycle shop in a small frame building just to the west, and almost every Salem resident remembers Wm. Bodendorfer, whose Furniture Refinishing Shop, in the 1940's, was in the rear of this lot.

This section of town was really old Salem. The Englert Electric Co. is the approximate site of Isaac Boone's 1830 saddlery, and the blacksmith shop of Amos Silver, whose residence was across the street, was located about where Rodi's Tavern now stands. At a much later date, J. B. Barnes had a meat market and slaughter house here.

In 1830, on the corner where the Miller-Holworth Co. stands, formerly the location of the Sekeley Tool & Die Co., Thomas Spencer kept a small tavern.

Howard Street was formerly Mud Street, a name which could just as easily have been applied to all the streets in town. David Gaskill's barn was on the corner, long afterwards the location of Lease & Tomlinson's Grocery; Gaskill's house was just below, about where the Pasco Plumbing Co. and the Union Valet Service are located.

This was the end of the town then. West lay the cultivated fields of Robert French's farm, now well covered by the Parker Chevrolet & Cadillac Co. (formerly Gray's Packard Agency, now removed to Pine Street) by the King Die Co. and John's Pennzoil Co. besides several residential properties.

The large brick building on the southwest corner of Main and South Ellsworth was erected by John Street in 1818, for his new general store to supplant his out-grown and out-moded log building, which at that time contained the post-office. He paid \$100 to his parents for the property, whereas, only eleven years before, they had paid only \$15.00 for three lots here. He operated the store for a great many years, doing more business than any other place in town, but he lost the post office when Andrew Jackson became president, and Isaac Wilson, a Jacksonian Democrat, became postmaster at his Western Hotel until 1834.

During Street's ownership, this building was one of the principal Underground Railroad Stations.

For a short time after Street's occupancy, the building was the location of the Hawkins & Green Drug Store. From 1884 until 1906, it was George Long's saloon. Later, the building housed an A & P

Store, and is now occupied by The Home Furniture Co. From the old advertisements of Hawkins & Green, we are appalled by the amount of patent medicine with which early Salemites dosed themselves. In 1870, although Hawkins & Green sold Whitman's cocoa and candies, and "pastes, washes, face-powders, balms, pearls, blooms and enamels" for the ladies, they also recommended "Merchant's Gargling Oil" for man and beast. It is difficult to imagine how the beasts gargled with it.

West of here, in 1830, were the residences of Matthias Hester and Amos Silver. Gidley's Barbershop is located where Matthias Hester had a little store, just across Mud Street from William Heacock's old tavern. Heacock's cabinet shop, and Richard Heacock's residence and shop stood next.

To the west lay John Straughan's farm where Salem people saw the first grading for their railroad in June, 1850. John Straughan must have realized then that farming was doomed in this locality. From here to the railroad now stands Ward Eckstein's Motor Sales (formerly Pete Wiggers', but built by John Doubt for a tire shop after he gave up the harness business). Further west are a Gulf Station, the Peoples Lumber Company, the Arrow Hardware, and across the tracks, Chappell & Zimmerman Builders Supplies and the Foltz Flour Mill.



The property site from the southeast corner of Depot Street (South Ellsworth) was originally given to the Friends Church by Israel Gaskill in 1806, when Salem was first platted. Here the meeting house was built in 1808. This venerable meeting house was the first brick building erected in town, and, when the masons went to work one morning, they found the tracks of a bear which had passed over the foundation in the night, leaving its marks in the mortar. The meeting house had horse-sheds on three sides, and was entered by two gates on Main Street and one on the west. Behind it was the school-house. The building, however, was not well-built, and, as the traffic disturbed the services a new house was deemed necessary, so the church on Dry Street (Pershing) was erected, 35 years later, and the Main Street frontage sold to advantage for business locations.

It is rather difficult to trace the proprietors of many of the small businesses which have been carried on along here, but A. L. Fisher, the obliging picture-framer at MacMillan's Book Store, has at various times, operated a restaurant or confectionery in almost every one of them.

We have already mentioned the southeast corner of Main and Ellsworth as the location of J. M. Brown & Co. who sold out to the Smith Co. It is now a second-hand store operated by Christ Mission. Stone's Outlet Store stands next.

In 1870, Prof. Thomas Read, optician, watch-maker and jeweler was located here, and Ball & Stratton were advertising boots, shoes and gaiters "nearly opposite the town hall." In 1890, Yeager's

Barbershop, O. C. Hogan's Shoe Store and J. H. Kaiser's Meat Market were located along here, and in later days we remember Paulini's Shoe Repair Shop, and the Yengling Plumbing Co. here.

Just to the east, in about 1910, was the creamery of the Spencer-McMillan Milk Co. Mr. R. L. Smith, about 1916, took over the location, and with others, operated the Sanitary Milk Co. A few years later they moved into larger quarters in the old flour mill on the southwest corner of Dry and Lundy, and operated as the Famous Dairy until 1926, when Mr. Smith went into business for himself as The Smith Creamery on Fourth Street.

John's Shoe Repair and the Charm Beauty Shop now occupy this site.

The sign of the Big Tea-Pot in 1870, marked the shop of Samuel Wilson, tinsmith. This was later the tin shop of J. M. Ashead, and later the site of Cox's Photo Studio, and where Kenny Zeigler first opened his Famous Market. When this building burned, a Diner moved in, and was operated for years by Nellis Reynolds, and later by Charles Irely. Jim Aldom's new Diner was erected on this site.

D. D. Kirby, printers in 1890, were succeeded in the next location by the Lyle Printing Co., operated by J. M. Lyle and now by J. T. Darling. The weekly newspaper, Farm & Dairy is published here.

The present Mattevi Bros. Town Hall Diner is the former location of Chris Dayle's Barbershop, although, in 1890, it was George W. Dunlap's Central News Depot.

Daniel E. (Danny) Smith, the son of The Smith Co. proprietor across the street, has recently opened a jewelry store in the next room east.

For many years Simon's Meat Market, now closed, occupied this location.

We have already mentioned that the Royal Theatre was located on the present site of the Isaly Dairy Co. But we did not mention that the proprietor, Grant Snyder, stood outside sternly eyeing the small urchins who had no nickels. Then, glancing up and down the street to be sure no one saw him stoop to such an act, he would jerk his head and say: "O. K., kids, go on in."

The Speidel Block originally housed a market house, with stalls rented to different proprietors. The Speidel Shoe Store, after its disastrous fire on Broadway in 1925, reopened the shoe store here, the present location of the National Furniture Co., which, at that time was located two blocks east on Main Street. The Speidel residence, incidentally, is the present Arbaugh-Pearce Funeral Home.

The Kridler Real Estate office next, is operated by the second generation of the same family in the same location, and the barber shop to the east was, for years, managed by Louis Grisez, and now by Curt Hippely.



BROADWAY LEASE DRUG STORE
IN 1956, FORMERLY THE BOLGER
AND FRENCH DRUG STORE.

On the roof-tree of the corner building stands a mortar and pestle, proclaiming its entire existence as a drug store. The Bolger & French Drug Store here was long known to Salem residents. It succeeded the drug store of John C. Whinery, and was followed by one of the Lease Drug Co. stores, known as the Broadway-Lease Co., operated by W. C. Windle, and now by C. W. Kaminsky.

Edward Konnerth Jewelry Store occupies the first store around the corner on Broadway, but here, in 1882, Charles Howard, Fashionable Barber, advertised shaving, cutting, dying, curling and crimping. This was only one of the many barber shops for the gentlemen in a day when there was no beauty shop in town for the ladies.

Salem ladies, in the earliest years, collected soft rain water to wash their long tresses, and then hid the results under their big hats and Quaker bonnets. Later, the power of advertising sent them to the local druggist to purchase Ayers Hair Vigor or Circassian Hair Oil for use at home.

Clara Finney opened the first beauty shop, here in 1917, in rooms over the Lyle Printing Co. During her professional career she had moved her shop to various down-town locations before establishing it in her home on 6th Street, where she still continues the business.

Since her shop opened, many other beauty parlors have operated at various times in different upstairs locations and in shops in various parts of town, so that today all Salem's feminine population look younger and more beautiful than did the gentlemen in the 1880's.

Many of the local beauty parlors have sponsored pages in this history, and the Salem Cosmetologist Unit volunteered their services for make-up in our present Sesquicentennial pageant.

Between the Konnerth Jewelry and the alley, now stands the Eskay Barber Shop, which was M. Kroner's Insurance Agency, the Taxi Office, and Cline's Bakery. These were the former locations of the Postal Telegraph and J. P. Stewart's Broadway Cigar Store, although Julian's Electric Service occupied the latter space before moving further south on Broadway.

The Gurney Block stands next. When Mr. Brooks built this block and the one south, he bought the property from the Society of Friends, and named the building the Gurney Block and the Wilbur Block for the groups of that society.

In a basement room, under the Gurney Block, entering off the alley, Charles Howard later moved his barber shop, and also maintained public baths.

We think of steam bath establishments in this connection, but these were not steam baths. Ordinary bath tubs were not then available in every home or boarding house, so these public baths, usually run in connection with a barber shop, where a man could rent the use of a tub, provided a real public service.

Thomas Bess operated a bath establishment in his barbershop under the Greiner-Brainard Hotel, and there were possibly others in connection with the barbershop of William Bess under Bolger & French's Drug Store, or William Kelley's under the Ohio Mutual Building. We have also been told that there were public baths adjoining one of the livery stables on Main Street.

Basement business locations have also vanished from downtown Salem since the early days when one walked up several steps to enter almost all the stores in town.

The entire ground floor of the Gurney Block is now occupied by Strouss-Hirshberg Co., but, in

AN OLD VIEW OF BROADWAY
LOOKING SOUTHWARD FROM
MAIN STREET.



Broadway, Salem, Ohio.

1889, Carr & Tescher's Broadway Hardware occupied the north half of the store, and Leonard Schilling & Co. had a dry goods store in the south half. Carr & Tescher's was succeeded by The Salem Hardware Co., and later by Glogan-Myers. Schilling's was succeeded by The Oriental Market, the first self-service store in this part of the country, operated by a Mr. Aiken, and later by Roy Hostetter.

The north part of the Wilbur Block was the men's clothing store of H. Cohen. The neat fronts of these buildings today contrast with the custom at the turn of the century when Cohen's outside front was hung with jackets and overalls, while, at the entrance, were boxes, piled with shirts and work-caps. Mr. Cohen's daughter married Mr. Emmanuel Greenberger of Greenberger & Blatt's Golden Eagle Store, two doors south, before Mr. Cohen left Salem. A Golden Eagle originally graced

a pole at the curb at the site of the present Golden Eagle store.

The L. M. Stamp Wall Paper Store and the Chisholm Bakery, later Osman's, and still later, the location of Juergens Cigar Store, were long occupied by the I. G. Harris Pool Room. These locations are now The Sears-Roebuck & Co.

South of the Golden Eagle, in 1890, were the groceries of W. A. Hunt and Hawley & Quass, and the Adams Express Co., the latter remaining the longest. The first site was taken by an A. & P. store for a while, and they are now occupied by Helene's Fashions, Wark's Dry Cleaning Co., and the Salem Plumbing & Heating Co.

The old Friends Burial Ground was located at the corner of Broadway and Dry (Pershing) Streets. When the present business block was erected here in 1871, the bones were disinterred and removed to a burial ground on Depot Street.



THE OLD STREET WAREHOUSE ON BROADWAY AND
FRANKLIN STREETS WHICH WAS TORN DOWN IN
1905.



BROADWAY LOOKING NORTH FROM PERSHING STREET. THE OLD STAR THEATER IS SHOWN IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND.

The corner store of this business block is long remembered by old residents as the grocery of Trotter & Wilson, and, by not quite so old residents, as the grocery of W. L. (Lock) Fults, originally Tetlow & Fults. The Western Auto Supply Co. moved into the corner location a few years ago from two doors north.

Until fairly recently, tall Lombardy poplars lined the curb leading west past the Friends Church.

In grandmother's day, most of the old groceries had their own delivery wagons and drivers, and housewives, ignorant of electric refrigeration, had to stock up on staples, for there were few friendly neighborhood groceries into which one could run to buy meat and extras for unexpected guests.

Today neighborhood groceries are located in almost every section of town.

Two blocks south of here on the east side of Broadway is Kaufman's Grocery which has been here with only slight interruption since 1898, and the names of many other civic-minded grocers are among this book's sponsors.

Crossing Broadway, the southeast corner was once the Redinger saloon. The building had been the Broadway Hotel before it was purchased in 1871 by Eli Sturgeon for his residence, and, while living there, the Sturgeons sometimes rented out the old third floor ballroom for parties.

After the Sturgeons sold the building it became the property of the Redingers and is now the Redinger Wall Paper Co.

The section of Broadway south of this used to be referred to as "Pill Alley" for so many doctors had offices here.

Pershing Street is still called Dry Street by pre-World War I Salemites, but the early settlers called it Brindle Street. Now it is becoming built up with modern commercial buildings.

From Redinger's we can look up the north side past the Broomall Pontiac Garage and the Penn Grill to the Kroger Super-Market and parking lot adjoining Lundy Street. On the opposite side of Lundy is the big garage of Hanna & Sons, with The Appliance Outlet on the Lundy Street side. This was formerly the E. H. Althouse Garage with bowling alleys on the second floor, just west of the old Globe Roller Skating Rink which burned in an exciting night time fire 40 years ago. Beyond that is Timberlanes, bowling alleys, which were completed last year with connecting dining-rooms.

Across Pershing is The Salem Auto Supply, and The Ashland Products Co., and, where the old Famous Dairy once stood, is a new building housing the Sarbin Co., Superior Wall Paper & Paint Co. and Huber Automotive Parts.

Harris & Co., printers, occupied the next location to the north of Redinger's until they erected their own establishment on Cleveland Avenue. This is now the Lads & Lassies Shop.

The entrance to this shop and Redinger's more closely resemble the old time stores than any other place in down-town Salem, with one or two steps up from the sidewalk to the door. The Fiesta Shop still has a step up to the entrance as does Heddleston's Drug Store and one walks up a few steps to the Arbaugh Furniture Co., but almost no others remain.

Brian's Dry Goods Co. began business in the next location about 1890, following the G. P. Conway Grocery there. This site was later the Spring-Holz-

BROADWAY IN 1956. LOOKING SOUTH FROM STATE STREET.



worth Dry Goods Co., still later Skorman's Department Store and is now the W. W. Brown Furniture and Appliance Co.

The Sugar Bowl Confectionery, operated by Peter Benekos, and later by George Gregoris, was next. About ten years ago this building was purchased by Nathan C. Hunt and given to the Salvation Army.

The present business blocks adjoining north were not erected until late in the 1880's. Much later this was the Firestone Electric Co. before they erected their present building opposite the Presbyterian Church. It is now Gordon Scott's Leather Shop.

Next to the north was Moore & Reeves Dry

Goods Store. This was later Wark's Dry Cleaning Co., and when Wark's moved to the upstairs rooms, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. took the street floor for their present location.

Next door, M. L. Bates sold boots and shoes beside the Boston Store of L. Rosenfield. These locations were later Speidel's Shoe Store, for many years a famous institution on Broadway. It burned in a night time fire 30 years ago, and the store later reopened on Main Street, their Broadway locations now being taken by the T. V. and Appliance Store of the Strouss-Hirshberg Co., and by the Capital Loan Co.



MINGO PRYOR, WHO FOLLOWED THE HORSES. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN FRONT OF JUERGEN'S TOBACCO STORE.

{ Sponsored by
J. L. Gallatin
Gordon Leather Shop
Redinger Wall Paper & Paint Store
Vogue Fashions }

{ Sponsored by
Aldom's Salem Diner
Dairy Queen-Mr. & Mrs. Chester Walsh
Gil and Chucks
Chas. J. Modarelli-Tavern }



PRESENT DAY SCENE OF BROADWAY LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM PERSHING STREET. SCHWARTZ'S STORE BEING PROPPED UP WITH GIANT WOODEN BEAMS WILL BE REPLACED WITH A NEW MODERN STORE.

The H. C. Hawley Book Store stood next. This was later Moff's Saloon, and, after 1906, it became Wolf's Confectionery. Who remembers the heights of their thirst-quenching "Green Rivers?" The confectionery was later operated by Lee Camp, and later Charles Moore, before it became Finley's Music Store, and still later Conway's Music Store. Rollin Finley was a huge man who could really play the pianos he sold, and, for years, headed a popular local orchestra, Finley's Music Makers.

Next to Hawley's Bookstore was the clothing and shoe store of G. M. (Goldie) Fink. This was later Caplan's Variety Store, and still later, the Superior Wall Paper & Paint Co. Both this and the music store were later incorporated into the enlarged Kresge Co., which now adjoins two sides of the First National Bank.

The First National Bank Building, originally known as Pow's Block, has been modernized in appearance since the 1800's. The corner location, in 1870, was occupied by Robert Pow, uncle of the late Mr. F. R. Pow, who had a piano and music store, as well as a jewelry store here. This became the private bank of Boone, Cotton & Campbell, but is chiefly remembered as the former location of Sorg & Juergens Tobacco Store.

At that time the headquarters of the First National Bank were one door east, and the entrance to the second floor attorneys' offices and third floor Concert Hall were beyond. Not only has the appearance of the block changed, but so has its structure, since the days when, if there was a crowd in Concert Hall, the building sagged just enough so that the bank doors could not be opened.



SCENE OF BROADWAY LOOKING NORTHWARD. OLD METHODIST CHURCH IN BACKGROUND.

Sponsored by
Moffetts Inc.
Emil Bahm-Bahms Store
Fisher's News Agency
Paul Crouch

Sponsored by
Pugh Bros. Jewelers
Paris Cleaners
Weir's Wallpaper & Paint Store
Niagara Health Center of Salem

JIM RAMSEY SHOWN WITH HIS
POP CORN STAND IN FRONT OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



Concert Hall eventually supplanted the Town Hall as an entertainment center. Located on the third floor of the Pow Building, Concert Hall was the scene of concerts, lectures, dramas and minstrel shows over the years. Here the Woman Suffrage Convention was held in 1892 when Susan A. Anthony was the leading speaker. Here Salem's own Abby Whinery, concert singer of international note, returned to delight her fellow townspeople.

At the curb on Broadway beside the bank, Jim Ramsey "Peanut Jim" had his wagon with its little steam engine to roast his peanuts and pop his corn. Beside him stood a drinking fountain, delightful intermission between handfuls of hot buttered popcorn. The fountain here now is white vitrified enamel with chrome fittings, but the water doesn't seem to taste as good as that out of the old

taller one of stone and worn bronze which had an extra curbstone at the base to help the children reach it. Even that was but a shadow of the large and ornate four-sided fountain, topped with a statue, which once stood in the very center of Broadway at the intersection of Main.

The location next east of the First National Bank Building seems to have always been a shoe store. In 1880 it was the store of R. P. King, later of Harry Taylor, and later of Mr. Eely who sold out to George J. Bunn in 1916. When Bunn's Shoe Store moved into the Hotel Building this location was taken by Haldi-Hutcheson Shoe Co., now that of Charles Haldi.

The next location, likewise, has always been a millinery shop, operated in turn by Rebecca Griffith, Enid Kilbreath, the Goodman Sisters and the

SCENE OF INSTALLATION OF
VAULT OF FIRST NATIONAL
BANK



Sponsored by
Bonfert Beauty Shoppe
Mary's Beauty Shoppe
Jo Ann Beauty Shop
La Rochelle Beauty Shop

Sponsored by
Marjorie Woodruff Beauty Salon
Hendricks Candy Shop
D. C. Cannon's Market
Alessi's Market



THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK
PRIOR TO ITS REMOVAL.

Chapin Sisters. Now it is the Salem Style Shop which offers more than just millinery.

The Merit Shoe Co. occupies that which had been on the west, the Fitzpatrick Bakery, later Loop's Real Estate office, then Burns Tailor Shop, and in the east half, in 1882, nothing less than the post office itself.

The grocery store the little girls spoke of as dark and closed was probably that of J. M. Cornell & Co. That, and the residence of Jackson Cotton, next east, were combined into the first location of Brian Bros. Dry Goods Co. before they moved to Broadway. It was Hainan's Restaurant with an Old English front in the memory of many of us, and is now Bryan's Store.

Next west was the furniture store of Jacob Hole, cousin of the furniture dealers by the same name across the street. This was later the jewelry store of Dr. C. W. (Jack) Leland, optometrist.

Next was the office and residence of Dr. R. B. Rush, homeopathic physician, and later of his nephew, Dr. T. T. Church.

Next was, at one time the office and residence of Dr. Stanton Heck, and during part of his occupancy here, his sister, Mrs. Vesta Lingo, before she was Mrs. Grove, had a millinery shop on the street floor.

These last two buildings were torn down later, and the big yellow brick building of the Citizens Bank, with imposing circular towered entrance facing east, was erected here. Many people remember the portly Mr. Greiner, president of the bank who stood at the doorway.

Between the Citizens Bank and the Greiner-Brainard Hotel, now the Hotel Metzger, was form-

erly a narrow alley, where Dominic's barbershop now stands.

The first store westward in the Greiner-Brainard Hotel in 1890 was W. R. Montgomery's Shoe Store, advertising ladies kid button shoes at \$2.00. This was later the location of Hawley's Bookstore, and later of an A. & P. Store, the latter's manager once having been robbed in the adjoining alley.

Next stood the establishment of S. D. Wilson, who sold pianos, organs, sewing machines, and a fine assortment of jewelry starting at 99c. This was later Charles Chalfant's Shoe Store. All this property east of the former alley is now the Gold Bar.

Bunn's Shoe Store, for 40 years a Salem institution, is now located just east of the hotel entrance. This was the Penney Co.'s first location in Salem, having been the hotel's billiard parlors previously.

The corner location in the hotel building was long known as M. S. Hawkins Drug Store. A wooden Indian stood outside, and, there was nothing that the store didn't carry as long as Mr. Smith Hawkins was the proprietor. Their fruit syrup sodas were famous with the younger set, and, no wonder, for their variety outdid the demand of today, listing not only strawberry, chocolate and vanilla, but banana, blackberry, capsicum, grenadine, ginger, orange, orgeat, nectar and wild cherry.

The third store of the Lease Drug Co. followed Hawkins. This was later Floding's Drug Store, followed by Peoples Drug Store and now occupied by the Pugh Jewelry Co.

Sponsored by
Penn Grill
Ideal Dairy & Grocery
Kaufman's (Est. 1898)
Town & Country Meat Market

Sponsored by
Ellis Market
Schuck Coffee & Gift Shop
Hickey and Son Furnace Shop
Salem Hunting Club, Inc.

THE SITE OF THE MASONIC HALL ON STATE STREET AT LUNDY. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN JUST THREE DAYS BEFORE GROUND WAS BROKEN FOR THE MASONIC HALL, JULY 22, 1897.



The southeast corner of Main and Lundy was the site of Salem's first manufacturing industry. Here, in 1814, the Manufacturing Co. of Salem had a mill for carding wool and spinning cotton. A brick building was erected for the purpose, but the enterprise was a failure. Later, Isaac Wilson bought the property and used it for his Western Hotel, but the hotel, the post office and the tannery which he kept here, all disappeared a 100 years ago.

It was a vacant lot in 1880 until the small meat market of G. W. Green, and that of James Phillips, who succeeded James C. Post, were here in 1889. Just west was the flower store and greenhouse of Birney K. White. One went up several steps from the sidewalk to a long porch, in spring and summer lined with potted plants and flowers.

These buildings, too, disappeared, and for a while this was a vacant lot usually adorned only with billboards, but sometimes the location of the carnival act of some traveling hawker of patent medicines. A little band-stand and benches here provided the setting for the itinerant bands which gathered the crowd to listen to the spiel of the oily-tongued purveyor of those dubious wonder drugs. And at one time William B. McKinley spoke from it during his senatorial campaign.

When the Masonic Building was erected here about 1897, the Converse Dry Goods Co. occupied the ground floor, followed by the Hemmeter-Martin Dry Goods Co. This, with modernized front, is the present location of the J. C. Penney Co.

Where the old greenhouse stood was the location of the I. D. & J. H. Campbell Bookstore, then



HAWKIN'S PHARMACY. JOE BIRCHFIELD IS SHOWN IN THE FRONT. MR. BIRCHFIELD WAS SUBSEQUENTLY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.



1852 SCENE OF MAIN STREET
LOOKING EASTWARD. TAKEN
FROM THE SITE OF THE PRESENT
MURPHY COMPANY.

Dubb's Market and now the Ellis Market.

Jean Frocks occupies the site of the former Home Store, of which the Misses Ellen and Zillah Stamp were the proprietresses.

This had been the grocery of I. B. Taylor and Joseph Bowman. The insurance offices of the Young & Brian Co. occupy the second floor.

Recreation Billiards occupy the old Ohio Mutual Building, erected in 1897. The front of this building has changed considerably from the time that a flight of steps with wrought iron railing led to the insurance offices, and a meteorite, the size of a bushel basket, reposed on the steps, its surface pock-marked like a sponge, fascinating Salem children, who liked to try to pick out bits of shiney stone. Under the stairs was the entrance to the basement barbershop of William Keley. Kelley was colored, and would always give a free haircut to any enterprising lad who could trap him a possum to cook with sweet potatoes.

The W. L. Strain Co. was formerly Fitzpatrick-Strain Co., and, before that, the haberdashery of J. Atchison & Son, who moved here from the other side of Main Street. When Atchison was proprietor, he had a pole, about eight feet high at the curb, surmounted by a huge grey metal plug hat, fully four feet in diameter, a challenge to small boys to shinney the pole and climb inside. Atchison's was the first store in Salem to install an electric lighted sign outside. Put up just before Christmas, 1901, it certainly added sparkle to the down-town holiday decorations.

Mr. Atchison's son, R. M. Atchison, has, for many years, maintained real estate offices on the second floor of this building, also occupied by Art Brian, Insurance.

In 1830, not more than four or five houses stood between Lundy and Lisbon Street, but this next location was then William Chaney's residence and hatter's shop.

Donnelly & Carr, "the Sign of the Padlock," occupied the building for their hardware business in 1870. A. M. Carr and John Tescher, under the firm name of Carr & Tescher, continued the hardware business on Broadway until Mr. Carr erected the present business block here for the firm of A. M. Carr & Son. Carr's Hardware, and Charlie, or "Jiggs" Carr, the genial proprietor, were popular institutions on Main Street for a long time. In his later years, Mr. Carr moved his hardware business upstairs, and the ground floor was taken over by Sears, Roebuck & Co. This is now the Salem Appliance Co.

The Ohio Edison Co. occupies the former location of D. E. Mather's Furniture Store and Undertaking Parlors. This was later the National Furniture Co., operated by S. Y. Winder, who left Salem for a few years and returned to open his store at its present location on Main Street west of Broadway. On the second floor are the offices of the Jones Insurance Agency.

Isaac Crumrine's residence and carriage shop occupied the next location before 1880. Joseph French owned the property later, converting the carriage shop into a livery stable, which was, in turn, operated by Sam MacIntosh for the same purpose.

In 1896, the present building was built by A. H. Kennedy and W. S. Atchison for their newly modern carpet and wall-paper store. R. S. McCulloch purchased the property in 1922, and moved his store to its present location.

Next, much closer to the street than the buildings to the west, was the residence of Mrs. Henry Schaffer, where the little girls, with whom we started our walk, stopped in to watch the traffic. This is now part of the wine shop of the Corso brothers.

August Corso, Sicilian born, opened his small fruit store in 1894, in the east part of their present store, having previously peddled fruit in a basket door to door. In later years, with a horse and wagon, he purchased fruit in Pittsburgh one night

THE CENTENNIAL PARADE NORTH SIDE OF MAIN ST.



a week, and often traveled to Winona, Washingtonville, Leetonia or Greenford selling fruit wholesale. Salem housewives used to delight in the fruit wars often waged between the Corsos and their fellow Sicilian Americans, the Bovas, across the street, when bananas would sell for 25c a bunch, watermelons for 19c, and oranges at 10c a peck, and buyers would go home with a bunch of bananas under each arm.

Later, the store was moved into the former Schafer residence, and the east part of the store was, in turn, Shield's Dress Shop and Troll's Jewelry, but is now part of the wine shop.

The building on the corner was probably built by H. Rankin about 1840. An 1882 deed of the property refers to it as located on the plank road leading from the depot to Canfield. It was the grocery store and residence of Gottlieb Imobersteg in 1898, and has since been occupied by various tenants operating a bar or restaurant. The present occupant is the Penn Grill.

Around the corner on Penn Street, M. L. Bates has had a fish market for many years. The Dyke Motor Supply Co. occupy a modern brick building just south of this.

The southeast corner of Main and Lundy was long known as Mont Cook's saloon and billiard parlors. This was occupied after 1906, by the Ohio Edison Co. for their main office, and is now the Endres-Gross Florist Shop.



Even some present day Salemites can remember when the property from here west was chiefly residential, although Peter Burns had a small tobacco store in his home. Mrs. Peter Burns was psychic, and had a wide reputation for what we might call fortune-telling. When anyone lost some valuable, or wanted advice on some puzzling problem, she



OLD BLACKSMITH SHOP ON PENN STREET IN 1907, AT THE PRESENT SITE OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. PERSONS IN THE MIDDLE ARE FRANK SMITH AND ARTHUR FISHER.

was apt to consult Mrs. Burns, and, we are told, learn just where the valuable was mislaid, or what days were propitious for some action. Mrs. Burns also manufactured a salve, which she put up in jars and shipped all over the country, but no one now seems to remember just what the salve was for.

Today, J. L. Gallatin's Jewelry and Ray Kene-weg's Barber Shop occupy the next two locations east of the corner store. These locations were formerly the Salem Wall Paper & Paint Co., operated by W. S. Atchison after he had sold his larger location to R. S. McCulloch. Mrs. Atchison carried on the business after her husband's death, although occupying only the west half of the store.

The Coffee Cup Restaurant is next, operated by Mrs. Nell Mossey. This is made up of two stores, formerly occupied by John Andrews' tailoring shop, and the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Leonard Crossley has maintained a barber shop in the next location for over 55 years. For a few years prior to this William Harmon had a barber shop here, but he soon formed a partnership with Mr. Crossley, and after Mr. Harmon's death, Mr. Crossley continued the business with different assistants.

The Fiesta Shop is next, with Geo. H. Bowman & Son, jobbers of glass and china in the rear of the building. This area was the very early location of J. A. Teegarden's carriage shop. When the present business block was erected, about 1906, this was Trotter's Livery Stable, later operated by Ed Snyder. As times changed it modernized into Pearson's Taxi Service, and from then on served as a garage, with display rooms in front occupied by a series of tenants, including Zimmerman, Paul Collier's Dodge Agency, and Long's International Trucks. During at least the latter two occupants, gasoline pumps stood at the curb outside. In 1940, the building was taken over by the Bowmans, although for a year or two before that the front part was occupied by an appliance company of Kirkbride and Alberts, and the Fiesta Shop occupied hardly more than a nook.

The Exchange Building is next, so-called when built because the Bell Telephone Co. had their switchboards and offices on the second floor here. The ground floor was first occupied by Trotter's

Grocery, and was succeeded by groceries operated by S. D. Whinnery, L. B. Taylor, and The Lincoln Market. The original proprietors of the latter market were Whinnery Lease and Omar Rinehart until Lease retired, when Rinehart operated it for several years before moving to his present location on Newgarden Street. This is now Glogan's Hardware Store.

The southwest corner of Main and Lincoln, where once a stream flowed, was later the loveliest spot in downtown Salem. The entire corner, in 1898 and earlier, was the beautifully kept lawn and flower garden belonging to the Farquhar residence, the first house south on Lincoln Avenue. The garden, planted on the center of the lawn, was a different shape each year, sometimes a star of low scarlet cannas, sometimes an anchor of red geraniums edged with white candytuft.

Soon after 1900, Mr. J. T. Brooks purchased the property and erected a business block here. The corner location was first Trotter's Cafe, later Dixon's Restaurant, Parke Patterson Shoes, and, eventually the first store of the Lease Drug Co. It is now Heddleston's Drug Store.

The Farquhar residence is the second brick house that has been built on that lot. It was later occupied by Dr. L. F. Derfus, and the north part is now occupied by Dr. Bruno Stanga, an optometrist. Originally a two-story log house stood here, built by David Gaskill, and, in 1830, occupied by William Kidd, who had a wagon-making shop adjoining.

South, between here and Peach Alley, are the real estate offices of Mary Brian, and Jack Hendricks' Red Shanty Caudy Shop.

Tall Lombardy poplars stood at the curb on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Main Streets in front of the Baptist Church. Erected in 1872, the church occupied the site of the old woolen mill built in 1827 by John Stanley, and later owned by Robert Campbell. The Baptist congregation had already planned a new edifice when the church building was gutted by fire. The west end of the old building then served for a while as Gordon Scott's Leather Shop, and Jan-Kay Fashions. The east side was remodeled, enlarged, and occupied by the American Legion.

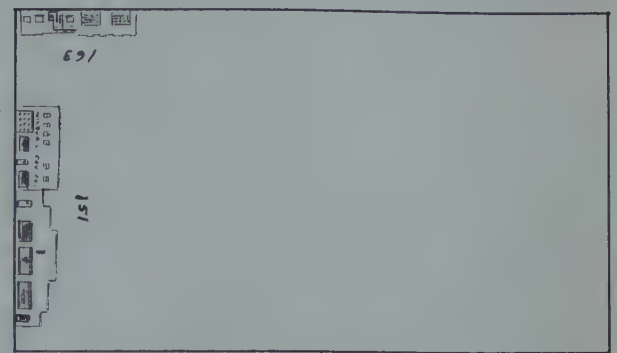




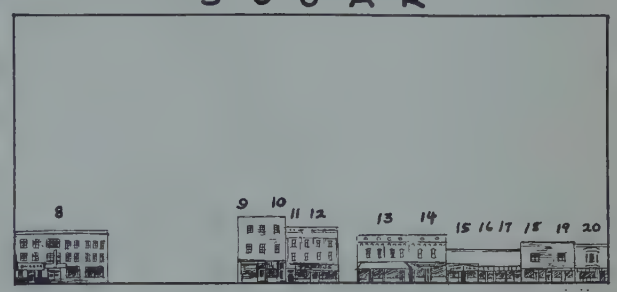
EAST

N. BROADWAY

N. ELSWORTH



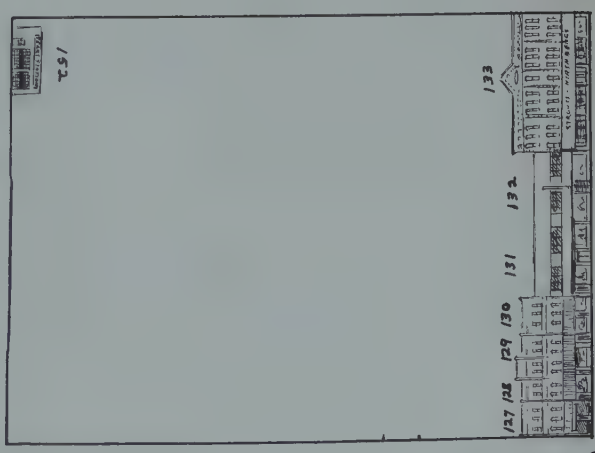
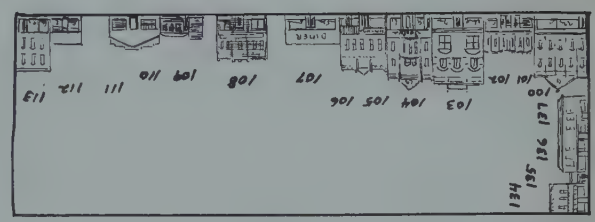
SUGAR



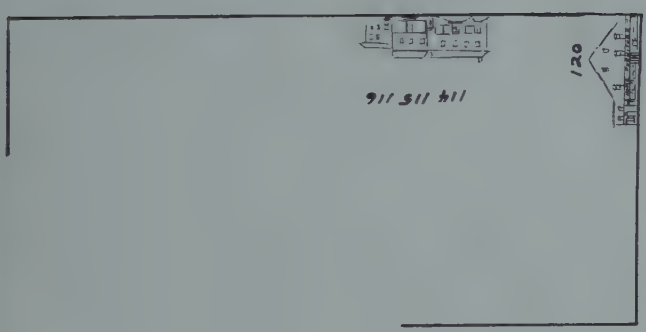
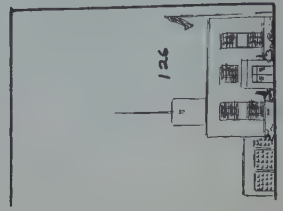
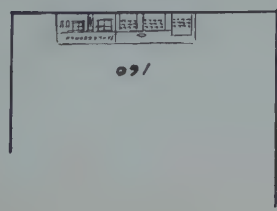
EAST

S. BROADWAY

S. ELSWORTH



EAST



SECOND

STREET

162

173

N. LUNDY

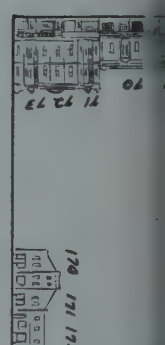
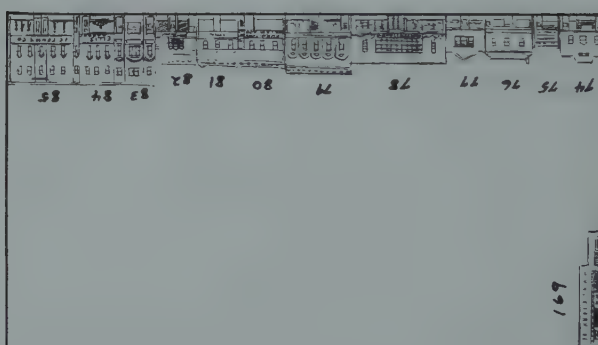
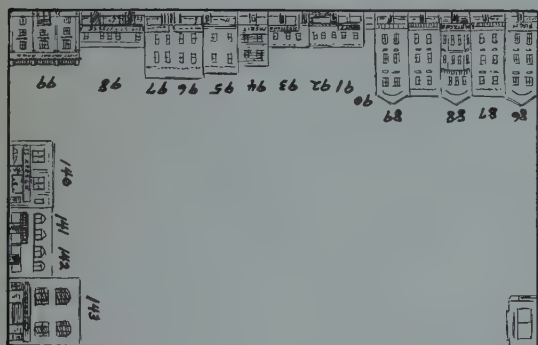
TREE

ALLEY

22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

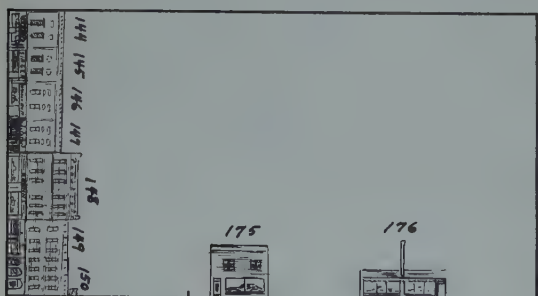
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52

STATE STREET



S. LUNDY

PENN



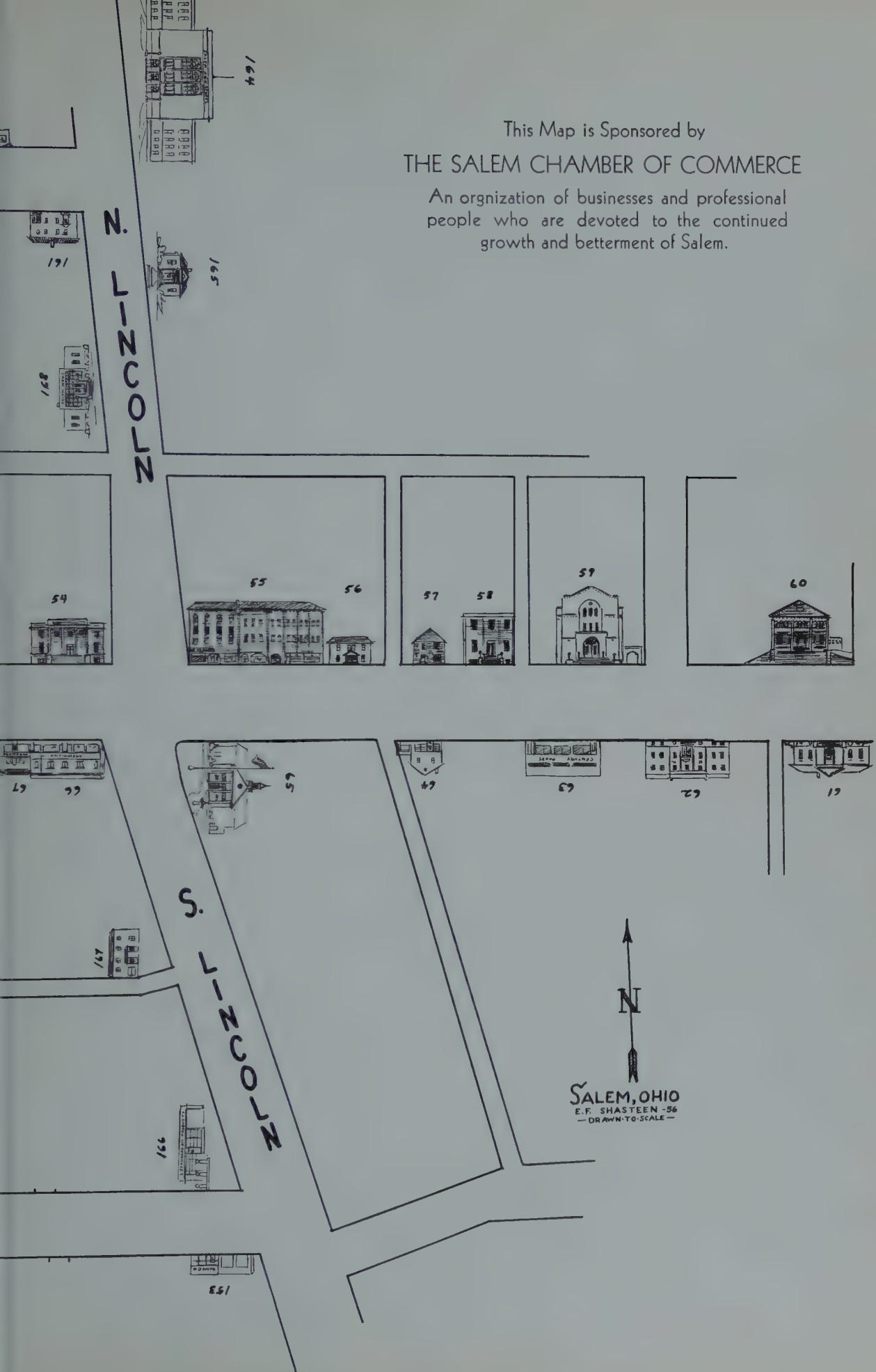
PERSHING STREET

151 152 153 154

155 156

This Map is Sponsored by
THE SALEM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

An organization of businesses and professional
people who are devoted to the continued
growth and betterment of Salem.





BECK & PAULI, Litho. Milwaukee, Wis.

- 23 Cemetery.
- 24 Livery Stable, P. W. Barnhouse.
- 25 Green Houses, J. E. Bonsall.
- 26 Organ Factory, C. Barchhoff, Prop.
- 27 Fertilizer Works, Vaughn, Bonsall & Co., Prop's.
- 28 Residence of J. S. Simonson.
- 29 Hotel, Greiner-Brainard, C. F. Hosford, Prop.
- 30 Silver & Deming Manufacturing Co.
- 31 Buckeye Engine Works.
- 32 Victor Stove Co. { Dan. Koll, Pres. and Treas.
Wm. Koll, Sec'y. C. Koll, Supt.

- 33 Salem Lumber Co.
- 34 Salem Wire and Nail Co.
- 35 Salem Plow Co.
- 36 Cornice Works, Bakewell & Mullins.
- 37 Lumbar Yard, J. M. Stratton, Prop.
- 38 Greiners Bank.
- 39 Mercantile Block.
- 40 Pow. Block.
- 41 Ice House, John McCartney.
- 42 Stove Works.
- 43 Stove Works.
- 44 Canning Factory.

LODGING FOR THE NIGHT



FROM its very beginning, Salem was a cross-roads for the traveler on horseback, and for the conestoga wagons making the journey across the vast Northwest Territory to the western plains beyond. And from earliest times Salem taverns and hotel keepers responded with a friendly hospitality preserved to this day.

The earliest travelers through Salem arrived on saddle horses and after tying their horses to the hitching posts before the chosen taverns they would be welcomed with refreshing food and drink, regardless of the hour. Later, when the roads were widened, the conestoga wagons arrived with their six-horse teams and loads of freight.

A cold meal would sometimes suffice, and prices varied from 12 cents to 25 cents per meal. The wagons were detached from the horses and left on the side lots over night, while the wagoner, an important customer, was placed at the table with the other guests. However, he never asked for a bed, as he carried his own mattress with him.

The rolls of bedding which the traveler carried were brought in, early in the evening, and stacked in one corner of the bar room until bed-time when they were unrolled and straightened out on the floor. On cold nights positions near the fireplace were the most popular spots.

After supper in the glowing light of fire and tallow candle, the bar room became the scene of much fun and frolic. Tales were spun, and whoever played the fiddle, jews harp or any musical "implement" provided the evening's gaiety, not only for themselves, but town's people as well.

Prior to the temperance reformation, "old rye" was served at most taverns as well as community meetings.

The first hostelry recorded was "Blake's Cabin" and the stranger traveling through the small log cabin settlement of Salem in 1805, or 1806, was readily directed to the cabin of Price Blake, who built upon the rear of the Wilson lot. Here "upon occasion" was shelter for the weary horseman.

*Sponsored by
Neon Restaurant
Gold Bar*

*Sponsored by
Rodis Tavern
Brogans Meat Market*

← A MAP OF THE SALEM BUSINESS DISTRICT

Showing the Commercial Establishments in April 1956

MAP LEGEND

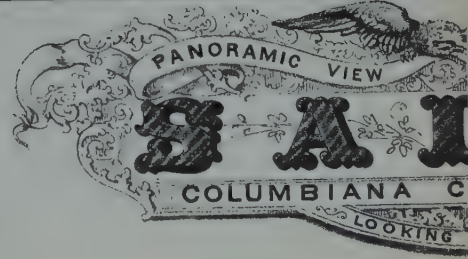
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Miller Holzworth, Inc. | 61. Salem Public Library | 121. Stark Transit Bus Terminal |
| 2. Rodis Gin Mill | 62. Memorial Building | 122. Terminal Tavern |
| 3. Englert Electric Co. | 63. Century Market | 123. National Dry Cleaning |
| 4. Buick Automobile Lot | 64. McAlister's Farm Dairy | 124. Tony's Inn |
| 5. Hoppes Sinclair Station | 65. American Legion, | 125. Armini's Barber Shop |
| 6. Good Year Tire Store | Salem Village Green | 126. Salem City Hall |
| 6. Goodyear Tire Store | 66. Heddleston Drug Store | 127. Western Auto Store |
| 7. Floding and Reynard Drugs | 67. Glogan's Hardware | 128. Salem Plumbing Company |
| 8. Lape Hotel | 68. Fiesta Shop | 129. Wark's Dry Cleaning |
| 9. Cranmer Service Store | 69. Crosley's Barber Shop | 130. Helene's Fashion Shop |
| 10. Vogue Fashions | 70. Coffee Cup Restaurant | 131. Golden Eagle Clothing |
| 11. Wolford Photo. Studio | 71. Kenneweg Barber Shop | 132. Sears, Roebuck & Co. |
| 12. Famous Market | 72. Gallatin's Jewelry | 133. Strouss-Hirshberg's Dept. Store |
| 13. Town and Country Meats | 73. Endres-Gross, Florists | 134. Cline's Bakery |
| 14. MacMillan Book Shop | 74. Penn Grill | 135. Taxi Cab Stand |
| 15. Dairyvale Confectionery | 75. Corso Basket Shop | 136. Davis's Barber Shop |
| 16. Colonial Billiards | 76. Corso Wine Shop | 137. Ed Konnerth Jewelry |
| 17. Jan Kay Dress Shop | 77. Troll's Jewelry Store | 138. Central Clinic and Hospital |
| 18. Conway Music Store | 78. McCulloch's Department Store | 139. Veteran of Foreign Wars |
| 19. Trading Post | 79. Ohio Edison Company | 140. S. S. Kresge Co. |
| 20. Neon Restaurant | 80. Salem Appliance Store | 141. Economy Loan Company |
| 21. Farmers National Bank | 81. W. L. Strain Men's Shop | 142. Strouss-Hirshberg's Appliance |
| 22. Schafers Tavern | 82. Jean Frocks Dress Shop | 143. Schwartz's Clothing Store |
| 23. Peoples Drug Store | 83. Recreation Billiard Rooms | 144. Harroff's Grocery |
| 24. Books Shoe Store | 84. Ellis' Market | 145. Singer Sewing Company |
| 25. Moffett-Hone Men's Store | 85. J. C. Penney Company | 146. Scott's Leather Shop |
| 26. Brooks Clothing Store | 86. Pugh Jewelry Store | 147. The Salvation Army |
| 27. City Loan Company | 87. Bunn's Shoe Store | 148. Brown Furniture Store |
| 28. Doumts Millinery | 88. Metzger Hotel | 149. Lads and Lassies Shop |
| 29. Hansells Clothing Store | 89. Gold Bar | 150. Redinger Wallpaper |
| 30. Bloomberg's Men's Store | 90. Dominic's Barber Shop | 151. Coy Buick Auto Agency |
| 31. Walker's Shoe Store | 91. Scott's Candy Shop | 152. Sears, Roebuck & Co. Service |
| 32. Gray's Auto Store | 92. N. B. Bar | 153. Paulin and Shook Service Sta. |
| 33. AID Loans | 93. Firestone Auto Store | 154. Independent Hose Club |
| 34. Bahm's Clothing Store | 94. Merit Shoe Store | 155. Salem Auto Supply Co. |
| 35. Dean's, Jewelers | 95. Joe Bryan's Floor Coverings | 156. Newhouse Service Station |
| 36. Fisher's News Agency | 96. The Style Shop | 157. Sarbin Company |
| 37. State Theater | 97. Haldi's Shoe Store | 158. Superior Wallpaper and Paint |
| 38. McBane-McArtor Drugs | 98. S. S. Kresge Co. | 159. Huber Auto Parts |
| 39. G. C. Murphy Co., | 99. First National Bank | 160. Paul and George Service |
| 40. Ash Millinery | 100. Broadway Lease Drug Store | 161. Roy Harris, Printing |
| 41. Moore's Auto Store | 101. Hippley Barber Shop | 162. Firestone Electric Company |
| 42. Quaker Pastry Shop | 102. Kridler Real Estate Company | 163. Wiggers Service Station |
| 43. Home Savings and Loan Co. | 103. National Furniture Company | 164. Salem High School |
| 44. Western Union Telegraph | 104. Isaly's Dairy Store | 165. Natural Gas Co. of W. Va. |
| 45. Fish Dry Cleaning Company | 105. Simon's Meat Market | 166. Kelly's Service Station |
| 46. Shield's Dress Shop | 106. D. Smith Jewelry Store | 167. Hendrick's Candy Store |
| 47. Weir's Wallpaper Store | 107. Town Hall Diner | 168. Salem News |
| 48. Lou Groza's Dry Cleaning | 108. Lyle Printing Company | 169. Dyke's Auto Supply |
| 49. Moose Club | 109. Aldom's Diner | 170. Ohio State Unemployment |
| 50. Grand Theater | 110. Charm Beauty Shop | 171. Lee's Shoe Repair |
| 51. Ohio Restaurant | 111. John's Shoe Repair | 172. Ohio State Liquor Store |
| 52. Salem Shoe Service | 112. Stone's Surplus Store | 173. Zimmerman's Auto Agency |
| 53. Pete's Television Store | 113. Christ Mission Store | 174. Ohio Bell Telephone Co. |
| 54. U. S. Post Office | 114. Joe's Restaurant | 175. Broomall Pontiac Company |
| 55. Arbaugh's Home Furnishings | 115. Joe's Bar | 176. Kroger's Market |
| 56. Salem Auto Club | 116. West End Furniture Store | 177. Hanna and Sons Appliance |
| 57. Knights of Columbus | 117. Capel Real Estate Office | 178. Timberlanes Restaurant |
| 58. Fraternal Order of Eagles | 118. Mathew's Barber Shop | 179. Timberlanes Bowling |
| 59. Masonic Temple | 119. Motorcycle Shop | 180. Layden-Hammell Printing |
| 60. B. P. O. E. (Elks Home) | 120. Home Furniture Store | 180. Ralph's Radio Shop |

A fine early Map of Salem which illustrates many of the Buildings of that era. ➔



Published by RUGER & STONER, Madison, Wis.

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|------------------------|--|
| 1 Town Hall. | 24 Friends School. |
| 2 North School. | 25 A. M. E. Z. |
| 3 South " | 26 Trumbal Block, Ohio Mutual Ins. Co. |
| 4 City Water Works. | 27 Salem Era, E. F. Rakenbrod, Editor. |
| 5 Methodist Church. | 28 Garney Block. |
| 6 Christian Chapel. | 29 Republican, J. K. Rukenbrod, Editor. |
| 7 Presbyterian Church. | 30 Buck Eye Vidette, J. W. Northrop, Editor. |
| 8 Baptist " | 31 Salem Times, J. R. Murphy, " |
| 9 Catholic " | 32 City Mills. |
| 10 Hicksite Friends " | 33 Office of Dr. Yengling. |
| 11 Gurney " | |
| 12 Wilber " " | |



HEACOCK'S TAVERN

But the traveler of 1809, found more complete accommodations in Salem, for in that year William Heacock chose the southwest corner of Main and Howard to erect the first real tavern, with a swinging shingle of a buck looking back over his shoulder.

Heacock's Tavern was later purchased by Henry Moll who kept it going for many years. A portion of this original log structure is included in what was known as the Tolerton House.

WEBB' TAVERN

John Webb built the first brick tavern in Salem in 1814 on the northeast corner of West Main and Howard. After Webb sold this property to Simeon Jennings for a house and office, he may have built on the northeast corner of Main and Ellsworth, the beginning of the American House, forerunner of the present Lape Hotel.

GOLDEN FLEECE

One of Salem's most popular hostelries of all time was opened about 1842, operated by Aaron Hise. The stranger was not likely to forget his night spent in the genteel, merry musical atmosphere of the happy Hises. It is known that in 1842, Aaron Hise, the original keeper, was stacking more bedding in his bar room corner than any other tavern owner within miles. His tavern, which was "dry," was located on Main Street opposite Penn, currently the lot next to the Grand Theater.

Aaron's big, talented family accounted for much of the dust raised around his door. His children were all gifted musicians, who readily endeared themselves to the traveler. Each local tavern exerted itself to present the best evening's entertainment for its guests, but the "Golden Fleece" appears to have outstripped them all with its renditions of musical plays.

The most popular of these was considered to be "The Arkansas Traveler," which delighted town's folk and guests alike on nights when it was presented. The horses fed and cared for, supper over, the rows of bedding brought in and stacked in the corner, the big table which stood against the wall would be brought out into the center of the room. And one of the Hise boys would pick out a broken backed chair or even a backless number and, mounting the chair upon the table, he'd climb up and begin to fiddle 'the tune,' a brief snatch, when he'd stop and preface the performance with an explanation, a sort of prologue that we would call "the argument." This complete prologue can be found in the *Ohio Archiology and Historical Quarterly*. Vol. VIII Pg. 296-308.

The "Traveler" was seldom given exactly the same way twice since the performance was largely a matter of improvising, depending upon the skill and ability of the players, the humor they were in, and to the extent they could arouse the audience. Only two descendants of Aaron Hise are now living in Salem, Harold Hise of the Damascus Road and Mrs. R. C. Albright of East 9th Street.

In its heyday, The Golden Fleece Tavern was in competition with two other Salem taverns, Wilson's and Greiner's.

WILSON'S TAVERN

Isaac Wilson built his brick tavern on the vacant lot opposite Jacob Heaton's residence on the north side of Main Street, not far east of what is now Lundy. This was later kept by Henry Mall and others, and subsequently was torn down.

GREINER'S TAVERN

Little is recorded of Greiner's Tavern, except this excerpt from The Village Register of June 14, 1842. It concerns the new daguerreotype, then displayed at Greiner's." William Rakeshaw is the name of the young man who has the apparatus, and we have seen several pictures that he has taken, which for accuracy and close resemblance could scarcely be surpassed. The invention is new, and it requires but a few minutes for a person to sit, in clear weather, to have the pleasure (or mortification) as the case might be, of seeing on a plate his head, shoulders, and visage all minutely detailed."

FARQUHAR HOUSE

In 1853, Allen Farquhar bought the old Golden Fleece Tavern and after repairing and doing a bit of remodeling, rechristened it the Farquhar House. The following is a snatch from the Journal, "On the evening of the 10th of November the Whigs of Salem had a supper at the Farquhar House. Allen Boyle and William Jennings were both present and gave toasts. Mr. Boyle's toast was to "The Whigs Party—the pendulum of our nation's movements and the lever that has lifted her from every fall." Mr. Jennings toast was, "Ohio, still the cradle of freedom and of Whigs."

The Farquhar House was purchased by Albert Phillips in 1862, and a fourth floor was added making it the tallest building in town. The following was found in the Salem News, April 28, 1903. It is an excerpt from a letter sent to the News from J. E. H. who was born in Salem in 1843, and left in 1861. He had not been in Salem for 40 years until 1903, when he found himself here for a brief period between trains. "The Farquhar stood on the north side of the street and was well patronized, for Bill Allen was clerk and no one in that day

stood better with the boys. Henry Schaffer drove the Farquhar House bus at that time following the plank road that ran in a southwest direction through a picturesque glen skirting Foundry Hill. This was a short cut to the depot, and Henry's "All aboard vor der Varker Ouse" still echoes along Memories Halls."

The Farquhar lost its name when John Dellenbaugh purchased the building, changing the sign out front to the American Hotel. After a sprucing and remodeling job, it was considered quite plush and much was made over the beautiful staircase.

Finally the American Hotel became the Colonial Hotel, after which the building was variously used, until it was torn down in 1946.

In 1857, four years after the Farquhar House was established, the Wilson House and Hotel was built on the southeast corner of Main and Lundy. This elegant structure was a popular stopping off spot for many years, but was finally razed around the turn of the century.

AMERICAN HOUSE

The forerunner of Salem's present Lape Hotel was the American House built in 1850, by J. Webb, on the northeast corner of Main and Ellsworth. "Toward the close of September, 1850, the American House, owned by J. Webb, was leased to H. S. Bishop and J. M. Webb by whom it was conducted on strict total abstinence principles."

It is not known whether there were any street lamps in Salem as early as February, 1851, but the following news item from the Salem Journal indicates that after nightfall the streets were in darkness.

The Journal says, "The attentive and accommodating landlord of the American House has placed a lamp upon his post which, being lighted every evening, a very brilliant light, is quite an accommodation to persons passing along that part of town after dark, and much facilitates traveling after dark, whilst it remains so muddy under foot."

This is about the time that petroleum had been discovered and used for lighting purposes.

Another newsworthy event occurred at the American House about two-o'clock Thursday morning, March 11, 1852, when fire was discovered on the roof of the hotel. It was a cold, disagreeable morning but the air was calm, and the fireman, assisted by the citizens, including many ladies, put out the fire before it reached the second floor. It was now owned and kept by Simon J. Webb, two rooms being occupied by Dr. W. L. Hazlett's Drug Store and a part of the building by Crumrine and Howell's Furniture Store. A large part of the furniture was destroyed and considerable damage was done to Dr. Hazlett's drug store and a part of the building next to Crumrine & Howell's furniture store. A large part of the furniture was destroyed and considerable damage was done to Dr. Hazlett's property by water. Only a fortuitous change in the wind kept the City Hall from being ignited. The

fire is said to have been caused by a lighted candle carelessly carried into the garret on the preceding evening. In its account of the ladies who assisted in putting out the fire, the Salem Journal reported, "The ladies, too, deserve even more credit than the men, for the very essential aid they rendered in supplying the engine with water. They were promptly on the ground, and kept their places at the buckets faithfully until the fire was entirely extinguished."

Following the use of this building as a hotel it was later occupied by Dr. John Firestone as a dwelling and office. Mrs. Firestone was Rose Prunty who was a prominent teacher in the Salem Public School. Following its use as Dr. Firestone's office and dwelling, Dr. W. J. Blackburn and Dr. Alex Cruickshank occupied it for their homes and offices.

During these years the room in the east part of the building was the location of the Photography Studios of S. J. Hewitt, later the R. E. Spencer Studio and still later, the Studio of the late Burt Leeper.

In 1919 William Lape, a strapping big man, bought out the entire building and displayed a sign, "25 Rooms of Solid Comfort" completely across the front. Hot and cold water made its entrance on Salem's Hotel scene for the first time.

Amos Bloom bought William Lape's 25 rooms in 1924, and in 1930, sold the building to L. H. Behner. Mr. Behner died in 1955, but Mrs. Behner continues to own the building which is leased to Mr. Louis Mattevi, the present proprietor. Mr. Mattevi took over the management in 1931.

HOTEL GREINER-BRAINARD

The present Metzger Hotel was established in 1884, when Mr. Ira Brainard and the banking company of Hiram Greiner & Son built the splendid structure on its present site. The grand opening was the most spectacular social event of the season and the newspaper prints the following account of the gala festivities.

"In completeness of arrangement and elegance of consummation the opening reception and banquet at the Hotel Greiner-Brainard last Friday evening surpassed any event of the kind ever held in Salem, and more than fulfilled the expectations of the hundreds who have so eagerly anticipated it. Thorough arrangements had been made for the reception of a large crowd, but the number present was even greater than had been anticipated. In order to show their proper appreciation of this magnificent building, and to give the genial landlord, Mr. C. F. Hosford, the proper recognition due him, our citizens entered into the affair with generous spirit of hospitality which served to make the affair one of the most pleasant that was ever given in this city. At an early hour the guests crowded the spacious exchange, brilliantly lighted parlors and chambers, and roamed admiringly through the vastness above, and found it difficult

to conceive of a more model house.

The first table was served between 8 and 9 o'clock and the dining room was crowded from that time until 2 o'clock. After an invocation by Rev. W. Sexton, the banquet began. The following elegant menu was admirably served: Mulligatawny Soup, Oyster on Half Shell, Baked Salmon, Madison Wine Sauce, Sugar-Cured Ham, Beef Tongue, Sauce Piquant, Roast Young Turkey, Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce, Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce, Beef Tenderloins, with Mushrooms, Scalloped Oysters, Celery, Water Cress, Queen Olives, Mashed Potatoes, Baked Sweet Potatoes, Fresh Peas, Angel Food, Assorted Cake, Almond, Macaroons, Vanilla Ice Cream, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Confectionery, Tea, Coffee.

During the intermission between the first and second table a number of toasts were responded to. Judge Ambler was toast-master and after a vast and admirable "Address of Welcome," called for response to the following toasts.

"Salem Fifty Years Ago," Jacob Heaton.

"Salem Today," Ira F. Brainard.

"Our Visitors," Mayor Clemmer.

"The Press," J. K. Rukenbrod.

"Salem Manufacturing Interests," Col. T. C. Boone.

"Our New Hotel," W. W. Hole.

"Our Landlord," W. Northrop.

"The Ladies," C. C. Snyder.

The Ballroom was taken possession of by the

young folks and it was early when the leader called upon the gentlemen to choose their ladies for the first dance. The music was furnished by Reichner's Orchestra of Canton, and their Selections were of the choicest nature."

It appears there was some confusion in the Greiner-Brainard fusion, and the court settled in favor of Greiner who bought Brainard out. Paul Metzger, a brother-in-law of Greiner's, became the next owner and from him the hotel takes the present name. At that time, the hotel operated on the American Plan. Through the years the building was owned by Mr. Trotter, and in 1921, was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Chris Paparodis.

In 1860, the structure existing on the present site of Redinger Wall Paper and Paint Store was converted into a hotel and named the Broadway Hotel. The first proprietor was Wm. M. Folger. At one time all the people of Salem poured into its door to view the 13 life size figures, cast in wax, depicting "The Last Supper."

In a directory of the year 1896, a photograph of the hotel is followed by this advertisement:

The Broadway Hotel

Newly Refitted and Refurnished

Comodious Sample Rooms

Free Bus to and from all Trains

Rates \$1.50 per day

Chas. Morrison

Later the hotel became a private residence, and was finally sold as a retail store.

THE POLITICAL PARADE

ALTHOUGH we celebrate 1806, as the date Salem was entered in the records of Columbiana County, it was not until January 8, 1830 that it was incorporated by an Act of the Assembly. In 1832 John Campbell became the first village president.

During the administration of John Quincy Adams in 1827, the first regular organization of political parties in Columbiana County began. The Whig party favored Adams re-election to the presidency, but to their dismay, Jackson won and Salem changed postmasters. In 1832, the Anti-Masonic party was formed and united with the Whigs in the election for governor that year. The Whigs were again unsuccessful, and the Jacksonian or Democratic party candidate was elected.

Dr. John Harris in a pamphlet entitled "Sketches of my Life for the Benefit of my Children" says, concerning the early political parties: "I belonged to the Whig party until the organization of the 'Liberty Party' which subsequently went by the name of the 'Free Soil Party' and thence merged into the great Republican Party. Voting the Liberty ticket was considered to be throwing away ones vote, but small as it was, we soon began to hold the balance of power between the Whig and Democratic Parties."



In old Salem, elections were serious business, with sharp rivalry among the candidates and their supporters. An account of old-time election activity comes from Mary Bonsall McConnell. She says, "When the Republican party had their parade, the Democrats would shut their doors and windows, pull down their window blinds and turn out all the lights in the house. And when the Democratic party had their parade the Republicans would do the same.

"I remember the Republican parade in 1888 for Harrison. After supper we went out in the front of our house on the southwest corner of Broadway and Dry Street. The house was torn down about two years ago. There was a fence around the yard and I stood on the gate post, Grandfather Boone's arm around me. The street was muddy and the horses' drinking fountain was a mere shadow in the middle of the street, directly in front of the house. There was a band, and soon came a straggling line of men in ordinary clothes, each carrying torches of colored lights. When the music stopped the men shouted for Harrison. All the men bet on the election. Choate Read and Charley Bonsall always bet a silk hat. Both were very good friends from boyhood days, but during the campaign, being of different parties, they did not speak to each other."

Quoting from a letter in the Salem News of April 28, 1903, signed only with the initials J. E. H., but said to be Al Morlan, "During the Buchanan-Fremont campaign in 1856, the Democrats had arranged a mass meeting that would exhibit their strength in this anti-slavery stronghold. Delegations began to arrive early in the day; rows of wagons decorated with green hickory boughs and trimmed with bunting formed a picturesque spectacle. As a Democrat of the old school, Mr. William Betz, a German who kept an oyster house where the post office now stands, later occupied by W. D. Bonnell, felt duty-bound to give his brethren a royal welcome, and he hit upon a plan that made him popular for the day at least.

"This was nothing less than rolling out a huge barrel of bourbon, sixteen years old, he declared, which was placed on a platform at his famous corner, duly tapped and cups provided. An expert corps of assistants then dispensed the nectar that has given the peculiar ruby-like glow to so many good Democratic noses since the days of Thomas Jefferson. I should not omit to state in this connection that certain Republicans were accused of changing their politics for the day."



THE GENTLEMAN IN THE TOP HAT IS AL CARLILE, ONE OF SALEM'S MOST PICTURESQUE MAYORS. BEFORE CARLILE, THE MAYOR ALWAYS WALKED AT THE HEAD OF POLITICAL PARADES. BUT DUE TO HIS AMPLE GIFTH, CARLILE PREFERRED TO RIDE!

Salem Republicans were very enthusiastic in the presidential campaign of 1900, when their Canton neighbor, William B. McKinley, was elected president.

An active branch of the M. A. Hanna Club was formed here, and its members, in high silk hats and long black overcoats with a chrysanthemum in the buttonholes, marched, carrying canes, in the political parades not only here, but in Liverpool, Alliance, Youngstown and Canton.

When McKinley was elected, the train carrying him to Washington stopped in Salem November 7th. The school children were all marched down, and about 5,000 people crowded the depot for a glimpse of the new President as he stepped out on the back platform and spoke a few words. A sheaf of flowers was presented to Mrs. McKinley before the train pulled out.

Less than a year later, McKinley's funeral train came through Salem on September 18. The buildings all over town were draped in black, and most of the townspeople lined the tracks. Since this was the train's first stop in Ohio, the Ohio State Guard took over the honor duties from the National Guard, and flowers were strewn over the tracks as the black-draped train pulled out.

On the day of McKinley's funeral in Canton, Salem stores were closed, and many Salem people braved the Canton crowds to pay honor to the nearest neighbor Salem ever had in the White House.

Salem's early government consisted of a president, a recorder and five trustees. In 1852, when the trustees changed the form of city government, the first mayor, Alfred Wright, was elected.

City offices and the police and fire departments were housed in those days in the old City Hall, where so much of Salem's history was born. City Council approved the erection of the City Hall in 1847, but it was 1848 before the building was actually constructed and ready for use. (See Main Street—Then and Now).

One of Salem's most colorful early mayors was Al Carlile, a Democrat elected in a normally Republican stronghold in 1903. Carlile was very large and jolly, fond of horse racing and good food. It is said that he always bought two tickets for any public meal, since he could eat and enjoy enough for two people.

It was during his administration that the cigar store owned by Otto Juergens became a popular place for discussion of all political, social and sporting events and became known locally as "Tammany Hall." At one of these discussions the idea for the local Mardi Gras on Halloween originated. The project was taken by Carlile and Frank Howard to the "Daisey Club," which, apparently enthusiastic, agreed to sponsor it for many years.

Mr. Juergens was a member of the commission elected in 1912, to prepare and submit a charter for a city manager plan of government. However, this plan was defeated when offered to the voters.

Salem's present city government consists of a mayor, a president of council, auditor, treasurer, city solicitor, service director, safety director and a seven member city council. After the old City Hall was condemned as a fire hazard, a movement was started to build new quarters for the city government. Following much discussion, the southwest corner of South Broadway and

Pershing was finally agreed upon as a site for the new City Hall and ground was broken March 25, 1950. In August, 1951, the modern, well appointed building was occupied by the city offices, the police and fire departments. Dedication ceremonies were held September 9, 1951, followed by "open house" for Salem citizens.

Aside from Salem's activities as an abolitionist stronghold, it is perhaps best known politically for its part in the Woman Suffrage Movement.

According to the "History of Woman Suffrage," edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, the first Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention was held here April 19, 1850, two years after the nation's first woman's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, N. Y. Salem was chosen as its meeting place because of the many Quakers living here, all believers in liberty of conscience.

Women and a few men so packed the first session

of the Salem Convention, held in the Baptist Church, that the next session was moved to the Friends' Meeting House on Green Street, according to Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony.

Of the 23 resolutions passed by that convention, the following appears most outstanding:

"Resolved, that in those laws which confer on man the power to control the property and person of woman, and to remove from her at will, the children of her affection, we recognize only a modified code of the slave plantation, and that thus we are brought more nearly in sympathy with the suffering slave, who is despoiled of all his rights."

Howell Hise was one of the men attending the convention, and in "Pap's Diary" he says, "The women's convention was a perfect jam, all enthusiasm, they did honor to their sex; cursed be the pitiful, whining politicians that still persist in withholding from her, her political rights."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FIRST OHIO WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION WHICH APPEARED IN THE "HOMESTEAD JOURNAL" APRIL 10, 1850. THIS MEETING IS SAID TO BE THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING CONDUCTED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF MEN ALSO ATTENDED.

TO THE WOMEN OF OHIO

The undersigned earnestly call on the Women of Ohio to meet them in Convention on Friday, the 19th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the town of Salem to concert measures to secure to all persons the recognition of Equal Rights, and the extension of the privileges of Government without distinction of sex or color: To inquire into the origin and design of the rights of humanity, whether they are coeval with the human race of universal heritage, and inalienable, or merely conventional held by sufferance, dependant for a basis on location position, color and sex and like government scrip or deeds on parchment transferable, to be granted or withheld, made immutable or changeable as caprice, popular favor, or the pride of power and place may dictate; changing ever as the weak and the strong, the oppressed and the oppressor, come in conflict or change places.

Feeling that the subjects proposed for discussion are vitally important to the interests of humanity, we unite in most earnestly inviting every one who sincerely desires the progress of true reform to be present at the Convention.

The meeting of a Convention of men to amend the Constitution of our (?) State presents a most favorable opportunity for the agitation of this subject. Women of Ohio! we call upon you to come up to this work in womanly strength, and with womanly energy. While woman is not permitted to attain that expansion of her immortal nature which is her highest privilege, who will withhold any effort which will aid in the elevation of our sex? Don't be discouraged at the probability of difficulties. Remember that contest with difficulty gives strength. Come and inquire if the position you now occupy is one ap-

pointed by wisdom, and designed to secure the best interests of the human race. Come and let us ascertain what bearing the circumscribed sphere of Woman has on the great political and social evils that curse and desolate the land. Come! for this cause claims your every talent, your most invincible perseverance. Come in single-heartedness, and with a personal self-devotion that will yield every thing to Right, Truth and Reason, but not an iota to dogmas or theoretical opinions, no matter how time-honored, or by what precedent established.

RANDOLPH

Elizabeth Steadman Cordelia L. Smalley
Cynthia M. Price Ann Eliza Lee
Saphrona Smalley Rebecca Everett

NEW GARDEN—E. A. Lukens

RAVENNA

Lucinda M. King Mary Skinner
Frances Luccock

DEERFIELD—Ann Clarke

MASSILLON—Ann Shreeve

MARLBORO

Elizabeth Lukens Hannah L. Brooke
Esther Hayes Jane E. Paxson
Elizabeth Wileman Emily Robinson
Matilda T. Walton M. A. W. Johnson
J. Elizabeth Jones Sarah Coates

SALEM

Mary T. Harris E. P. Heaton
Sally B. Gove Maria B. Garrigues
Caroline Stanton Mary H. Stanton
Harriet J. Weaver Sarah T. Smith
Ruth Ann Lightfoot Sarah Gibbons
Laura Barnaby Susan B. Smith

THEY WON'T FOOL YOU IF YOU DON'T
PURCHASE THEIR TRASH

Sponsored by
Hon. Joel H. Sharp, Common Pleas Judge
Alfred L. Fitch, Attorney at Law
Bryce W. Kendall, Attorney at Law

Sponsored by
South Metzger, Attorney at Law
Charles McCorkhill Attorney at Law
Scott McCorkhill, Attorney at Law



JOSHUA TWING BROOKS WAS THE SON OF SALEM'S FIRST LAWYER AND SERVED AS COUNSEL FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE GROWTH OF EARLY SALEM AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALEM'S PRESENT BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Although women took an active part in the woman suffrage convention and participated in political parades as far back as 1856, it was not until 1925, that women were represented on Salem City Council. In that year, Mrs. Stanton Heck and Mrs. John Stratton were elected to council, and a third woman, Mrs. Mary Bryan, is currently serving in the 1956 council.

Only recently, too, have Salem women become interested in forming political clubs.

The women's Republican Club was organized at the home of the county chairwoman of the Republican Party, Mrs. Letha Astry, March 27, 1951. They have maintained an active educational program, with Mrs. George Huston serving as the 1956 president.

The Women's Democratic Club was reactivated in 1949, and under the present leadership of Mrs. Martin Lutsch, has made considerable progress in their educational program. Both Republican and Democratic Women's Clubs are members of the Salem Federation of Women's Clubs.

The League of Women Voters of Salem, a non-partisan organization, was formed locally in 1952, under the leadership of Mrs. Carl B. McConnor. This group seeks to provide not only its members, but the entire community, with factual voting information on candidates and election issues.

One political institution which Salem citizens have been familiar with almost from the beginning, is the post office. In 1807, John Street was appointed Salem's first postmaster, and his retail store served also as post office.

At that time, James Vaughan carried the mail on foot from Lisbon, through Salem, Deerfield and Palmyra, making connections with a stage coach running from Big Beaver Point to Cleveland. Afterwards, mail was carried on horse back.

Street, who like most Friends, presumably voted for Adams in the Presidential election of 1828, was succeeded by Isaac Wilson, a Jacksonian Democrat, after Andrew Jackson won the election.

Wilson was followed by Rodney Scott who was represented as "a very fine young man" (Hunt), but who later absconded, deserting his wife and "leaving the office and some creditors to take the consequences." The post office was then managed, after a fashion, by his father-in-law and brother-in-law, "both of whom could scarcely read writing," which resulted in frequent misdirection of mail.

With the appointment of Joseph Goulbourn, the post office began to be more efficiently operated, and the volume of mail processed by the office was steadily increased, particularly after the railroad came to Salem.

After being variously located along Main Street for many years, the United States Government purchased the northwest corner of East State Street and North Lincoln Avenue, and let the contract for a new post office on February 11, 1914. The building, costing \$61,300.00, was occupied for the first time on June 10, 1915.

At the present time, the postmaster is L. D. Beardmore; assistant postmaster, C. Raymond Reich, and supervisor of mails, Ray Reasbeck.

No account of the early political history of Salem would be complete without mentioning the names of some of the early lawyers who added so much to the character, learning and honor of the bar. † Joseph J. Brooks was the first lawyer to settle permanently in Salem. He came here from Vermont in 1832, and after teaching one term of school, went back to Vermont, brought his bride and household goods in a wagon over the Alleghenies, and opened a law office here.

His first office was a one story, one room house on the north side of Main Street, about half way between Broadway and Lundy, and he built his house on the corner of Green and Lundy, where the Presbyterian Sunday School building now stands.

When Salem business men began their agitation for railroad, he took an active part, and was chosen attorney for the group which, under the name of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., finally succeeded in routing the railroad through Salem. He continued as attorney for the railroad until his death in 1862.

The old desk he used in his law practice is still used by his great grandson, Atty. George H. Bowman, Jr., in his law office.

J. Twing Brooks, the only one of J. J. Brooks' children to remain in Salem (perhaps because he married a Quaker girl), began his law practice about 1862

That year the Farmers National Bank was organized, with J. T. Brooks as president, an office he held until his death in 1901.

In 1866, Mr. Brooks was elected a member of the Ohio Senate and was its youngest member. That same year he became a partner of Atty. Peter A. Laubie, whose law firm had succeeded J. J. Brooks as counsel for the railroad.

When Mr. Laubie was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, in 1875, Mr. Brooks was appointed general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (which by then had absorbed the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Co.), and he was eventually appointed vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Brooks was a personal friend of Mark Hanna and William B. McKinley, and was very active in McKinley's presidential campaign in 1900.

Mr. Brooks was also vitally interested in the growth of Salem, and was personally responsible for the development of much of the downtown real estate, Grandview Cemetery, and several business concerns.

When Mr. Brooks went to Pittsburgh as general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he appointed Rush Taggart as attorney in his place in Ohio. Mr. Taggart filled that office until 1887 when he moved to New York. He and his wife, the former Margaret Waterworth of Salem, were parents of the present Mrs. F. J. Emeny.

Upon Mr. Taggart's resignation, James R. Carey, a native of Salem and the son of Dr. Abel Carey, pioneer Salem physician, was called to Salem from Fort Wayne by Mr. Brooks, and appointed attorney for the railroad. A graduate of Harvard Law School, Mr. Carey practiced law in Salem until his death in 1921.

The Salem law firm of Carey, Boyle and Mullins, established in 1888, will long be remembered as one of the strongest legal firms in this area.

James Carey, the original member, formed a partnership, in 1888, with William C. Boyle, a native of Salem and graduate of Cornell University, who had mastered shorthand and become a clerk in J. T. Brooks' office in Pittsburgh.

The third partner was Frederic J. Mullins, a Wooster College graduate, who had been called to Salem by Mr. Brooks, and joined Carey and Boyle in 1888. He continued law practice in Salem until his death in 1911.

The firm's name was changed to Carey and Mullins after Mr. Boyle moved to Cleveland in 1900, to become a partner in the firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, a position he continued for 30 years before his death in 1933.

Salem's legal profession has been represented



THE LAW FIRM OF CAREY, BOYLE AND MULLINS WAS ONE OF THE MOST RENOWNED AND SUCCESSFUL FIRMS SALEM HAS HAD. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: JAMES CAREY, ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THE FIRM; WILLIAM C. BOYLE; AND FREDERIC J. MULLINS. CAREY, BOYLE AND MULLINS WAS FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1888.



THE NEW SALEM CITY HALL,
BUILT IN 1951 AT THE CORNER
OF SOUTH BROADWAY AND
EAST PERSHING.

both in the Ohio General Assembly and in the United States Congress.

Many lawyers were among the following persons who served as members of the legislature: William Blackburn following the War of 1812, J. D. Cattell, 1856-57; Jacob A. Ambler, 1858-59; J. K. Rukenbrod, 1860-62, 1868, (Ohio Senate 1874-77); W. B. McCord (editor 1906 Centennial publication) 1906-08; Ernest U. Whitacre, 1915-18; John Taylor (Senate) 1937-38. Jacob A. Ambler was elected to the Congressional House of Representatives in 1867 and was re-elected in 1869.

Judge Jacob A. Ambler was the first judge of Salem, and it is rather remarkable that five other judges studied law under him or were associated with him.

Jacob A. Ambler came to Salem in 1849 to study law with his brother, Henry, a former minister, with whom he formed a partnership in 1851.

The partnership continued for three years when Henry moved to Iowa, and Peter A. Laubie of Pittsburgh bought Henry's interest in the law firm. This firm continued for three years, when Mr. Ambler was elected to the Ohio Legislature in October, 1857.

In 1859 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court and was elected for the full term of five years in 1861. In 1867, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Congress and re-elected in 1869.

At the expiration of his second term in Congress, he resumed the practice of law in Salem until his retirement from active practice.

Peter Laubie, after his partnership with Mr. Ambler was dissolved, served in the Union Army until his discharge in 1865, and then entered into partnership with Lymon D. Potter of Lisbon who had served for a short time on the Common Pleas bench. This partnership terminated with the death of Judge Potter in 1866. Mr. Laubie then took as a partner, J. Twing Brooks, who had just been admitted to the Bar.

In 1875, Mr. Laubie was elected Common Pleas Judge and served on that Court until February, 1885, when he took office as a Judge of the Seventh Circuit Court, having been elected the previous November. He served on the Circuit Court until February, 1911, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1919.

Judge Ambler had two sons, Ralph and Byron, both of whom studied law under him. Ralph later moved to Canton and became a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Stark County. Byron practiced law in partnership with his father and was appointed a Federal Judge in the Philippines, in 1903.

Warren W. Hole was another Common Pleas Judge of this period, having served the county until 1910.

Lorin B. Harris, who served as Salem City Solicitor for many years, was admitted to the Bar in 1903, and in 1904, formed a partnership with A. W. Taylor.

A. W. Taylor, Mayor of Salem for three terms, and City Solicitor for four terms, formed a partnership at various times with L. B. Harris, J. B. Baker and L. P. Metzger, practicing until his death in 1910.

Kertis L. Cobourn read law under A. W. Taylor and for many years shared offices with L. B. Harris. He died in 1939.

C. C. Curry, Probate Judge of the county for two terms, was originally a shoemaker by trade. He read law and entered practice in Salem when of middle age.

Henry C. Jones was one of the busiest lawyers in the county until his death in 1903.

John E. Scott, Democratic party leader in Salem and Columbiana County, was admitted to the Bar in 1893. He also served as City Solicitor for many years and died in 1921.

Cecil Scott, admitted to the Bar in 1924, was City Solicitor for several years. He died in 1937.

J. D. Fountain, who practiced law in Salem from

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Henry L. Reese, Attorney at Law
Earl R. Miller, Attorney at Law
James D. Primm, Attorney at Law }

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Herbert E. Arfman, Attorney at Law
Guy J. Mauro, Attorney at Law }

1889 to 1907, was, at various times Justice of Peace, Mayor of Salem and County Sheriff.

B. Frank Mercer, a former Salem Mayor, practiced law from 1889 to 1910 at various locations.

Jared B. Huxley, born in 1874, studied law in Salem and was a former Mayor. Later he became a member of the Youngstown firm of Harrington, Huxley & Smith. He died in 1942.

Charles F. Smith, a former City Solicitor, formed a partnership with L. P. Metzger in 1904, and practiced law in Salem until 1920, when he moved to Youngstown and joined Jared Huxley's firm. He died in 1949.

Lewis P. Metzger, was admitted to the Bar in 1895 and practiced in Salem until 1933, either alone or in partnership at various times with A. W. Taylor, Charles F. Smith and H. L. McCarthy. In 1926, Charles McCorkhill joined the firm of Metzger, McCarthy & McCorkhill. In 1933 when Metzger's son, South, joined the firm, the name was changed to Metzger, McCorkhill and Metzger. At one time Attorney Metzger was Salem City Solicitor and also served two terms as County Prosecutor. He died in 1939.

Ralph Waldo Campbell, Salem attorney, formed a partnership in 1912 with J. C. Boone under the firm name of Boone and Campbell. For many years he was chief counsel for the Mullins Manufacturing Corporation. He died in 1938.

Joshua Charles Boone was educated in Salem schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from where he returned to read law in the office of Judge Jacob Ambler and son. Having served two terms as Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, he was elected Probate Judge, and served from February 3, 1897, to February 3, 1903. He resumed the practice of law and in 1912, formed the partnership of Boone and Campbell with Ralph W.

Campbell. Judge Boone died July 30, 1939.

Joel H. Sharp, fourth generation from the early settlers of that name, graduated from Salem High School in 1914, from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1915 and from Yale in 1920. He received a Degree of Bachelor of Laws from Western Reserve Law School in 1923.

He was associated with the firm of Boone & Campbell from June, 1923 until that firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Campbell in December, 1938.

In 1940, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana County and is still serving in that capacity.

Other lawyers who practiced in Salem for varying lengths of time include Martin Heckard, Thomas Kennett, S. W. Ramsey, Jacob Reilly, Allen Thomas, Asa Battin, Robert Crozier, Judson Brooks, Sheldon Parke, Homer Hickling, Paul W. Strader, J. Edmund Peters, W. S. Emmons, George S. Walton, John E. Rogers, Emmet Finley, Walter G. Butler, John W. Camp, Hunter S. Armstrong, Walter W. Beck, and George E. Lieber.

The present Bar of Salem is composed of the following attorneys: Herbert E. Arfman, Ralph Atkinson, George H. Bowman, Jr., Lozier Caplan, Max Caplan, Richard E. Coe, Carlo Ferreri, Alfred L. Fitch, Walter J. Hunston, Bryce W. Kendall, John E. Lower, Guy J. Mauro, Charles G. McCorkhill, Scott McCorkhill, South Metzger, Earl R. Miller, James D. Primm, Jr., Henry L. Reese, Royal Schiller, H. L. McCarthy, Joel H. Sharp (Judge of Common Pleas Court), Duane H. Yeagley.

Firms: Caplan & Caplan; Coe & Yeagley; Fitch & Kendall; Hunston, Atkinson & Lower; Metzger, McCorkhill & Metzger; Reese, Miller & Primm.



Sponsored by
Duane Yeagley, Attorney at Law
R. E. Coe, Attorney at Law
Lozier Caplan, Attorney at Law

Sponsored by
John E. Lower, Attorney at Law
Walter J. Hunston, Attorney at Law
Ralph Atkinson, Attorney at Law

PUBLIC SERVICES

POLICE DEPARTMENT

SALEM'S modern Police Force of 10 men, 3 deskmen, and a meter repairman is a far cry from the lone Marshal, who kept order in early Salem.

By 1900, the growth of Salem demanded additions to the force and by 1902 there were three marshals. In April of 1902, under the administration of J. S. Baker, Mayor, the first Police Chief was appointed and served in that capacity until 1909. The story is told of this chief, William (Red) Turner, that he very greatly resented the long tailed coat he was obliged to wear as chief, declaring that the tails got in his way when he had to chase some criminals. At this time the force had two additional patrolmen.

In 1909, Joe Gottschalk served as Chief for approximately two months and was succeeded by Charles Cook, who served until 1919. During Cook's term as Chief there were two happenings of special note. On May 8, 1908, there was a robbery at the home of the Mansfield family, now the Mawhinney home, in which they lost all their family jewels, and several other Lincoln Avenue houses

were entered and robbed. Charles Miller, patrolman, traced the burglar to the Pennsylvania Depot and found that he had boarded the early morning train. Miller entered the train and captured the robber but in taking him off the train the man shot and killed Miller, who has been the only patrolman in Salem whose life was deliberately taken. Also during Cook's term, the local force captured the notorious bank and train robber, Frank Hohl. He managed to pry loose one of the bars on the window of the jail and by soaping his body effected his escape. Shortly thereafter Hohl was killed in New York State while robbing a train.

In 1919 Thomas W. Thompson was named Chief and served until his retirement in 1933 when he was succeeded by Ralph N. Stoffer, who resigned in 1946. Thompson was accidentally killed in an auto accident in 1934 while accompanying Stoffer to Cincinnati to pick up some car thieves.

During Stoffer's service the third tragedy suffered by the department occurred, with the accidental death of Patrolman Eddie Piller while he and Mayor George Harroff were trying out the repaired motorcycle owned by the department. The Mayor escaped with minor injuries but Eddie was not so lucky.

After Stoffer resigned, Nerr Gaunt was appointed Chief and served until his retirement in



THIS POLICE PATROL WAGON WAS SNAPPED BY D. L. DAVIS IN 1897, OUTSIDE THE OLD CITY HALL. THIS WAGON ALSO CARRIED FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE IT DOUBLED AS AN AUXILIARY FIRE ENGINE.

ONE OF TWO HAND OPERATED FIRE ENGINES OWNED BY THE SALEM FIRE DEPARTMENT IN 1852. IT TOOK 12 MEN TO OPERATE THE PUMP HANDLES. THIS ENGINE WAS USED IN FIGHTING THE WEBB HOTEL FIRE, AT MAIN AND ELLSWORTH, IN JANUARY, 1852.



1954 when the present Chief, George Early, was appointed.

Chief Early, Captain Howard Forney, Lieutenant Martin Lutch, and Patrolmen Bob Kirchgessner, Jim Irey, Ray Hiltbrand, Gilbert Bartha, Norman Flick, Bill Ritchie and Dick Whinnery, are on duty around the clock and patrol the city in two cruisers, answering calls on burglaries, disorderly conduct, intoxication, stray animals, domestic troubles, accidents, speeding, overtime parking, any violence or breaking of laws, lockouts, lost children, fires, holiday traffic, and many other related activities.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

EARLY fire fighting was strictly an unorganized volunteer action and it was not until May 10, 1831, that the town council established a sort of a fire department. Jacob Snider and Benjamin Stanton were appointed a committee to buy a ladder and fire hooks, and to provide a place to store them. \$10,000 was spent for this purpose. On the 11th of April, 1836, a resolution was offered in the town council, "That a committee of three be appointed to make investigation and report to a future session of the council of what measures they deem it necessary for the council to adopt relative to protection against damages by fire." Samuel C. Trescott, Aaron Hise and Dr. Stanton were appointed to the committee.

In June, 1836, council resolved, "That there be six scaling ladders provided for the use of the town in case of fire, and that there be a suitable shed provided for their safe-keeping. Samuel Trescott, Aaron Hise and Isaac Boone were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect." July 24, 1836, the Committee on Provision Against Damages by Fire made their report, and on motion it was resolved, "that there be an ordinance making

it obligatory on each freeholder, resident in town, to provide and keep two fire buckets, either of leather or tin, for each house which he shall hold for rent; said buckets to be kept under such regulations as the council shall direct." Councilman J. J. Brooks and Benjamin Stanton were appointed to draw up the necessary regulations.

July 28, 1836, the Council adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, Henry Mall and Amos Hawley have proposed to sink and put in order for use wells, each in front of his respective lots where they now reside, provided the town of Salem will be at one half the expense. Now therefore, it is resolved, that the town council of the said town accept said proposition, and authorize an appropriation for that purpose, provided said Mall and Hawley, in constructing of said wells, conform to the direction of the committee which the council shall appoint to superintend the said work, and instructed to have said wells six feet wide in the clear after walling, and to have them finished with pumps."

\$100 had been subscribed by citizens in 1836 to buy the fire engine, which was offered by an agent of the American Hydraulic Company. The price of the engine was \$250.00, and the subscriptions were paid into the treasury on February 6, 1837. The council ordered a fire house erected to be 10 feet by 12 feet in size, at a cost of \$100, to house the fire engine. It was built on the Friends property, opposite the dwelling of Amos Hawley. On September 22, 1837, council ordered the digging of three additional wells in the street. One at the corner at William Chaney's house; one between the engine-house on the corner of the street and Dr. Benjamin Stanton's house; and one at Main and Ellsworth in front of John Street's property. The wells were seven feet clear of walls and provided with good pumps. The total cost was \$178.30.

On March 21, 1841, an ordinance was passed to authorize the formation of a fire company.



THE NEW ROTARY STEAM FIRE ENGINE BOUGHT BY THE "DELUGE FIRE COMPANY" FOR \$7,500.00 IN 1869. THIS ENGINE SPOUTED SPARKS FROM ITS BOILER AS IT DASHED DOWN THE STREET TOWARD A FIRE WITH BELLS CLANGING.

In April of 1841 the "Salem Fire Company" was organized and the first fire engine called "Soul-Grinder" was given to this group. Another fire engine was bought in July, 1841. The citizens subscribed so liberally that the city had only to pay \$166 of the cost of \$700. This engine was called "Columbiana" and was given to the fire company. It was remodeled afterwards and was given to the Deluge Fire Company.

June 13, 1861, the hand engine "Vigilant" was purchased for the sum of \$1,450 and placed under the management of the "Vigilant Fire Insurance Company;" the town hall was remodeled and the center staircase was moved to permit the storage of the engine there.

In June 26, 1869, a rotary steam fire engine was bought for \$7,500. This engine was the bailment of the "Deluge Fire Company."

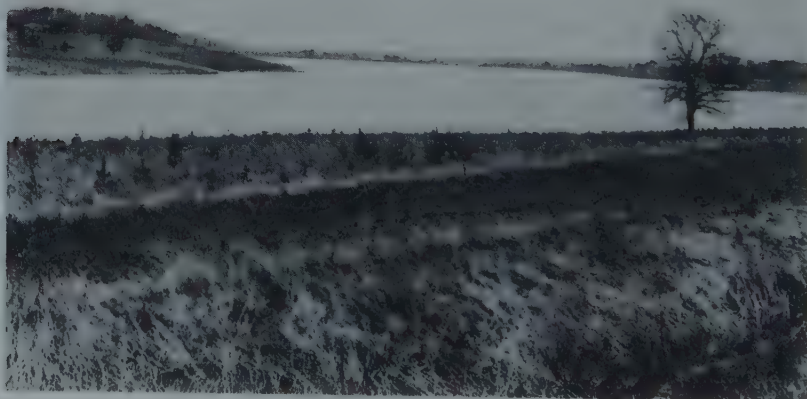
In 1875, a new "Clapp & Jones" steam fire engine was purchased and given to the Vigilant Fire Company.

The fire fighting in Salem was managed by the three volunteer fire companies: The Salem Fire Company of 1841, Vigilant Fire Company in 1869, and The Deluge Fire Company in 1865 until 1875,

when The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company was organized. The Fire Department was managed by these companies until the completion of the Water Works, when it was found that the pressure from the hydrants would force water to any height likely to be required and the two existing pumping engines were retired.

In 1917, the City Fire Department consisted of one Chief and three firemen. Through the years firemen have been added as the city grew until in this year of 1956 we have as Chief Clarence Wright, assisted by Captain Charles Malloy, Lt. Elmer Bush and 10 Firemen: George Schmid, Arnal Cosma, Albert Koontz, Jim Moracco, Norman Smith, Harry Lodge, Martin Catlos, Harold Pike, Dan Papic and Arthur Votaw. The Fire Department is housed in the Municipal Building and is on duty twenty-four hours per day. Their modern equipment consists of two American La France Trucks, 1928 and 1941 models, one 1944 Mack, one 1949 Jeep, equipped for fighting grass fires and small blazes, one 1953 emergency station wagon equipped with a complete first aid unit, and a 1956 Pirsch 75 foot aerial ladder fire truck recently purchased by the City for \$33,500.

SALEM'S PRESENT STEWART ROAD RESERVOIR WAS COMPLETED IN 1946, AND HOLDS 3 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER.





BEFORE the Civil War citizens of Salem used water from wells, many of which were shallow and contained water which was far from wholesome. In 1860, Abel Phillips built a brick reservoir near the Hawley or Davis Spring near the present High School. Friday, May 30th, of the year, the water rose 6 inches in two hours in the reservoir showing the Spring's flow to be 50 gallons per hour. The first lines were wooden.

In 1862 a contract was made with the authorities under which iron pipes were laid in the village.

Phillips sold the Water Works to Daniel Koll who sold it in 1868 to E. W. Silver, who in turn, sold it to A. R. Silver in February, 1879.

In 1883, the water system was described as follows: "The water is pumped by a small steam engine into 2 tanks, one above the other, the highest one of which is forty-five feet above the earth and holds one thousand barrels, and the lower one 1500 barrels. The consumption is about 950 barrels per day. Four miles of mains have been laid, and families are supplied at the rate of \$5 per annum with an extra \$3 when bath tubs are used. A new steam pump has been put in which is fed with steam directly from the boiler, so that in case other machinery should give out there would be no danger of collapse of the water supply."

Also in 1860, a number of persons in Salem, prominent among whom were Streets and Pennocks, put down a well with the hope of finding oil. The boring was made a little east of the Methodist Church on South Broadway. At a depth of 180 feet a vein of water filled the 4 inch casing and rose 7 feet above the surface. The well was purchased by Phillips who laid water lines to the Gas and Railway Companies. Mr. Silver also purchased this well.

In 1887, the Silver's Water Company sold out their business to Turner, Clark and Rawson of Boston. The ordinance granting this company the

Water Works franchise was passed in March, 1887.

The work of digging trenches for the mains was commenced on Washington Street in June, 1887, and the laying of the mains was completed the latter part of November the same year. The length of pipes was 15 miles, with 165 fire hydrants.

The basin was constructed at this same time and held 600,000 gallons of water.

The West State Street Pumping Station, now used as the maintenance and storage building and the East State Street Standpipe were erected as part of this same project. The standpipe stands at an elevation of 235 feet above the pumps, is of iron 85 feet in height and 25 feet in diameter. Its capacity is 309,000 gallons.

Over 800 private consumers used water from the new Water Works in December, 1887.

On December 3, 1908, City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$131,000, in bonds to purchase the Water Works Company. This caused a storm of controversy, even resulting in several houses being set afire and threats to Council members of hanging. Detectives were brought in to investigate the arson attempts but failed to find any trace of the criminals.

Salem's first Water Superintendent was Frank Allison, who had been an employee of the Salem Water Works Company as also was Nellie Miller, Clerk, who served in that capacity 68 years. Nell Miller retired in December, 1950, at the age of 86.

Mr. Will Dow drilled most of the wells in the Zelle and Whinnery fields. These wells furnished Salem its water until they began to fail in 1949. Then there was an acute shortage of water during many weeks and it was doubtful if Salem could have fought a fire had one occurred. Up until this time, Salem, with one exception, that being the typhoid epidemic of 1921, had excellent water from the wells.

The original steam engines used to pump water were replaced, in 1940, with electric pumps.

In 1946 the Stewart Road reservoir, holding 3 million gallons of water, was completed.

In 1950, contracts were let to provide Salem with a 115 acre tract of land, a new, modern filtration plant, a low head pumping station and a 68 acre lake with storage capacity for 680 million gallons of water. The project was completed in November, 1952. Also, in 1952, the Highland Avenue Standpipe was erected to hold 500,000 gallons of water.

At the beginning of 1955, 4,368 consumers used an average monthly consumption of 47,629,875 gallons of water. There are 204,834 feet of water mains.

Aubrey Hayes, the Superintendent of Water and Sewage, has served the City since 1953.

The Clerks are Laura Mae Whinnery, senior, and Mary Koppenhafer, junior, and Robert Rheutan, general.

The Filtration Plant is operated by Don Weingart, Jim McLaughlin and Howard Covert.

The Maintenance Department is headed by Wilford Thomas, with Steve Kovacs, Tony Aiello, Everett Covert as assistants. Maurice Covert is the meter reader.

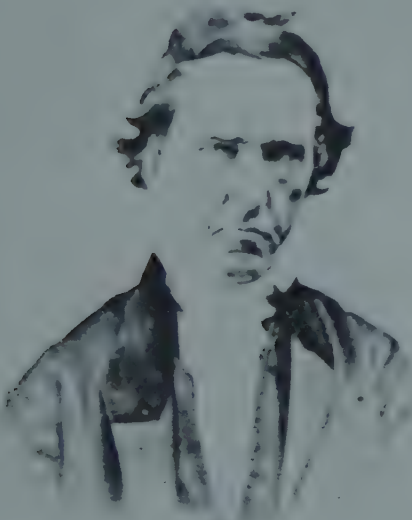
The City of Salem has a standby source of supply for water. Should an emergency arise, the City will be supplied from eight standby wells. These wells have not been used since 1952. The Whinnery and Zelle well fields have been abandoned. The Zelle field in the north end of Salem has been turned over to the Park Commission and is now a Memorial Park.



THE SALEM SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT WAS RECENTLY CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED AND ENLARGED TO CARE FOR THE TOWN'S GROWING POPULATION.

THE HEALING ARTS

DR. BENJAMIN STANTON was Salem's first physician. Prior to his coming here from North Carolina in 1815, the nearest doctor was H. Potter in New Lisbon. Shortly after coming to Salem, he married Martha Townsend, a school teacher. Their first office and home was located at the corner of State and Broadway. Dr. Stanton practiced for over 50 years in Salem and, as was the custom then, he taught many medical students under the apprenticeship system. His four sons all studied medicine and became successful physicians. One son, William, left the medical profession to study law under his esteemed cousin Edwin Stanton who became Secretary of War. Among Dr. Stanton's other pupils were Jesse Bailey, Alexander Tollerton, Thomas and Joseph Shreve, George Mendenhall, Charles Kingsbury, John Harris, Jesse T. Boone, and F. H. Irish. Among Dr. Stanton's civic projects was the raising of a tax levy for our first school system.



DR. BENJAMIN STANTON

After Daniel Williams, who combined school teaching with doctoring, Dr. John Harris began practice in Salem, in 1827. Like many physicians of his day, he began practice without formal medical education, having been an apprentice of Dr. Stanton. However, as schools became available, Dr. Harris completed a course of study at Ohio Medical College during his period of practice. Medical school courses, in the early days, were not as long as those of today and emphasis was put on the practical experience one gained as a student of a good doctor.

After practicing medicine until 1855, Dr. Harris took up dentistry and finished his career as Salem's second dentist.

His many accomplishments include prominence in the "Underground Railroad, as well as the co-founding of "The Village Register," and Harris & Co., Printers. Mr. C. Dixon Harris, his grandson, operates Harris & Co. today.

One of Salem's most capable surgeons was Dr. Abel Carey who began practice in 1843. A student of Dr. Williams, he died after 29 years of practice as a result of a fall from a sulky.

Our first "Hydropathic" physician was Dr. James M. Hole who, with Dr. J. D. Cope, set up his water-cure clinic at the present site of the Arbaugh Furniture Store in 1846. The health-giving waters came from the spring at the High School. Although tea-totallers for the most part, Salem citizens were not taken with water as a cure for their ills and Dr. Hole left after a year to teach and practice in the East. He returned in his later years to make Salem his home.

Dr. William Lyon began a rich practice in 1860 and, after eleven years was buried in an \$1,100.00 coffin, described as a "great waste" by Howell (Pap) Hise.

Dr. Lowell King's grand uncle was John L. Firestone who began a very successful practice in 1869. Equally successful was his wife Rose Prunty, a well known school teacher.

Our first Lady M. D. was Elizabeth Grissel, a graduate of the Philadelphia Female Medical College. She began practice in 1869 and in an era of Victorian modesty, she established a wide obstetrical practice. Mrs. Ina Rank Yengling recalls that



DR. A. C. YENGLING, AT A PICNIC AT SHELTON'S GROVE IN 1891 OR 1892. HE WAS VERY FOND OF CHILDREN AND GATHERED A GROUP FROM THE PICNIC TO POSE WITH HIM. IN HIS LAP ARE ADA HOLMES (MRS. F. S. BARCKHOFF, SR.), MYRA JESSUP AND ESTHER MAULE. HOLDING THE HORSE IS JOSEPH STRATTON, AND SITTING ON THE HORSE IS FINLEY HUTTON, JR.

"Miss Lizzie" attended the birth of each of her six brothers. Dr. Grizzel had been preceded by three practitioners, Catherine Church, Mrs. Arter, and Mrs. Augusta Black.

A former tradesman who took up medicine was Reuben Schooley, a former carpenter. It was said by Hunt that he would have been in his right element building barns or repairing saw mills.

Dr. Arthur Yengling began his practice at Main and Lundy, after graduating from the University of Michigan in 1870. Dr. Yengling held many responsible positions with the G. A. R., and related organizations, having enlisted in the Union Army at the age of 14. He served as a member of the Board of Education and as city Health Director. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ina Rank Yengling, his daughter Mrs. Rebekah Carey Hoover, and Dr. Arthur Yengling of Walla Walla, Washington.

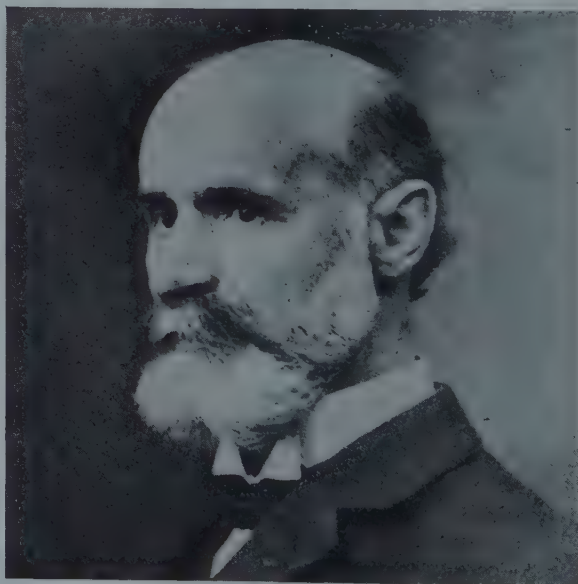
Dr. James Anderson, a graduate of Mt. Union College, The University of Michigan and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, began his practice in 1877 at 4 West Main Street Dr. Anderson performed his operations in homes. According to his daughter, Mrs. William H. Dunn he first disinfected the whole room, and then the surgical instruments were boiled on the kitchen stove, often by his assistant, Dr. Stanton Heck. A leading figure in medical circles, Dr. Anderson died in 1908.

In an age of medical credulity early Salemites had their share of herb doctors and faith healers. Our first "Indian Doctor" was a man named Palmer who had success in cases of Ague and Chill Fever, which were quite numerous in Salem. Liquor was said to have ended his career. He was followed at a later date by Louise Burns who is remembered by some of our citizens. Her practice included herbs, psychic phenomena, clairvoyancy, and advice on business matters. The local physicians and druggists objected to her methods and legally enjoined her from practice. Undaunted, Mrs. Burns took the state medical examination and

returned with a licence to practice. She continued to draw a large number of patients until her death in 1910 at the age of 70. Mrs. Burns was a figure in the Hart Church "witch trials" of 1894 when three persons were tried and expelled for their belief in wizardry. The trial attracted national interest.

Dr. Charles Orr was an early specialist in Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat disorders, having started his practice in 1850. Married to Margaret Snyder, he left one daughter, Nellie, after his death in 1905.

Many people remember Dr. Paul E. Barckhoff who came to Salem in 1868 after having been edu-



DR. JAMES ANDERSON

cated in Westphalia and New York City. He served as Health Commissioner for many years before retiring to California where he died in 1949.

Dr. William J. Blackburn, a member of the Wilbur Friends began practice in 1891 at the site of the Lape Hotel. William Blackburn, Jr., Mrs. Alice Oliphant and Mrs. Caroline Lovett survived him after his death in 1941.

Dr. A. S. Hayden's house at 51 South Broadway has been used for medical purposes since 1883 having been occupied by Dr. Clark, Dr. Hayden, Dr. Barckhoff and presently by Dr. Riegel, Osteopath. Dr. Hayden practiced in Salem for 12 years until his death in 1904. He is survived by Mrs. Ernest Whitacre, a grand-daughter.

Dr. T. J. Lyle, English born, practiced in Salem until 1918. A pastor of the Christian Church, he died in 1926 at the age of 81.

Dr. Stanton Heck, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, began his practice in Salem in 1892. He was a pioneer in the X-ray field having built and operated in Cleveland the first X-ray machine west of New York City. Dr. Heck built an X-ray machine for his office and conducted a clinic prior to the time that such equipment was manufactured for sale.

He was honored by the American Roentgen Ray Society for his work on the stereoscopic fluoroscope. Dr. Heck was survived by his wife Mrs. Anna Whitacre Heck Israel, and his children Edward Heck, and Mrs. Harold Braman after his death in 1948.

Dr. F. T. Miles graduated from Western Reserve University in 1892 and began his practice in Salem in 1893. A member of The American College of Surgeons, he was the first Chief of Staff at the Salem City Hospital. He served in the Medical Corps during World War I, was Postmaster of Salem and President of the Salem Chamber of Commerce prior to his death in 1924.

Dr. Homer W. Thompson began practice in 1900 and attained a great reputation in the Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat field. He was also known for his interest in ballooning and his name was entered in the Aeronautical Hall of Fame in 1944. Dr. W. D. Sigler and Mr. Louis Brush shared his interest at the turn of the century.

Dr. A. W. Schiller began his practice in 1882 which continued until his death. The first President of the City Hospital Association, Dr. Schiller left three children, William, Royal and Mrs. R. W. Campbell.

Dr. Jesse Sturgeon, son of Dr. Eli Sturgeon, began his practice in Salem in 1904. A graduate of Bellevue College of Medicine, he was honored for his work in the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. Aside from his medical practice, he was known for his high-wheeled bicycle which he rode in street parades. He pedaled his way to victory in 1887 in an open race at the Salem Fair Grounds. Salem's oldest physician, he died in 1940 at the age of 97.

Dr. J. S. Gallagher, a specialist in skin diseases, practiced in Salem until his death in 1934. He is survived by Roscoe and Byron Gallagher, Mrs.



DR. HOMER THOMPSON, A BALLOON ENTHUSIAST, IS SHOWN SITTING ON A PLATFORM ATTACHED TO A PARACHUTE BELOW THE ASCENDING HOT AIR BALLOON.

Chester Smith and Mrs. Ruth Ingram.

Dr. A. B. Hobson practiced in Salem for 34 years until his death in 1950. He was originally associated with his uncle, Dr. John Hobson, a famous surgeon. An active Methodist, Dr. and Mrs. Hobson left their house to the church for use as a parsonage, along with other gifts.

After graduating from Western Reserve, Dr. Henry K. Yaggi was associated for a short time with the noted surgeon, Dr. George Crile, established his practice in Salem in 1909. During the typhoid epidemic of 1920, Dr. Yaggi opened a relief hospital which was the fore-runner of the present Central Clinic and Hospital. He was a surgeon in France during World War I and was a member of the American College of Surgeons. He died in 1927 at the age of 51.

A member of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. J. M. McGeorge began his practice in Salem in 1910, where he practiced for 35 years. He served with distinction in the Medical Corps in World War I and was Chief of Staff at the Salem City Hospital for 14 years.

Dr. Roy E. Smucker, a homeopathic physician, succeeded Dr. Sallume, a Syrian born doctor, in 1911. Dr. Smucker's education was completed at Ohio State University, McGill University, The Mayo Clinic, Johns Hopkins, and hospitals in New York and Chicago. He married Ruth Tucker in 1905 and died in 1951. His house and office was given by Mrs. Smucker at her death to the Women's Federation as a meeting house.

Dr. L. F. Derfus came to Salem at the age of

five. After his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1911, he returned to begin his practice. He served with distinction in World War I and died in Salem in 1948 at the age of 62.

Dr. Carl R. Kreutzer was born and educated in Transylvania before coming to Salem in 1923. He died after 30 years of practice, in 1953, at the age of 64.

Robert McKelvey, M. D., served with distinction in World War II. A graduate of Ohio State University he practiced in Salem for twelve years before his death in 1950.

SALEM DOCTORS THROUGH THE YEARS

The members of the medical profession are listed below in chronological order as they started practice.

c1815 Benjamin Stanton	1865 Eli Sturgeon
John Harris	1866 Eli Garretson
1827 Daniel Williams	1868 John Firestone
1843 Abel Carey	1869 Dr. Stewart
1846 John D. Cope	Louise Burns (Herbs)
James Hole	Elizabeth Grissell
1850 F. G. Young	1870 A. C. Yengling
Catherine Church	1875 C. L. Fawcett
1851 J. W. Hotchkiss	1877 J. A. McGuire
Reuben Schooley	James Anderson
c1852 Dr. Townsend	c1878 Charles Orr
c1854 A. W. Bricker	1880 L. C. Hole
C. Pearson	1882 Dr. Gruwell
James Smiley	Dr. Anthony
c J. R. Williams	1883 F. M. Clark
1856 S. D. Hardman	1885 T. T. Church
c1858 Byron Stanton	1888 Paul Barckhoff
R. B. Rush	1890 T. J. Lyle
c Dr. Simley	W. C. Cook
c B. W. and L. Spear	1891 W. D. Steen
1859 J. M. Kuhn	W. J. Blackburn
E. G. Painter	Hezakiah Scott
1860 William Lyon	1892 A. S. Hayden

E. Santon Heck	1920 Guy E. Byers
1893 F. T. Miles	1921 Gail A. Roose
c1896 Robert Sheerin	L. W. King
Della Walker	1923 C. R. Kreutzer
A. C. Rideout	1924 R. T. Holzbach
John C. Walker	1925 L. A. Cobbs
c1898 A. L. Bowers	1927 F. R. Crowgey
1899 E. J. Schwartz	c1930 Edgar Guilford
c1899 D. H. Lewis	1933 Paul Corso
No known date (before 1870)	1935 L. C. Ziegler
Mrs. Arter	1936 Carl Lehwald
Mrs. Augusta Black	1938 R. J. Starbuck
Palmer, (Indian Doctor)	Robert McKelvey
Popineau, (Indian Doctor)	1939 Ralph Vance
1900 J. H. Calvin	c1942 L. C. Couchman
Homer W. Thompson	1943 Alice Elliott
Orville Rhodes	1944 Jose Gonzalez
1903 A. W. Schiller	1945 A. P. Falkenstein
1904 Jesse Sturgeon	1946 Karl Ulicny
1905 Alex Cruikshank	1947 R. J. McConnor
1907 S. N. Sallume	1948 W. F. Stevenson
J. S. Gallagher	H. F. Hoprich
1908 A. B. Hobson	Anne Suliot
1909 H. K. Yaggi	1950 V. C. Hart
1901 J. M. McGeorge	Ching Shing Lu (Miss)
1911 R. E. Smucker	1952 James Milligan
1912 L. F. Derfus	1953 Robert Osmundsen
c1913 Henry J. John	1954 William Kolozsi
c1917 Eugene Mitchell	1955 Ernest P. Schaefer

Covering a span of 141 years the medical profession has been well represented in Salem and with the celebration of Salem's Sesquicentennial year of 1956 we find the following medical doctors actively engaged in the practice of medicine. They are listed in the order of their appearance on the local scene:

1920 Guy E. Byers	1945 Alfons P. Falkenstein
1921 Gail A. Roose	1946 Karl S. Ulicny
Lowell W. King	1947 Richard J. McConnor
1924 Raymond T. Holzbach	1948 William F. Stevenson
1925 Lea A. Cobbs	Harold F. Hoprich
1927 Fredrick R. Crowgey	Anne E. Suliot
1933 Paul Corso	1950 Virgil C. Hart
1935 LaVerne C. Ziegler	1952 James R. Milligan
1936 Carl J. Lehwald	1953 Robert Osmundsen
1938 Ralph J. Starbuck	1954 William Kolozsi
1939 Ralph B. Vance	1955 Ernest P. Schaefer



MR. AND MRS. L. A. CALLAHAN SEATED IN THEIR RIG DECORATED FOR THE FAIR GIVEN IN 1911 TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE BUILDING OF THE SALEM CITY HOSPITAL.

{ Sponsored by
Heddleston Rexall Drugs
Mrs. Kneila Boyle O'Connor
Joseph J. Bogar Pattern Works
Salem Stamping & Mfg. Co. }



THE SALEM CITY HOSPITAL ON EAST STATE STREET AS IT APPEARS TODAY. THE MOST RECENT ADDITION IS SHOWN AT THE REAR OF THE BUILDING WHICH NOW HAS A CAPACITY OF 108 BEDS.

Salem City Hospital Association

Salem's first public hospital was incorporated on December 3, 1907, by a group of fourteen local physicians. The purpose of this Association was to establish a hospital which would be an asset to the growth of the city, an aid to the progress of industries, and a protection to the families in our area.

The first officers of this association were:

President, Dr. A. W. Schiller
Vice-President, Dr. S. N. Sallume
Secretary, Dr. E. J. Schwartz
Treasurer, Mr. F. R. Pow

With the resignation of some of the officers of the association on June 14, 1910, Mr. W. F. Deming was elected president and held this office until 1920. Rev. O. A. Simpson, who had raised subscriptions totalling \$6,000.00, became secretary.

In 1911, a finance committee was appointed consisting of Mr. L. B. French, Mr. S. Grove, Jr., and Mr. W. H. Dunn. These men were instructed to arrange with Mr. Grant Whistlar to manage a fund raising campaign, the first in this area.

The first fund drive raised \$65,000 and the hospital was started in 1912 on land bought from C. S. Bonsall. A second campaign was held in the spring of 1913, and \$35,000 collected to complete the hospital and buy equipment.

W. H. Mullins was chairman of the building committee and the donor of the operating room equipment. E. W. Silver donated the X-ray machine.

This hospital of 70 beds was formally dedicated as Salem City Hospital Association on September 13, 1913.

Mr. L. P. Metzger, chairman of the executive committee presided at the dedication. The speakers were President, W. F. Deming; W. H. Mullins, Chairman of the Building Committee; Rev. O. A. Simpson of Detroit; Dr. George W. Crile, noted surgeon of Cleveland; Dr. C. A. Haman, head surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital, Cleveland; and Rev. Harris E. Cooley, head of the Department of Charities and Correction.

A School of Nursing was established in September, 1913, with the enrollment of four students. The school had one instructor who combined her duties with operating room supervisor and assisting the superintendent.

Mr. Mullins continued his generous donations and in 1918 purchased the Charles Bonsall residence across the street from the hospital and gave it for use as a Nurses' residence. It was called The Hannah E. Mullins Nurses' Home in memory of his mother.

To date this school has graduated 256 nurses. The school now has three full time instructors and ten part time teachers. Through its affiliation with Mount Union College the students may earn credits toward a university degree. The school is also affiliated with Children's Hospital in Akron, Sunny Acres T B Hospital in Cleveland, and Woodside Receiving Hospital in Youngstown for specialized training.

1934 saw the formation of a Ladies Auxiliary which provided invaluable assistance to the hospital in obtaining funds for additional equipment, sewing and public relations.

The Hospital Auxiliary of 350 members promotes the welfare of the Hannah E. Mullins School of Nursing and raises money solely for the benefit of the school. Present officers are: President, Mrs. F. R. Crowgey; First Vice President, Mrs. W. F. Stevenson; Second Vice President, Mrs. R. J. McConnor; Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Gonda; Treasurer, Mrs. David Keller.

A new wing was added to the hospital and dedicated in 1948. This addition increased bed capacity from 70 to 108 beds and 24 bassinets. It also provided new operating rooms, delivery rooms, nurseries, formula room, laboratory and X-ray departments. The most recent improvements have been oxygen piped to each bed; addition of a recovery room to provide specialized nursing care for patients recovering from anesthesia; isolation units for communicable diseases, a parking lot, elevators, and renovation of the hospital interior.

The Salem City Hospital is governed by a board of trustees. The present board consists of 23 men and women from Salem, Columbiana, Lisbon,



THE CENTRAL CLINIC AND HOSPITAL AT BROADWAY AND SECOND STREETS, WAS FOUND-ED IN 1921 BY THE LATE DR. H. K. YAGGI. SALEM'S FIRST UNION SCHOOL OCCUPIED THIS SITE IN 1846, WHEN NORTH BROADWAY WAS CALLED CHESTNUT STREET.

Akron, Wellsville, Winona and East Palestine. The board appoints an administrator to carry out policy and conduct the business of the organization.

Board of Trustees: Mr. South Metzger, President; Mrs. L. B. Harris, Vice-President; Mr. Clyde Barrow, Secretary; Mr. L. H. Colley, Treasurer; Mr. John Bauknecht, Mrs. Harold Brian, Mr. E. S. Dawson, Miss Katherine Gibson, Mr. A. L. Heston, Mr. Walter J. Hunston, Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Mrs. Robert B. Kernohan, Mrs. Burt Leeper, Mrs. G. R. Limestahl, Mr. C. F. Paumier, Mr. Paul Ross, Mrs. G. K. Schwartz, Mr. Milton Steiner, Mr. James H. Wilson, Mrs. Robert A. Williams, Mr. Kenneth U. Wirtz, Mr. Harold Wykoff, Dr. Lea A. Cobbs, Ex-Officio.

Mr. Charles J. Mosher, Jr. has been the administrator since 1951. He was preceded by Mr. Harold Zealley, 1948-1951; Mr. Walter Bailey, 1945-1948; Miss Esther Wilson, 1930-1945; Miss Susan Emmett, 1925-1930; Miss Flora Elsie, 1923-1924; and Miss Nellie C. Templeton, 1913-1923.

The Medical Staff is organized and is self-regulating with regard to the professional standards of medical, surgical and obstetrical practices. It is comprised of 28 active staff members, 12 courtesy staff members, 10 consulting members and one honorary member from Salem and surrounding towns.

Salem City Hospital is accredited with all state and national accrediting agencies.

Approximately 6,000 persons are admitted to the hospital each year. In addition, hospital service is given to 1,200 emergencies and 7,000 outpatients.

A master plan has been conceived for the future. The hospital has kept pace in its improvement and definite plans have been made for continuous development. A new wing to the east is now under construction.

The Salem City Hospital Association's successful operation and fine equipment stands as a monument to the generosity and support of the people of Salem and the surrounding communities.

Central Clinic and Hospital

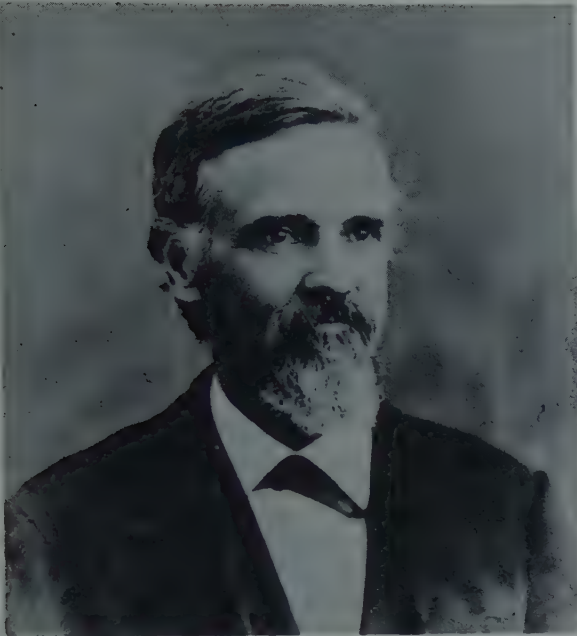
The Central Clinic and Hospital was founded in 1921 under the leadership of Dr. H. K. Yaggi with the active financial support as stockholders of Miss Judith Brooks, Mrs. Augusta B. Bowman, Charles T. Brooks, F. J. Emeny, Miss Mona McArtor, Henry C. Nelson, Hiram A. Greiner, Homer M. Silver, Miss Ruth Hoewischer, Emanuel Greenberger, Miss Myra Gibbs, John O'Connors, Ida Clark, G. R. Deming, Mrs. Polly R. Deming, D. B. McCune, William S. Arbaugh, Joseph M. Barger, Mrs. Kate Moff, Mrs. Henrietta B. Deming, Misses Mary and Agnes Waterworth, O. C. Hoover, B. L. Flick, Jeannette Yaggi (Carr), and the Women's Auxiliary.

In addition to the financial support of the stockholders, many individuals and organizations contributed money and services which made the establishment of the hospital possible. The Women's Auxiliary which was organized in 1922 performs many services for the hospital and has raised funds for the purchase of equipment to provide services for needy patients.

The original hospital building was built in 1846 as Salem's first Union School. After 1881 the old school building was used as a hotel and later as an apartment building. During the typhoid epidemic of 1920 it was used as a hospital. It was again remodeled in 1921.

From a modest beginning of twenty beds and six bassinets the hospital has shown continued growth and progress in the intervening years. Extensive building and renovation programs were carried out in 1950 and 1955. Today the hospital has 57 beds and 12 bassinets. It is fully approved by State and National Accrediting Agencies.

From 1921 to 1940, administrative duties were discharged by Miss Leeta Gibson, secretary of the



DR. JOHN C. WHINERY WAS A MASTER HAT-MAKER BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS DENTISTRY PRACTICE IN 1848 AT THE AGE OF 32.

hospital board and by Dr. H. K. Yaggi, and after Dr. Yaggi's death, by Dr. G. A. Roose, who succeeded Yaggi as president. In 1940, Albert Hanna was employed by the board as Hopital Administrator and he is still serving in this capacity.

The hospital was originally organized as a stock corporation. In 1936, under the leadership of Dr. G. A. Roose is was re-organized as a voluntary non-profit community hospital.

The present Board of Trustees is composed of: Dr. G. A. Roose, President; Dr. L. A. Cobbs, Vice President; Dr. R. J. Starbuck, Treasurer; Harry Krohne, H. O. Stanley, Atty. H. L. Reese, Dr. Seward Harris, F. W. McKee and W. F. Deming. Other trustees who have served in the past twenty years are: W. L. Hart, former president of the Farmers National Bank; N. C. Hunt, R. F. Benzinger, S. Y. Winder and Ray DuBrucq.

The hospital has kept pace with the advancement in the diagnosis and treatment of patients. The average length of stay of patients has been reduced from 15 days to seven days over the years that the Central Clinic and Hospital has been in existence. This has been made possible by the advancement of medical treatment of patients. The shorter hospital stay and expanded facilities have made possible the treatment of many more patients.

In the early years from five to six hundred patients a year were treated as hospital in-patients. Last year almost 3,000 patients were treated in the hospital.

In addition the diagnostic and emergency facilities of the hospital are used by three to four thousand out-patients a year in contrast to the very few who used these facilities in the 1920's. Laboratory services are provided by five technologists and technicians and a part time pathologist, Dr. A. P. Falkenstein. In the early years this work was done by Ella Thea Smith Cox on a part time basis in conjunction with her High School teaching position. Today X-ray services are provided by a full time technician and secretary with Dr. L. A. Cobbs as part time radiologist. Previously the X-ray department had no regular staff of employees.

The hospital now employs a qualified dietitian who has charge of the food service.

In the past few years a central supply service, to provide sterile supplies for the entire hospital and to maintain therapy equipment, has been organized. The service for medical and surgical patients has been expanded and a modern obstetrical service has been developed. Machine bookkeeping has supplanted the hand method of posting accounts and maintaining the financial records of the hospital.

The present Board of Trustees in looking ahead to the future, states that this hospital will continue to keep pace with new developments and will increase its service to this community. The residents of this area have a common interest in achieving this goal.

DENTISTS

Dr. Samuel Ball was Salem's first dentist, having studied in Philadelphia prior to beginning his practice here in 1845. He stayed for about a year and then went West to Indiana and Iowa.

Dr. John Harris first practiced medicine, having studied under Dr. Benjamin Stanton, our first doctor. However, after practicing both medicine and dentistry for a few years, he devoted himself exclusively to dentistry as "it is not so hard on my constitution."

Dr. John C. Whinery, a member of one of Salem's pioneer families, began his practice in 1848, at the age of 32. Prior to entering the dental profession he was a master hat-maker and took up dentistry after the need for hatters began to diminish. A student of Dr. Harris, he completed his dental education at Cincinnati Dental College. During his fifty years of practice he took an important part in the "Underground Railroad" and the Abolitionist Movement, and was very active in civic affairs. He married Harriet Burson and had a large family, among which was his daughter, Abbie, a noted musician.

Dr. Cassius E. Whinery, son of Dr. John, began his practice in 1880, in his father's office at the corner of Main and Broadway. His son, Dr. John C. Whinery graduated from The University of Pennsylvania Dental College to commence practice

JOHN C. WHINERY PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE HAT

Manufacturer.
North Side of Main Street Salem, O.

JOHN WHINERY'S HAT BUSINESS IS ADVERTISED IN THE
"VILLAGE REGISTER" OF NOVEMBER 7, 1843.

in 1915, at the same location. His career was cut short by his untimely death during the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Dr. L. C. Hole, son of Dr. James M. Hole graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1869 and established practice in Salem.

Dr. Ernest E. Dyball came to Salem from Cuyahoga County to practice here from 1884 until his death on December 16, 1924.

Dr. Fred E. Beemer graduated from the Royal College of Dental Surgery of Toronto, Canada, and settled in Salem in 1889.

Dr. H. D. Rymer was born in West Virginia in 1877. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery in 1899 and established his practice in Salem at that time.

Dr. L. W. Atkinson was born near Damascus on July 1, 1874. He was a graduate of Earlham College and took his dental training under Dr. E. E. Dyball. He began practice in Salem in 1903, and continued in the same location for forty-five years, until his death in 1948.

Dr. George J. Hawkins was born in Stark County in 1879. He graduated from the Dental School of Ohio State University and established his practice in Salem in 1911.

Dr. S. E. Conrad began his practice in Salem about 1909. He died in 1923.

Dr. William Linn, a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental School in 1892, established his practice in Salem in 1893 and practiced continuously until his death in 1921.

Dr. F. R. Mathews settled in Salem in 1900, a graduate of Western Reserve University in 1898. He practiced until his death in 1929.

Dr. J. W. Astry was born near Salem, October 24, 1890. He took his dental training at the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1914. He opened an office in Salem the same year and practiced continuously until his death in 1955.

It is known that the following dentists practiced in Salem from time to time prior to 1896:

H. E. and H. F. Phillips, E. Y. Hogan, and J. L. Coffee.

B. F. and D. Gibbons, 1861; S. J. Baird and J. L. Jamison, 1896.

David F. Sheehan, 1915; Earl S. Maier and Oscar Stanton, 1923 and Ralph Linn.

Leon J. Kalmon and Edwin A. Nash, 1934.

Dr. J. B. Atchison was born in Lisbon. He graduated from Western Reserve University in 1905, and established his practice the following year. He practiced for thirty years, retiring in 1936.

Captain Richard C. Harwood, a native of Salem, graduated from Western Reserve University in 1934 and practiced for a few years in Salem. He maintained his office here from 1938 to 1941 when he entered the Navy prior to Pearl Harbor, and again from 1945 to 1948, when he returned to the Navy as a career. He is now stationed in Newport, Rhode Island.

Dentists now in active practice in Salem are:

Dr. Joseph J. Hurray	Dr. Maurice M. Sandrock
Dr. Donald E. Lease	Dr. Paul W. Sartick
Dr. Frank J. Mangus	Dr. Joseph F. Schmid
Dr. Howard L. Moore	Dr. Harley H. Thayer
Dr. Lloyd MacIlvaine	Dr. William E. Ward

In addition to the Doctors of Medicine and Dental Surgery, Salem citizens have access to other branches of the healing arts. Those currently practicing in Salem are:

Optometrists

George F. Jones	Charles M. Paros
C. W. Leland	Bruno L. Stanga

Osteopath

Myron W. Riegel

Chiropodists

Wade R. McGhee	Sherman M. Moore
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Chiropactors

Ernest F. Brown	Clarence Hartsough
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ON OCTOBER 6, 1852, DR. WHINERY ANNOUNCED HIS RETURN TO DENTAL PRACTICE IN "THE HOMESTEAD JOURNAL." THE AD FIRST APPEARED ON MARCH 17.

JOHN C. WHINERY

SURGEON DENTIST — Office
over the **Salem Book Store**. — The
subscriber would inform his friends and the public
that he is again in his place. Having spent several
months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely
acquainted with the various branches of his Pro-
fession, he feels confident of being able to render
the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his
services.

J. C. WHINERY.

Salem, March 17, 1852.

Sponsored by
Dr. H. H. Thayer
Dr. J. J. Hurray
Dr. F. J. Mangus

Sponsored by
Dr. L. C. McIlvaine
Dr. P. W. Sartic
Dr. D. E. Lease

THE PRINTING PRESS

SALEM'S first printing press was located on the present site of The Salem Appliance Store and, in the Fall of 1825, the first edition of the "Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser" was published. Robert Fee was the first editor and Joseph and Thomas Shreve were active in the paper's establishment. Like many of our early printing ventures, this one was short-lived and expired in July, 1826.

Nine years later Wilson F. Stewart published the first issue of "The Salem Visitor." Although he had promised to live up to the "reigning interests of the town," Mr. Stewart offended many through his use of profanity in the "Visitor," as well as his slothful habit of repeating columns of front page news in the inside of the paper.

In 1836, P. F. Boylan bought the "Visitor" and operated it for several months as "The Ohio Mercury." The quality of the publication declined to further depths under his administration, and after committing the paramount offense to our Republican community, that of voting for Van Buren, he fled town, "as fast as his feet and legs would carry him." These two publications were published at the site of the present G. C. Murphy Co.

The "Village Register," antecedent of our Salem News, was started by Benjamin Hawley, James Eggman, John Campbell, John Harris, Benjamin Davis and Joshua Hart, on April 12, 1842.

In 1846 Mr. Aaron Hinchman purchased the very successful "Register" and changed its name to "The Homestead Journal." Under his direction the paper continued in its growth and was sold to J. K. Rukenbrod and Jesse Hutton in 1854. Mr. Rukenbrod, a noted Republican state legislator, identified the paper with this party by calling it "The Salem Republican." His assistant editor was Henry C. Hawley. Shortly before his death Mr. Rukenbrod sold the paper to The Salem Publishing Company which consolidated it with the "Era" and changed its name to the "Republican Era." The "Era" had originated in 1873 under the direction of Dr. J. M. Hole. In 1889, "The Salem News" made its beginning and consolidated with

The Salem Publishing Company two or three years later. Under the leadership of Mr. Louis H. Brush, who came to Salem as business manager of the Salem News in 1894, and acquired control in 1897, The Salem Publishing Company became the principle news outlet in the city. In 1919 it purchased the "Daily Herald" and became the only daily published in Salem since that time.

The first home of the News was the present location of the Moose Hall. Later, in 1901, it moved to the three-story building on East State Street which it occupied with the Salem Label Company until it moved to its present modern new building.

The present home of the Salem News was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Brush, its late owner, on Saturday, September 5, 1949. Mr. Brush was a co-founder of Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., with headquarters in Canton.

Upon moving to its present location the News increased its press capacity by changing from a flat bed press to a high speed Duplex Tubular Press which shortened the time and greatly enhanced the distribution of the newspaper.

With the introduction of new composing room equipment as well as the teletypesetter operation, news production capacity has been greatly increased.

In 1955 the News ran 413,000 column inches of news as compared to 229,000, 10 years previously.

When Salem celebrated its Centennial, the News had a circulation of 1837. Today it has a circulation of approximately 10,000 over half of which goes into the suburban area covering Columbiana, Leetonia, Lisbon, Hanoverton, Damascus, Washingtonville, New Waterford and the rural area of Northern Columbiana and Southern Mahoning Counties.

Salem has been the home to many other newspapers in the past. Among them were: "The Buckeye Vidette," a pro-labor paper introduced by Mr. J. W. Northrop in 1883; "Notes and Quiries," a scientific journal published from 1875 to 1881, "The Inciter," an educational monthly, published



BENJAMIN HAWLEY, AN EARLY SALEM NEWSPAPERMAN, WAS BORN IN 1790 AND DIED AT THE AGE OF 85 IN 1875. HE WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE REGISTER.

in 1834 by Amos Gilbert; "The Water Cure Advocate," by Dr. John Cope in 1846; "The Literary Gem" in 1853; "The Salem Pallas" in 1858; the "Dollar Age" and its successor "The Salem Times;" "The Tribune;" The "Weekly Democrat;" "The Clipper;" "The Swine Advocate;" by Willis Whinery; "The Gospel Worker" and "The Disciple Bulletin" were published at the turn of the century by local clergymen. "Sanative Medicine" was bought by Dr. T. J. Lyle to be published by his sons, The Lyle Printing Company, in 1897. The "Daily Newsboy" was established in the 1870's and was probably our first shopping news as it was devoted chiefly to advertising the merchants' wares. The A. K. Tatem Company printed "The Newsboy" at the turn of the century. "The Anti-Slavery Bugle" was the focal point of some of Salem's most violent activity. Abolition was a most volatile subject, and, by no means, was there unanimity of thought on the subject and the means. The first issue of "The Bugle" was printed by George N. Hapgood and edited by Benjamin S. Jones. Threatened with violence, Mr. Jones was forced to flee the city and was succeeded as editor by several others, including his wife. They were followed by Marius Robinson who held the position of Editor and Publisher for eight years. He was "tarred and feathered" in Berlin Center and died a few years later from conditions aggravated by his wounds. The "Anti-Slavery Bugle" suspended publication in 1862.

In 1891 Mr. G. W. Penn and Oliver O. Hogan began publication of "The Daily Herald," a paper, which combined with "The Weekly Bulletin," successor to "The Democratic Bulletin," was published as a daily until 1919.

Printers play an integral part in our Salem scene and represent one of our most important industries.

Salem Label Company

Clerking in Alfred Wright's Drug Store, which was located on the southeast corner of State and Ellsworth, Josiah Mitchell, a former English drug clerk, noticed the lack of gummed labels, which he had seen in England. He began making them in small quantities in the evenings. These were the first gummed labels produced in the United States.

This business venture, started during the Civil War, extended its service to many industries in this land and in foreign countries, too.

Mitchell was joined by Alfred Wright and the new company prospered making labels for drugs, metal, wood, food and other products. The manufacture of gummed labels in those days was a tedious one—the paper sheet was printed and delivered to the gumming department where the gum was applied by hand brushing. The sheets were laid on racks to dry and then flattened in large standing presses. Following this, they were cut into individual rectangular labels. Shapes were cut out of the printed sheets with a die and mallet on a wooden block.

In 1865, Captain Thomas J. Walton returned to Salem, after his hazardous duty in the Union Army, and with James S. Seaton, a partner, purchased the label company. It became the Thomas J. Walton Steam Printing Company and the location was 11-15 Broadway for many years. The company expanded and prospered and in 1873, Walton bought out Seaton.

In 1883, A. K. Tatem formed the A. K. Tatem Label Company when Walton sold the drug label business to him and this company's operations were conducted in the Gurney Block on Broadway. Walton carried on printing labels for other applications.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON WAS THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE EDITORS OF THE ANTI SLAVERY BUGLE. BORN IN 1807, HE DIED IN 1879 AT THE AGE OF 72. HE WAS A FAMOUS ABOLITIONIST WHO WAS DESCRIBED AS GENTLE AND KIND BUT FIRM IN HIS BELIEFS.



In 1889, the Salem Publishing Company was formed by consolidation of three newspapers; The Salem Republican, The Salem Era and The Salem Daily News, and these three papers then became The Salem Publishing Company. In 1907, The Salem Publishing Company acquired controlling interest in the Thomas J. Walton Steam Printing Co. and A. K. Tatem Label Co. Shortly thereafter, the label portion of this company was handled as a separate division and then was called the Salem Label Company.

Salem Label became part of the Brush-Moore Newspaper chain and was operated as such until 1950 when Henry J. Anderson, the present owner, bought the business. Anderson has done much toward the improvement and acceleration of the business since 1950. In February, 1951, the label company was moved from its Main Street headquarters—its home for 50 years—to an enlarged steel and concrete structure on South Lundy Ave.

The new label building includes a large manufacturing and warehouse area, administrative offices, art department, camera and dark room, laboratory and other facilities.

Both the letter press and flexographic methods are used in the printing of the labels and one to three colors can be printed simultaneously.

The company's complete facilities enables it to manufacture here in Salem practically any type of label in individually cut or roll form from materials such as heat seal, gummed, pressure sensitive, greaseproof, coated, uncoated papers; gummed foils; cellophane, cellulose acetate, pliofilm, glassine, all kinds of pressure sensitive tapes, and many other standard and special materials. In addition, certain types of printed packages for food products are being produced.

Salem labels are shipped into every state in the Union and Canada.

The Lyle Printing and Publishing Company

Mr. James Lyle began the foundation of the Lyle Printing and Publishing Company, in his home. With the increase of business, he moved his plant to the third floor of the Gurney Block on Broadway, and did a good grade of letterpress printing and color work.

October 1, 1914, the Tri-County Farmer, the progenitor of the present Farm and Dairy appeared. R. B. Thompson was the editor of the publication: The patronage increased with each succeeding issue.

Mr. Thompson bought the Lyle interest and moved the plant to the present location of Farm and Dairy. In 1925 Mr. Thompson sold his interest to Mr. Fox of Ravenna, Ohio.

In 1921, Mr. J. T. Darling came to Salem as Advertising Manager for the publication. In 1938, Mr. Darling was able to purchase the controlling interest. The publication had been of magazine size, and, shortly thereafter, it was changed to meet the increased advertising and editorial matter to a tabloid size, which has grown from 12 to 32 pages and more each week, with a constantly growing circulation.

In 1950, a Goss rotary press, Ludlow and other machinery and materials were added to give additional service to the advertising, editorial and circulation departments.

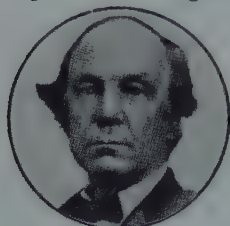
Mr. J. T. Darling is now president of the organization, and Wayne T. Darling, his son, is Vice President.

The Lyle Printing and Publishing Company published our most recent paper "The Salem Record" for about two years before suspending publication in 1954. The "Record" was a weekly shopping news.



Harris & Company

Shortly after Josiah Mitchell began the first gummed label business, Mr. Isaac Wright began printing his labels. He sold his printing business to Dr. John and Augustus Harris in 1869 who enlarged the office and greatly increased the business. In 1876 Charles W. Harris bought out his father's share and the two brothers, Charles and Augustus, operated it for a time. Later, C. W. Harris acquired the whole interest and continued to operate it until 1929



DR. JOHN HARRIS
1808-1879

when C. Dixon Harris, the present owner, assumed proprietorship.

The shop was first located at the corner of Main and Broadway, then the third floor on the East side of Broadway. Subsequently, Harris & Company moved to their present location on Cleveland Street.

Their labels have found their way to all parts of the earth. Harris & Company is the oldest label printing shop to have remained in the control of one family and is probably the second-oldest label printing company in America.

In addition to their extensive label business, Harris & Company maintain a modern job shop and print with both letter-press and lithography presses.

Church-Budget Envelope Company and The Budget Press

The Church-Budget Envelope Company was founded in 1917 by James A. Pidgeon, Sr. for the purpose of printing and numbering small envelopes to be used for church offerings and in conjunction with church accounting and budgeting systems. He was joined that same year by Mr. John T. Burns, whom he had met while employed in bookkeeping work in East Liverpool.

The printing venture was begun in the building now occupied by the V. F. W. on North Broadway, but Mr. Burns enlisted in the army shortly thereafter and Mr. Pidgeon continued as proprietor. Upon his return from the army, Mr. Burns renewed his financial interest in the partnership but took employment as Clerk of Columbiana County in Lisbon until 1921 or 1922 when the company had become firmly established. As the company grew, general and sales offices were opened in the upper floors of the Masonic Building and a small subsidiary named the Broadway Printing Company was started in 1926, in the brick building just south of the Methodist Church to do commercial printing under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Pales.

In 1929 the partners completed a large brick factory and office building on the site of the old Baptist Burying Ground on South Ellsworth Ave, thus combining the office, envelope manufacturing plant and printing division into what has remained the largest paper and printing establishment in Salem. Mr. Lloyd Robusch supervises the production and printing of envelopes and has been with the company since 1922.

In the early 1930's the Broadway Printing Company became the Budget Press but continued under the same ownership and still occupies part of the Church-Budget building. The Budget Press introduced the first lithographed printing in Salem and has gained a national prominence as a supplier of religious art calendars to the clergy exclusively. It also maintains the widest variety and types of commercial printing equipment in the city. The inside pages of this book were lithographed by the Budget Press and represent some of its fine craftsmanship. Mr. E. J. Blackburn supervises the calendar and commercial printing work.

The business continued with Mr. Pidgeon as president and Mr. Burns as secretary and treasurer until Mr. Burns died in 1948, and his interests were purchased by Mr. Pidgeon's two sons. Mr. Pidgeon continued as president until his death in 1954 and the two companies are now under the direction of his sons James, Jr., who has been with the company since 1933, and Joseph, who joined the company in 1946.

The Church-Budget Envelope Company, an almost unique enterprise in 1917, has remained a leader in the field it helped to create, serving many thousands of churches in the United States and abroad. This is a tribute to the energy and perseverance of its founder, out of whose early trials came much of the establishment of the church envelope system of giving, and to his partner Mr. Burns and to the many loyal men and women employees. Many of the responsible positions in the office and plant today are filled by men and women who were among the handful of employees in the company's earlier years.

JOEL McMILLEN'S ADVERTISEMENT APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER 6, 1852, EDITION OF THE HOMESTEAD JOURNAL.

SALEM BOOK STORE!

JOEL McMILLEN,

Dealer in Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

North side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio

A general assortment of Literary, Scientific, Reformatory and Miscellaneous Books, and School Books, kept constantly on hand.

Prices reasonable.—Terms, CASH.—9n.1f

Roy W. Harris & Son

Roy W. Harris is, at 84, our oldest printer. A second generation printer, his father, Jesse, learned his trade in the office of "The Anti-Slavery Bugle" in 1845. Roy Harris began his apprenticeship with Harris & Company in 1886 under the guidance of Charles Harris. In 1906 Roy started his own shop in the Anderson block and moved to his present location at the corner of Second and North Lincoln 15 years later. His son, Nathan, has been active in the business since 1937. Future generations will recall the little school supply store in the front of the shop.

Layden-Hammell, Lithographers

Layden-Hammell Lithographing began operations in 1945 as a two-man shop. The business has grown steadily and today employs 14 people.

All of the printing operations in the plant are confined to the lithographic process which is printing from a flat surface rather than from the conventional type method. This is the fastest growing end of the industry and combines the use of chemistry and photography to produce all forms of printed matter.

Complete color work is done from the original separation stage to the final products. This book cover is a sample of the process. Most of the work is produced for manufacturing concerns and advertising agencies located in Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown and Pittsburgh in addition to Salem and vicinity. Among its customers it numbers all the fine Salem manufacturers plus such nationally known names as Kenmar, Jones & Laughlin, National Radiator and Standard Oil.

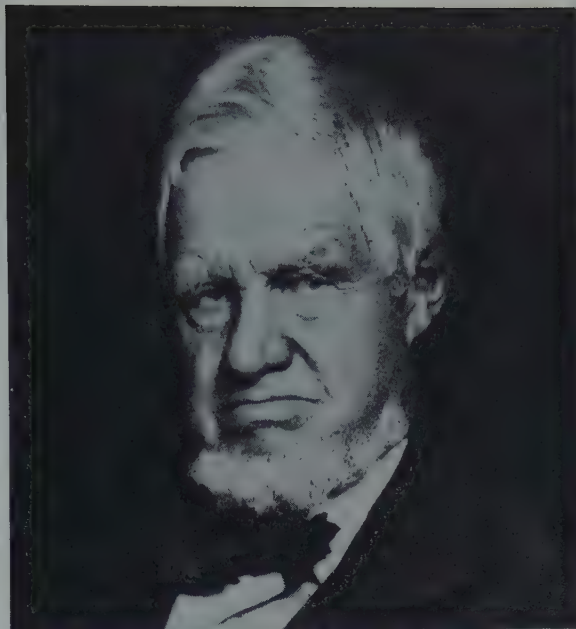
The cover of this book was printed by Layden-Hammell and represents some of their fine work.

John Taylor, Printer

R. John Taylor began work as an apprentice at the age of 14 and gained experience with "The Salem Herald," "The Salem News," and the "Lyle Printing and Publishing Company." At the age of 26 he established a printing firm in Miami, Florida, which acquired a great reputation for the quality of workmanship and continued until it was destroyed by fire.

In 1930 Mr. Taylor returned to Salem to re-establish his printing business at a later time.

Mr. Taylor is the recipient of many awards and prizes and was the printer of a famous Florida single-copy book which was presented to President Hoover and was termed "the most unusual book of modern times." He also invented an attachment for the Monotype type-setting machine. Mr. Taylor co-operated in the design of the cover for this booklet.



GEORGE D. HUNT, PUBLISHER AND AUTHOR OF HUNT'S HISTORY OF SALEM. LIVED HERE FROM 1830 TO 1908 AND DIED AT THE AGE OF 89. A NOTED INDIVIDUALIST, ACCLAIMED TO HAVE HELD 60 DIFFERENT TEACHER'S POSITIONS, HIS LAST PUBLIC ACT WAS TO GIVE A TEA SERVICE FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE SUBJECT "HOW TO PREPARE SUNDAY DINNER WITHOUT BREAKING THE SABBATH."

Dodge Publishing Company

Having started in 1947, The Dodge Publishing Company has shown great progress in recent years. Under the direction of Howard Dodge, President, a new addition to the plant at State Street and Woodland, was erected in 1948 to accommodate the increasing need for more space. Among the publications of this concern are: The Ohio Holstein News, The Pennsylvania Holstein News, The Ohio Jersey News, The Dairyman's Price Reporter, The A.A.A. publication—The Mile Post, and a shopping guide for a neighboring city.

Besides Howard Dodge, the President, the officers are: B. W. Dixon, Vice President, R. V. Wheeler, Secretary, and June C. Dodge, Treasurer.

In addition to their publications work, the firm provides an advertising and promotional service and produces a good deal of commercial letterpress work for local businesses.

The Wright Printing Service

The Wright Printing Service has been in business since 1940 at its present location, 492 Woodland Avenue. It was founded by the late Robert L. Wright. Upon his death in 1952, the business was operated on a partial basis by Herman Linder and Albert Wright.

In the fall of 1954 Vincent S. Moore and Herman Linder bought the business and since that time it has been operating on a full time basis doing all types of letterpress printing.

THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT

THE Abolitionist Movement in Salem is almost as old as the town itself. The Quakers held the beliefs common to their sect: that "No man has the moral right to own another," and that "The holding slaves demeans the holder." Soon these Friends were joined by like-minded settlers of other denominations—Wesleyan Methodists and Scotch Covenanters. Augmented by certain Democrats who had left the South because they abhorred slavery. This mixture made a rich soil for the growth of the anti-slavery cause.

By 1815, numbers of negro fugitives were passing through Ohio, on their way to Canada. The routes they traveled, and the places for rest and transfer they used, were planned by organized abolitionists. A vast network of escape roads, that was to include over fifty entrances into Ohio, was begun. Salem, with three main routes entering town and as many leaving it, was an important junction of The Underground Railroad, which is said to have taken its name from the complaint of a slaver who, losing his quarry with mysterious suddenness in Ohio, declared that the fugitive must have gone underground.

For almost half a century before the Civil War, Salem citizens gave refuge to fugitive slaves, despite the increasing severity of the unjust and ruinous (to the abolitionist) Black Laws. In attics and cellars, up chimneys, behind false partitions, in smoke houses and corn cribs and corn fields the town's intrepid abolitionists concealed slaves until they could be sent northward in safety. Still to be seen in several old Salem houses are some of the places of hiding. The square brick house of Jacob Heaton is said to have been the first such place of refuge in town. And still intact is an ancient piece of barn siding lettered "refuge."

During the 1830's, anti-slavery societies sprang up in many Ohio towns. Among the most active of these organizations was the group in Salem, which was the headquarters of The Western Anti-Slavery Society.

On the membership roster of The Salem Anti-Slavery Society are to be found the names of some of the town's most substantial and influential citizens of the era. In addition to providing shelter, clothing, food, medical care and transportation for escapees, these courageous people were responsible in part for the support of trained conductors who traveled with the fugitives, and agents to go into the South to urge more negroes to set out for Canada.

A means for raising money was the Anti-Slavery Festival, a fair or bazaar where all manner of things useful and ornamental were sold, the profits being used to support the cause. Such local festivals were patterned after the National Anti-Slavery Festivals, where gifts from England and Scotland were added to home products on the display counters. Articles purchased at Salem fairs are cherished heirlooms in Salem homes today.

Through the offices of the Salem Anti-Slavery Society, many famous speakers were brought to our town hall. Among these speakers were Horace Mann, Stephen S. Foster, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and William Lloyd Garrison.

The area's most famous abolitionist was Edwin Coppock, a young Quaker. A follower of John Brown, he was captured and hanged with others of Brown's band, in Charlestown, West Virginia, in 1859. He is buried in Hope Cemetery.

Salem is proud that one of the most potent weapons of the abolitionists, The Anti-Slavery Bugle, was published here, under the editorship of Marius Robinson, Benjamin Jones and Oliver Johnson. (The Salem Public Library has a complete file of the publication).

Preserved by the Salem Historical Society are the minutes of The Salem Anti-Slavery Society. This written record is unique, for it was policy among abolitionist groups to destroy what might be used as evidence of their unlawful activities. So it is that most of the many stories of Salem's abolitionist days have come down to us by word of mouth—stories such as that of the Salem woman

who nursed a colored baby with her own infant while its ailing mother rested here on her way to Canada, and the account of the dedicated abolitionist who spent a bitter winter's night on a dark and lonely road, to warn her husband and the band of fugitives he was guiding, that a pro-slavery spy, posing as a pedlar, was sleeping in their barn.

One story concerns the visit of a group of Southern sheriffs to Salem with a warrant to search Daniel Bonsall's farm, one of the underground railroad stations. While the sheriffs refreshed themselves at "Salem House" on West Main Street, the "grapevine" quickly sent warning to Daniel.

Daniel and his wife, Martha, then dressed the refugee slave they were hiding, in one of Martha's Quaker dresses and bonnet. They floured his face, gave him gloves to wear, then Daniel hitched up his horse. With a lap robe over their knees, Daniel and his "Quaker Lady" drove into Salem, past the "Salem House" and the sheriffs, to the next underground station, where it was felt safe to leave the slave.

Danger, intrigue, high adventure, the solemn realization that they were helping to shape the course of history as conscience dictated — these were the satisfactions that upheld the Salem abolitionists.

Retaliation against Salem's anti-slavery activities came during the Civil War in July, 1863, when

the town's very existence was threatened.

Morgan's Raiders, the dread counterpart of John Brown's men, attempted to hit back at Salem. Word reached the town from Lisbon early that morning that probably 300 raiders on horseback were headed this way.

The alarm bell sounded from the old Town Hall until a force of 200 armed men were patrolling the streets. Other groups with axes and saws were sent to blockade all the roads leading into Salem as best they could.

Shopkeepers hastily piled their merchandise into farm wagons and drove off to hide it in the woods. The Farmers Bank loaded its money into saddlebags and sent Calvin Brainard post-haste on horseback to carry it to the Canfield bank for safekeeping.

And the women rushed as many children as possible, to nearby farmhouses, then hurried back and forth all day with food and drink for the waiting local army.

Morgan's men were intercepted near Lisbon by General Shackleford and his cavalry, and Morgan and most of his raiders were captured. The Town Hall bell rang out "all's well" by evening, and Salem's relieved army dispersed. But for days to come, Salem people entered their barns with trepidation, fearful that some of the Raiders, who had escaped and were wandering through the countryside, might be lurking inside.



UNCLE TOM -



TOPSY

THE ROLLING DRUMS



UNTIL the capture and death of young Edwin Coppock, a lieutenant in John Brown's "Army" at Harper's Ferry, October 17, 1859, the Salem Quakers had opposed war and violence on religious grounds. Refusing to participate in the military training program then required of all males between 15 and 45, they were often heavily fined, and the call for enlistments for the Mexican War in 1846, brought almost no response in Salem.

However, their Quaker faith was equally strong in defense of human freedom and they abhorred the slave holding practices of the South. Thus, Edwin Coppock's courage in Brown's ill fated project to secure the freedom of others, stirred the Quakers to new heights of opposition.

For young Lt. Coppock was a Quaker like themselves, born near Salem. After his capture he was executed by hanging, December 16, 1859, in Charleston, W. Virginia. His body was returned to Salem, and so stirred were the Quakers by his heroism, that 2,000 gathered to witness his burial in Hope Cemetery. His grave can be seen today at the edge of the old main drive and is marked by a simple sandstone shaft.

Coppock's execution, in addition to their strong convictions against slavery, contributed to the change in the Quaker attitude, and by 1860, they were willing to take any necessary steps to bring about human freedom. With the advent of the Civil War in 1861, Salem men, led by Tom J. Walton, a Salem printer and the first county enlistee, rose to the colors and in great numbers town to answer the call to service in the Armed Forces of their country.

Following the Civil War, we see the beginning of the many patriotic organizations that sprang up in Salem, as elsewhere, to commemorate the military deeds of Salem's young men who marched away from their quiet Quaker town to answer the call to service in the Armed Forces of their country.

Salem's first military organization was the Grand Army of the Republic Chapter, Trescott Post No. 10, instituted December 14, 1866, and chartered May 11, 1868. Among the early officers and charter members were Col. T. C. Boone, E. H. Price, and W. G. Bentley, Sr.

The Post was named after Samuel Trescott who lost his life in an unsuccessful escape from the in-

famous Andersonville Military Prison in the South. From the local chapter, W. G. Bentley and Dr. A. C. Yengling attained offices in the national organization.

Each Memorial Day members of the G. A. R. would parade in uniform with Col. Boone in the lead on his white cavalry horse. According to a letter written by his grand daughter, Mary Bonsall McConnell, "It was a thrilling sight to see that horse stepping high in time to music, the Templars following in plumed hats, the band playing martial music, 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching,' 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and 'Marching Through Georgia.' The long lines of school children, girls in white, boys with clean shining faces were all carrying peonies and snowballs from home gardens to be placed on the soldiers graves."

The Trescott Post was the leader in all patriotic celebration for years, and through the efforts of its affiliated organizations it was able to retain its organization until the death of its last member, Charles Bonsall, who died February 25, 1937.

The following military and patriotic organizations are among those which have figured most prominently in Salem's historical past and present.

Sons of the (Union) Veterans. Salem's Post No. 43 was named after Phillip Triem, a gallant Civil War soldier, whose son, Charles Triem, age 85, presently resides with his daughter, Mrs. G. P. Edgerton, East School Street.

Originally organized in 1885, it has continued to be active in Salem celebrations.

Park F. Yengling served as both State and National Chairman of this organization.

COLONEL T. C. BOONE

SALEM'S HIGHEST RANKING OFFICER DURING THE CIVIL WAR. COL. BOONE RETURNED TO BE ACTIVE IN CIVIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1893.



EDWIN COPPOCK

AN ARDENT ABOLITIONIST, YOUNG LT. COPPOCK WAS HANGED FOR HIS ACTIVITIES IN JOHN BROWN'S RAID AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Among its local projects was the presentation of American flags to all school rooms and hospitals in 1904, and during later years.

Sons of (Union) Veterans Reserve (disbanded). Members of the Phillip Triem Post were recruited to form Company B. 1st Ohio Regiment of the Sons of the Veterans Reserve. A vital component of our military day parades, this unit won many honors and won top honors in the Washington Court House Contest in 1906. It also figured prominently in the parades of Salem's Centennial Celebration and for over 40 years it served at the funerals of every Union veteran.

Women's Relief Corps. The Trescott Corps No. 34 was organized in Salem, April 12, 1884, to honor the dead Union soldiers and to care for their dependents. The Soldiers' Monument in Hope Cemetery was a gift of this group in 1897.

Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans. Auxiliary No. 83 was organized from wives of Sons of Union Veterans and from female descendants of Civil War soldiers on April 7, 1903. Of the charter members, four still remain on the rolls, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, the first president, Mrs. J. E. Bentley, Miss Nina Bentley and Miss Charlotte Probert. The present officers are Mrs. H. D. Huttenhower, Mrs. Charles R. Votaw, and Miss Probert.

For many years the Auxiliary has prepared the flowers which are placed on each Union Veteran's grave on Memorial Day.



THE G. A. R. ON PARADE AROUND 1910.

Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War. Twenty-five daughters and grand daughters of Civil War Veterans under the leadership of Mrs. Hattie Schermerhorn and Mrs. Ida Newton, instituted Mary Ellet Tent No. 70 on May 6, 1924. Among its projects were the serving of bimonthly lunches at G. A. R. meetings, the formation of a drill team which performed in Reilly Stadium, Christmas gifts to veterans, and the presentation of flags to school rooms. The bronze plaque seen in front of the old John Street home on Ellsworth Avenue was placed there by the D. U. V. in memory of the underground railroad which operated at this house. Of the charter members, Mrs. Sadie Tetlow, Mrs. Elizabeth Mercer, Mrs. Mary Yoho, Mrs. Ella Probert, Mrs. Elsie Fawcett, Mrs. Vera Chamberlain, Mrs. Nellie Callahan, Mrs. Mary Wachsmith and Mrs. John Litty remain active. Mrs. Edwin Grove is the present president.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Sixteen descendants of the Revolutionary War Veterans met May 28, 1954, to form Salem first D. A. R. Chapter. Named after the Revolutionary War tavern keeper's daughter, Phoebe Fraunces, who thwarted a plot against George Washington's life, the local chapter is dedicated to perpetuate the memory of the Revolutionary War patriots as well as to promote enlightened public opinion and to foster public citizenship. Among the present officers

are Mrs. May Smith, Regent; Mrs. Michael Schuller, Vice Regent; and Mrs. Frank J. Mangus, Treasurer.

Disabled American Veterans. Twenty-two World War II veterans who had been injured, wounded or disabled during their military service organized the Salem Chapter No. 122 on April 17, 1950. Chartered as the official voice of disabled veterans, the national and local organizations are devoted to the rehabilitation and care of these veterans. Forget-Me-Not Day, each year is devoted to soliciting funds for this purpose. Present officers include Alfred B. Combs, Donald Stapleton, Kenneth Evans and Ed Furrer.

Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary. The Auxiliary to the local chapter of D. A. V. was organized with 12 charter members on February 15, 1955, to assist the D. A. V. in the care and rehabilitation of wounded vetrans. Mrs. Phyllis Meiter is the current president.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. Salem's Allen Reynolds Post No. 892 was named after the first area soldier to be killed in World War I. Organized March 5, 1922, with 41 vetrans of the Spanish American and World War I as

charter members, Salem's V. F. W. has been active in civic affairs for 35 years. The unit conducts the sale of poppies for the Disabled Veterans each Saturday before Memorial Day.

The Reynolds Post is quite active in Memorial Day services and activities. Among their local contributions was the equipping of a nurses' station at the City Hospital in 1946. Located in their own building at 154 North Broadway, their present officers include Charles Dimko, Ralph Moffett, James Rhodes and James Girard.

Gold Star Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Organized with 21 charter members on July 27, 1922, as an auxiliary to the V. F. W. Chapter, the V. F. W. Auxiliary has been active in veterans and civic work. Some of their projects have raised money for wheel chairs, hospital beds and crutches for public use. The sponsorship of a Girl Scout Troop and the adoption of a boy at the Molly Stark Sanitorium as well as the sale of poppies and work among disabled veterans, are some of their important contributions. Present officers include Mrs. Thelma Talbot, Mrs. Florence Stoffer, Mrs. Eleanor Beeson, and Miss Jane Royale.

American Legion. The Charles H. Carey Post No. 56 was named after the first Salem man to lose his life in World War I and was organized November 24, 1919. After meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the Schwartz Block, and the Speidel Building, plans were devised for the purchase of a permanent home at the present site of the Knights of Columbus Lodge, and on June 13,

1926, the new location was dedicated. At the end of World War II, the need for a larger meeting place became apparent, and the Legion moved into the former location of the Baptist Church across the street. Extensive remodeling was done to make it a suitable meeting place.

Among the important projects of the Carey Post are the installation of flags in front of business establishments, the sponsorship of Americanization classes for foreign born adults, the bronze memorial statue at Grandview Cemetery, the sponsorship of a Boy Scout Troop and the promotion of the Ohio Graves Registration Project under the leadership of H. E. Zeppernick.

The American Legion Quaker City Band, originally directed by George Chappel in 1948 has won honors in many state and national contests. Chester Brautigam is the present director. Ernest K. Moser is the Post Commander at present.

American Legion Auxiliary. Organized as an aid to American Legion objectives on January 4, 1921, the Charles H. Carey Post Auxiliary has been active in civic welfare for over 35 years. Among their worthy projects are the care of disabled veterans, aid to needy children, first aid instruction and relief work. The local unit has received many national and departmental citations for their meritorious work. The unit was especially active in aid to the needy during the depression when in one year over 2500 garments, as well as material for new clothes, and food were distributed. The membership has grown from the original number of 84 to 136 in 1955. Present officers include Mrs. William Sheen, Mrs. Danny Ray, Mrs. Archie Bricker, Mrs. William Needham and Mrs. Clyde Dole.

DR. A. C. YENGLING, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF THE OHIO G. A. R. IS SHOWN IN FRONT OF HIS HOME ON TENTH STREET WITH HIS STAFF. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE DR. YENGLING; NOT IDENTIFIED, W. G. BENTLEY, C. F. LEASE. ALL OTHERS ARE FROM OUT OF TOWN.





THE SONS OF VETERANS RESERVE ON THEIR WAY TO MANEUVERS IN 1909. IN THE FOREGROUND, LEFT TO RIGHT, ARE LEROY RITCHIE, ALLEN MUNSSELL, IRA HOOPES, AND J. E. BENTLEY.

Amvets. Post No. 68 of the Salem Amvets was organized January 2, 1947, with an original membership of 45 World War II veterans. Korean War veterans were also included in the present membership. Having met for several years in the Memorial Building and at 145 East Staet Street, the Salem Amvet Unit moved to its present quarters at 520½ East Pershing, in 1953. Active in Salem's recreational interests the Salem Amvet Post holds the city softball record for having played the entire season without a defeat. Among its civic contributions was the donation of an iron lung to the City of Salem for the use of any resident. George McFeeley is the present Commander.

Amvets Auxiliary. The Salem Amvets Auxiliary No. 68 was organized November 29, 1949, and is dedicated to civic and veteran's work. Among their worthy projects are contributions to State Veterans hospitals, C A R E Parcels, the upkeep of the carillon at Arlington Cemetery, and the maintenance of the Women's Forum to combat Communism. Present officers include Mrs. Torch Nedelka, Mrs. Earl Schory, Mrs. David Kachner and Mrs. Mike Oana.

Civil Defense. Salem's Civil Defense group was originally started in 1942, under the leadership of Mr. Loren Early. Dedicated to the protection of the civilian population in the event of disaster, the work of the group has been divided into law en-

forcement, communications, fire fighting, radiological, transportation, engineering, rescue, public works, finance, law and emergency housing among other units. The co-directors at present are Mr. William Wark and Mr. Alfred Kenst.

Ohio Defense Corps. February 8, 1956, marked the beginning of Salem's Ohio Defense Corps when 12 men were sworn in at the American Legion Hall. The Corps, organized to supplement the National Guard, is to be used as a security and police group if called into active service. The present two companies, numbering 12 each, are commanded by Captain John Herman, Sr., and Captain H. E. Zeppernick. They will train at Camp Perry on June 2nd and 3rd of this year.

Army Reserve. Salem's reserve infantry platoon which is part of company G, 331st Infantry Regiment, 83rd Infantry Division has its headquarters at the new Armory on South Lincoln Avenue (formerly Grate's Machine Co.).

Members of this group meet 48 times each year for drill period and, in addition, devote 2 weeks each year to field training. Organized in February, 1954, Salem's Reserve Unit has made great progress during the last two years. The Platoon, numbering 19 men, is commanded by 1st Lt. Jack F. Hernstrom with Paul E. Ritchey as First Sergeant. Second Lt. Robert Folts of Canton is the Executive Officer.

THE THREE R's

- and how they grew -



MARTHA STANTON, WIFE OF SALEM'S FIRST DOCTOR, DR. BENJAMIN STANTON, WAS ONE OF SALEM'S FIRST SCHOOL TEACHERS.

SCHOOLING for their children was a major concern of Salem's pioneer settlers, but public education as we know it today was, of course, non-existent. It was left to the Friends Meeting or private schools to teach the 3 'R's to the youngsters of this wilderness settlement.

Most of the first schools were held in makeshift quarters. The Meeting House behind the old Town Hall was used for a short time, and it seems probable that Judith Townsend and Hanna H. Fisher were Salem's first teachers. The first actual school building was built of hewn logs in 1810, near what is now MacMillan's Book Shop.

James Tollerton arrived to take charge of the school in 1811. He was said not to have been one to "spare the rod and spoil the child," but no account indicate any parental interference with his disciplining methods. At about this same time, Mary Blackledge was teaching a smaller school, perhaps for girls, in her home.

Tollerton was followed as teacher in the log school house by Joseph Shreve in 1822, and his school was the principal one in Salem until 1832, when Shreve retired from teaching to practice medicine. About 1828, a brick school was built on the Friends' lot at the corner of Broadway and Dry Streets. This building was financed by the Friends and was under the direction of the Monthly Meeting.

Education may have been haphazard in these early schools, but it was certainly inexpensive.

Tuition costs were decided between the teacher and parents, the usual fee being about \$1.50 a quarter for each pupil. By 1830, some of the better teachers were asking \$2 a pupil.

But from 1840 to 1845, standards in Salem schools declined due to the lack of good teachers. Education improved considerably, however, with the arrival of an extremely capable new teacher, Reuben McMillan. The trend upward was continued by Lewis T. Park, another teacher of genuine ability.

The study of penmanship was introduced to Salem schools in the 1840's by P. R. Spencer, and the scope of local education was further widened in 1834, by Amos Gilbert. While not a deep scholar, he stressed a sort of philosophy of nature and also, mental arithmetic. Before coming to Salem, Gilbert had edited and published a literary paper, and he brought along his printing press and issued a few papers here.

During this period also, James C. Marshall and his wife, Henrietta, were teaching a select school for young ladies at their home on Green Street. The Marshall's school was noted for its tremendous library of 150 volumes.

Rev. Jacob Coon came to Salem about 1844, and in the rear of his Lincoln Avenue home, he erected a two-story frame building for an Academy. Some of his pupils called it "Science Hill," and here the Latin language was first taught in Salem.

Mrs. Helen M. Beatty, who arrived in Salem in.



SALEM'S OLD HIGH SCHOOL. BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT FOURTH STREET SCHOOL. WAS TORN DOWN IN 1896. THIS BUILDING WAS REPORTEDLY HEATED BY OPEN GRATES IN EACH ROOM, WHICH THE STUDENTS KEPT GOING.

1840, started a select private school in 1841, which lasted for 20 years.

Another private school was established in 1842, when, according to the Village Register, "E. W. Richards and Leah Heaton have associated themselves together" and opened a Seminary for Young Ladies in Salem.

But the dominance of the Friends and private schools was nearing an end in Salem. On April 14, 1851, Salem citizens voted to build a new school, with 47 in favor and 18 opposed to the tax levy. On May 14, 1853, another election was held, resulting in the adoption of the union school system, which permitted unifying all classes in one building and the grading of pupils according to age.

The Chestnut Street School opened in August, 1853, using this system for the first time in Salem. From that time, the Friends schools and private schools were not as well patronized.

With the opening of the Chestnut Street School, (some of which is now occupied by the Central Clinic), Salem's public school system as we know it today, began to emerge.

At the time, there was great furor over whether or not the small town could respond to such heavy new taxes. But finally, the school was set in operation under a graded system, with William McClain in charge of the High School and Jesse Markham as superintendent of all lower grades.

The curriculum was considerably expanded in this new school. Reading, spelling, writing and

arithmetic were the only subjects taught in the earliest schools, and in 1811, James Tollerton added grammar and surveying to the teaching schedule. Geography and astronomy were taught after 1822, and under the union system history, the highest branches of mathematics and the natural sciences became part of the school curriculum.

For the next 50 years, the Salem Public School was taking shape and settling into a pattern somewhat as we know it today. A poll book of April 11, 1853, records that 110 voters assembled at the District School House to elect school directors. J. J. Brooks received 100 votes entitling him to a three year term. Wright and Snider each tallied 87 votes, so one served two years and the other for one. This points the way for our present Board of Education.

A report for the school term ending July, 1853, showed an enrollment of 104 males, 139 females, with an average daily attendance of 62 males and 82 females.

At this time, Salem pupils spent one year each in grades one through eight. However, they remained in ninth grade for three years, making 11 years preparation for high school. Salem students who elected to continue their studies in high school averaged 17 years of age, and this maturity contributed to a high degree of educational attainment on the high school level.

Among the prominent teachers of this period were T. E. Suliot (1860), Rose Prunty Firestone (1886), and T. C. Mendenhall (1867).

About 1870, corporal punishment in school was a hotly debated issue, and teachers had to report to the superintendent each time a child was paddled. Only 63 cases were recorded for 1874, which was 10 less than the previous year. But there was a system of rewards, too. Half holidays were granted to those with perfect attendance without tardiness, or for good behaviour or lessons well prepared. One day a year was reserved for the eagerly awaited class picnics.

As the village of Salem grew, new school buildings were needed. One of the first schools in the public school system was the Chestnut Street School which was in use from 1853 to about 1870. The first Fourth Street School was built in 1860, each room heated by open grate fires, and Columbia Street School was erected in 1880. The school on McKinley Avenue was finished in 1890. In 1896, Fourth Street School was condemned and torn down, and the present Fourth Street School was built on the same site for use as a high school. During its construction, high school students did their studying at home, and used temporarily fitted rooms around town for classroom recitations.

Prospect School was dedicated in January, 1897, at the same time as the new high school. For the next 20 years, these schools provided adequate classroom facilities for Salem's young people.

Salem High School was located in the old Chestnut Street School until 1860 when it was moved to the first Fourth Street School. In the beginning it was run on much the same basis as the local private schools. High school teachers were paid \$10 a month and grade school teachers received \$5 monthly.

High school graduation classes were small at first, with the usual number of graduates averaging four each year. By 1878, the graduation class reached 18, and in 1893, 25 students were graduated. By 1900, 324 names appeared on the alumna list of Salem High.

The Alumni Association was organized June 20, 1883, mainly to provide college scholarships for honor graduates.



SALEM'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHED ABOUT 1900. IT IS NOW THE FOURTH STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND THE JUNIOR HIGH.

One of the group's earliest projects to raise money for the scholarship fund was the "College Carnival" held in August, 1908, at the old Columbia Street School. According to the Salem News, August 31, 1908, the Carnival provided "an endless string of merriment throughout the evening. Packed houses greeted each performance of the shows. Among the places highly spoken of by all, was the 'Salem Witches,' into whose den people were enticed by Myra Erwin and Mrs. Ramsden Deming. This was the most realistic production on the grounds.

"The Minstrel show under the direction of J. R. Jeffries was a great success. Clyde Chain was interlocutor. Those taking part were Thomas Reese, Daryl Anderson, Ray Anderson, William Waterworth, Ralph Steiner, Brooks Church, Albert Silver and Brook Anderson all more than doing themselves proud. In the school house was the vaudeville show under Miss Elizabeth Carey. The dressed-up-backwards stunt of Martha Holmes and Coleman Keeler was a delight as was the closing scene, "The Bachelor's Dream" with David McConnell."

The 20th Century brought further changes in the Salem Public School system. Musical education came with the new Fourth Street High School, and the Garfield High School (the present Salem High) opened January 2, 1917, manual training and domestic science were added to the curriculum. Athletics assumed a new importance also because of the large new gymnasium.

Classical subjects have not been neglected, however, and today the well rounded curriculum and high teaching standards of Salem High School, have earned it a fully accredited standing by recognized educational rating groups.

With the completion of the present High School in 1917, the Junior High took over the second floor in the Fourth Street School, formerly occupied by the High School. No further buildings were added to the school system until the end of World War II, when increasing enrollment made additions necessary to the McKinley, Fourth Street, Reilly and



THE OLD COLUMBIA STREET SCHOOL WAS TORN DOWN IN 1953. ITS SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE A & P SUPER-MARKET.



SALEM'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL
WILL BE BUILT ON THIS LOT
JUST WEST OF NORTH UNION.
IT WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1957.

Prospect grade schools. Columbia Street School, having become unsuitable for school use was sold and razed in 1953 and a new grade school was constructed in the expanding northwest section of town at the end of Buckeye Avenue. The Parochial School, built in 1904, for grades one through eight, was dismantled in 1955, and a new modern building was erected west of the old site.

In spite of this building program, Salem schools were again overcrowded and in 1955, voters approved a 2½ million dollar bond issue for the construction of a new senior high school north of Sixth Street and just west of North Union Avenue, scheduled for completion in 1957.

Thus, once again the citizens of Salem responded to the educational needs of its young people, in-

spired by the same motives that led the early Friends Meeting to establish Salem's first schools 150 years ago.

Business Schools

Salem Business College was organized in 1894, by J. W. Butcher and H. T. Edmeston of Cleveland. It was first located in the old Howell Block, then in the Trimble Block on Main Street. In 1895, Butcher bought out his partner, and in 1896, sold out to W. H. Matthews. In the next few years, Mr. Matthews built up the school until it was considered not only largest business school in Eastern Ohio, but also the best.

Students were attracted from a wide area, and, it is said that no one holding a diploma from the shorthand department, was long unemployed.



BUCKEYE SCHOOL IN THE NORTH END OF TOWN,
IS SALEM'S NEWEST PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
AND WAS COMPLETED IN 1950.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1893 POSES FOR ITS GRADUATION PICTURE.

TOP ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: NELL RITTENHOUSE, LIZZIE GILSON, BESSIE LEASE (MRS. HARRY YOUNG), MAY FRENCH, EDNA RICHARDS, AMANDA McKEE, MABEL NEIGH. SECOND ROW: JOHN POW, GERTRUDE KIRBY, KATE BIERLEY, EMMA HAWKINS, MYRA POW, CHAUNCEY OLDER, GEORGE OLDHAM, HARRY YOUNG, ESTHER HOLE, ELIZABETH HORNE, ELIZABETH KIRKBRIDE, LEAH COHEN, NED HOWELL. FRONT ROW: PHILIP HIDDLESON, BESSIE WOODRUFF, CARRIE HAWKINS, CARRIE POW, JULIA KOLL.



CLASS OF '93

Miss Ella Beeson, an instructor in the school, assumed charge after Mr. Matthews' retirement in 1923. She was later succeeded by F. F. Wells, in 1929, who ran the school for a number of years. After his departure the school gradually declined and then ceased operating entirely.

Salem's Trade and Industry School for adults was started in 1929 by Holland Cameron, the present director. Affiliated with the Salem Public School system, most classes, with an approximate total yearly enrollment of 340, are held in the high school building. This trade extension course offers technical training related to the crafts and com-

mercial subjects.

Among the subjects taught are machine trades or skills, drafting, automechanics, woodworking, body and fender work, industrial electricity, electronics, commercial subjects, mathematics and blueprints.

Salem is unique for a town of its size, in offering such a complete technical training program for adults.

Salem College, associated with the Penn-Ohio College of Youngstown, was started in the early 1950's by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bricker. The school is located at 1048 East State Street.

ST. PAUL'S NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL WAS COMPLETED IN 1955, ON THE SITE OF THE OLD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1904.



THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM

SALEM citizens have long been interested in adult education—particularly when it concerned a “worthy cause.” Imported lecturers on various subjects have seldom failed to produce a responsive audience in Salem, whether they were arguing against slavery, declaiming a moralistic monologue or explaining the current mood of the Russian Kremlin.

The earliest record of a lecture given in Salem was in the winter of 1834-35, when Augustus Wattles came to give a course of lectures on the criminality of slave-holding. His audience was in sympathy with the subject, and shortly afterwards the “Philanthropist Society,” a group of young Orthodox Friends was organized to promote the abolitionist doctrine. However, there was serious controversy and difference of opinion in the area, and in the church.

Marius Robinson came to Salem to lecture in 1835. His zeal for the abolition movement was shared by many, and he married a Salem girl who became a co-worker in the anti-slavery cause. In 1837, near Berlin Center, he was seized and tarred and feathered. The infamy of this action gained national recognition and, years later, some of the persons responsible asked Mr. Robinson's forgiveness.

The abolition meetings were first held in a tent on the corner of Penn and Columbia Streets. Others were held in the Friends Meeting House on Green Street.

According to Hunt's History of Salem, in 1840, a new meeting place was found, the second floor of a carpenter shop owned by Samuel Reynolds. It was christened “Liberty Hall” and was the cradle of the society on slavery. “For many years it was kept as a place for discussions and caucus meetings, and within it, a course of lectures was planned in which the best talent of the country was engaged.”

In 1848, the Town Hall was built to serve as assembly hall as well as to house city offices where lectures were given. Among the lecturers who appeared there were: Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Abby Kelley, John Pierpont and William Lloyd Garrison.

It was here in Salem that the Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was celebrated. It always drew the leaders of the whole movement. “Anti-Slavery excitement was strong, especially in Salem. William Lloyd Garrison, Stephen and Abby Kelley Foster, and Frederick Douglass and other champions of the doctrine were often here.” (Hunt)

A former slave, “Sojourner Truth” spoke here in 1851. Her name had been Isabella; she had no education and was unable to read or write. But she had a very brilliant mind and was quite witty. Despite her illiteracy, she received invitations to participate in meetings, most of which concerned anti-slavery or women's rights. She felt called upon by Higher Powers to go out and speak. In her forties, she felt that she was reborn, so she took a new name “Sojourner Truth.” She said, “The Lord gave me Sojourner, because I was to travel up and down the land showing the people their sins and bein' a sign unto them . . . and the Lord gave me Truth, because I was to declare the truth to His people.”

Linked with the reform movement of abolition was the interest in Temperance in Salem. In 1846, M. R. William, known as “the old Missionary,” came to Salem and began lecturing on Temperance, often in the street, standing on a store box. In 1849, on July 4th, there was a celebration of the Sons of Temperance here which brought 5,000 to 7,000 people, according to Pap's “Diary.”

When the efforts to free the slaves had become successful with the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War, a new reform that found sympathy was “Woman Suffrage.” Those women who had been active in the Abolition Movement now took the platform for Women's Rights and Temperance. Abby Kelley Foster, Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffrage leader and founder of the Daughters of Temperance; Lucretia Mott, who had organized the Female Anti-Slavery Society, now joined Elizabeth Cady Stanton to organize the first Women's Rights Convention. Lucy Stone was another who lectured on anti-slavery and then became a leader in Woman Suffrage. She married in 1855, kept her own name and hence the “Lucy

Stone Leaguers," the married women who kept their own names.

This Quaker community must have been fertile ground for the down-trodden, as evidenced by the speech given by Louis Kossuth in 1852. The Hungarian Patriot of the Hungarian Revolution (1848) had been forced into exile when the Russians came to the aid of the Austrians in 1849. The sympathy of the Salem audience took material form in the amount of three or four hundred dollars.

Toward the last quarter of the century, the speakers became more diversified. Political figures, literary figures and educators appeared, including Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, Horace Mann and Old Ben Wade, the Senator from Ohio. In 1872, Mark Twain lectured here.

In 1906, at the time of the Centennial celebration, Booker T. Washington came to Salem and spoke at the tent behind the Columbia Street School building.

During the early part of the twentieth century, Salem continued to hear speakers through lecture courses sponsored by various organizations and through the Redpath Chautauqua Circuit which came to Salem and was situated in a tent on the Columbia Street School grounds. Russell Conwell gave his famous "Acres of Diamonds" to an audience here.

SALEM TOWN HALL

Within recent years, Salem audiences have again had the opportunity to hear informed and prominent speakers through the Salem Town Hall series.

In 1942, Dr. Brooks Emeny, President of the Cleveland World Affairs Council, and later President of the U. S. Foreign Policy Association, made the initial contribution to a fund to make possible "Salem Town Hall." Through his continued interest and suggestions, a committee was formed to bring lectures to Salem.

The original committee included R. S. McCulloch, Sr., Mrs. William H. Dunn, Miss Mary Bowman, Ralph Hawley and others.

The program, in its thirteenth year, has brought to Salem many nationally and internationally famous and prominent people. Town Hall is not political or partisan, but is dedicated to the promotion of adult education, and presents a wide variety of speakers and topics.

The lectures are held in the Salem High School Auditorium and no admission charge has ever been made. The financial success of the Town Hall has been made possible through the generous support of many public spirited citizens of Salem.

Eminent speakers have included: Dorothy Thompson, Hanson Baldwin, Louis Fischer, Dr. Ralph Sockman, Stanley High, Vincent Sheen, Marguerite Higgins, Cy Hungerford, Lowell Thomas, Jr., Otto of Austria, Dale Carnegie, Donald MacMillan, Kurt Von Schuschnigg and Margaret Bouske-White.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ARRIVING IN SALEM TO SPEAK DURING THE 1906 CENTENNIAL.

SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY

In April, 1895, The Monday Night Club with a membership of 40 men and women raised \$1,200.00 and was organized as a Stock Company under the Ohio Charter. With this money the Salem Library Association had its beginning, as 1200 books were immediately purchased and a room in the Gurney Block on Broadway was made ready to receive them. The person to whom most credit is due was Mrs. Ashbel Carey, who not only worked toward the forming of the library but acted "without pay or experience" as the first librarian. At the end of one year the number of books increased to 6,500. Those who acted as its first trustees were President, Mr. W. F. Deming; Vice President, Mrs. Carey; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Brooks; Treasurer, Miss Alice MacMillan; Professor Southworth, Josephine Taylor and Mr. F. J. Mullins.

In 1899 larger quarters were obtained in the Pioneer Block, and the Ohio State Legislature passed a new library law making it possible for the Salem Public Library to become a School District Library.

In 1903, under the leadership of Mrs. Carey, a request was granted by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a library building and the present one opened its doors two years later.

In 1930, at the time of Mrs. Carey's death, she left sufficient money in her will with which to build the addition now containing the reference room, children's room and auditorium.

In 1946, Miss Alice MacMillan presented a painting "The Three Trees" by Charles Burchfield in commemoration of the MacMillan Bookshop's 100 years in Salem, thus adding distinction and beauty to the reference room where it now hangs.

Today the library contains 39,127 books and has 4,543 annual borrowers. Seven trustees are appointed by the Board of Education for terms of seven years each. The annual income is supplied from a request budget which is approved by the County Tax Commission.

The present trustees are: President, Mr. Charles McCorkhill; Vice President, Mr. Walter Deming; Secretary, Miss Mary Bowman; Mrs. W. H. Dunn, Mrs. E. S. Dawson, Mr. Beman Ludwig, Mr. M. H. Mawhinney.

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Progressive Mothers Club

Directory of Salem Churches

1956

FRIENDS	1804
Friends Meeting (Sixth Street)	
First Friends Church, Rev.	
Harold B. Winn, Pastor	
BAPTIST	1809
Rev. R. J. Hunter, Pastor	
METHODIST	1820
Rev. C. Clare Davis, Pastor	
PRESBYTERIAN	1830
Rev. A. Laten Carter, Pastor	
EPISCOPAL	1859
Rev. Harry A. Barrett, Pastor	
CHRISTIAN	1859
Rev. Harold W. Deitch, Pastor	
A. M. E. ZION	1860
Rev. L. R. Atkinson, Pastor	
CATHOLIC	1880
Fr. J. R. Gaffney, Pastor	
SALVATION ARMY	1885
Lieut. Helen Beekman	
EMMANUEL LUTHERAN	1877
Rev. John Bauman, Pastor	
CHURCH OF GOD	1888
Rev. G. A. Tabor, Pastor	
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY	1899
HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN	1917
Rev. George D. Keister, Pastor	
NAZARENE	1926
Rev. E. M. Parks, Pastor	
ROUMANIAN	1930
ASSEMBLY OF GOD	1936
Rev. Roy Armstrong, Pastor	
JEHOVAH WITNESSES	1950
PILGRIM HOLINESS	1953
Rev. G. H. Shull, Pastor	
WESLEYAN METHODIST	1954
Rev. Harry Gough, Pastor	

This page is sponsored by The Salem Ministerial Association

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN SALEM

SINCE Salem's earliest pioneers were of the Quaker faith theirs was the only form of public worship here for about 15 years. The first Quaker Meeting was held in the summer of 1804, at the home of Samuel Davis, which stood near the spring on the site of the present High School.

About 12 people were assembled for the traditional silent meeting when an Indian chief and his squaw entered the house. On receiving an explanation of the meeting, "they took seats and sat in a respectful manner until the Friends shook hands."

Soon after this, a regular meeting house was built of logs on the site of the old City Hall. But the steady influx of new Quaker settlers soon necessitated a larger building to accommodate the Quarterly Meeting sessions. In 1807, a new brick meeting house was built at a cost of \$1,421.77, "including extra cost of \$27.60 interest for want of subscriptions being punctually paid."

George Hunt in his History of Salem describes the Friends property as it appeared in 1830:

"Their lot extended to Depot Street. It had horse sheds on three sides, and was entered by two gates from Main Street, and by one on the west side."



THE OLD HICKSITE MEETING HOUSE ON GREEN STREET (NOW 2nd) THE HICKSITES, WHO SPLIT FROM THE ORTHODOX QUAKERS IN 1828, DONATED THE LAND FOR THE OLD CITY HALL. THE BUILDING IS NOW AN APARTMENT.



OLD DRY STREET FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE ON EAST PERSHING, NOW THE SITE OF THE FIRST FRIENDS CHURCH.

But about 1838, the Friends again felt the need to expand so to gain money for their new building, their lots along Main Street were sold, bringing more than \$3,000, which was used to build a new house on the north side of Dry Street, now East Pershing. The first service in the new building was held July 27, 1845.

The First Friends Church

Nine years later, in 1854, a division occurred among the Quakers, but a compromise was arranged so that both groups continued to use this building with respective services held at different hours. This arrangement continued until 1872, when one group, the Monthly Friends Meeting, or Quakers, built the Sixth Street Meeting House which is still in use.

The other group purchased the building formerly used by both sects. In this building, the present First Friends Church, introduced the present pastoral system following a great revival in 1875, which brought so many new converts into the church that a full time worker was needed.

Joseph H. Peele, the first pastor, came here from Cleveland in the fall of 1892. In 1895, Dr. Willis R. Hotchkiss served as pastor for a few months before going to East Africa as a Missionary.

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First Friends Church



THE FIRST FRIENDS CHURCH ON EAST PERSHING

A spirit of evangelism has characterized the First Friends Church since 1845, and in that year Syble Street is reputed to have been the first to preach in the new meeting house. In 1858, her son, Louis, and his wife, Sarah Fawcett Street were the first American Missionaries to Madagascar.

Edgar T. Hole and Dr. Elisha Blackburn with his wife, Virginia Hole Blackburn, all served as African Missionaries. Miss Nellie Lewis was a medical missionary in Africa for two terms. Rev. Lawrence Linton of Damascus, now retired, a member of this church at the turn of the century, served many of the churches in Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The first parsonage, located on East Third Street was purchased by the congregation in 1909, during the pastorate of Rev. George Kent.

The First Friends Church was greatly remodeled in 1924, on the old foundations, for approximately \$26,000, and was dedicated January 25, 1925. The church's indebtedness, due to this remodeling, was fully liquidated during the pastorate of Rev. Charles F. Bailey, and the mortgage burned at a special service November 20, 1938.

Under the leadership of the present pastor, Rev. Harold B. Winn, the constituency of the First Friends Church has more than tripled in the past nine years. New records have been set in Bible School attendance and in the amount of money given for missions and home extension work.

In the spring of 1952, First Friends became Salem's first church to broadcast its Sunday morning worship service, a practice it has continued since then.

To meet the needs of a growing Bible School, a 13 room addition was added and dedicated, June 3, 1951, at an approximate cost of \$40,000. This debt was paid off and the mortgage burned Easter Sunday, 1956.

During the last two decades, 11 young men from this church have either become pastors or ministerial students. One young woman has gone to Africa as a missionary.

In 1955, Harry Marshall came to the Salem church as full time assistant pastor.

Sixth Street Freinds Meeting

As previously noted, the early Quaker church divided into two groups in 1845. Because the services of the second group, now meeting in the Sixth Street Friends Meeting House, so closely resembles those of Salem's pioneer Quakers, we would like to present a description of their services and beliefs as written by one of the members, Mr. Edward F. Stratton.

He points out that in many ways Quakers have always been "different" and continue to be so today:

"The Orthodox Friends, or Quakers, while worshipping the same God as Protestants and Catholics, do have a somewhat different approach and are often termed "Mystics."

"George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, felt that one's religion should be a "way of life" and that there is "that of God in every man," that would not only guide him in his religious life but would lead and direct him in his every day life. That of God in man is sometimes spoken of as "The Inner Light." In following the leadings of the Inner Light, George Fox discovered the need for many reforms, in which he became very active.

Friends were among the first to establish what was known as the "one price" system, so that the practice of "dickering" was eventually pretty much abolished. They have always felt that all life, civil and religious, business and domestic, had to be ONE LIFE. The merchant in his store had to "Square" with his life in the meeting, and there must be but one standard of truth-speaking, without oath or swearing. To many their way of worship is unusual but it fits completely into their way of life.

"Their meeting for worship begins, not with a hymn or any formal opening whatsoever, but by those who are met to worship God settling themselves in silence to self-examination, meditation, and secret prayer. A Friend was once asked by a stranger, "When will the service begin?" "When thou and I begin to serve," was the reply.



SIXTH STREET FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, BUILT IN 1872.

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National Furniture Co.
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The meeting will begin for each of us, just as soon as our own hearts are devoted to waiting upon God. The silence at first may seem strange and irksome; but seek earnestly to keep wandering thoughts out, and to be enabled to worship in spirit and truth. The stillness thus begun may continue for a longer or shorter period, possibly during the whole meeting, for it may please the Lord, or leader, that no word be spoken.

Often, however, some are given messages by Him to deliver. When any are thus led to speak, they rise and express their message from whatever part of the building they may be in; or if any one feels called upon to offer vocal prayer, he or she kneels, while the congregation rises and remains standing till the prayer is ended. When the meeting for worship has continued as long as those sitting at the head of it think profitable, they turn to each other and shake hands; which act, while expressing the renewed bond of Christian fellowship, marks the conclusion of the meeting.

"Friends recognize, subordinate only to that Divine leadership, 'The priesthood of all believers' and liberty in the exercise of a Gospel ministry. Far be it from us to disparage preaching, when Christ the leader bids, for when His prompting touch incites any man or woman to speak, the ministry will be in sincerity, conviction and power.

"Upon this basis, each one is left free to speak as urged by the love and spirit of God; and we have proven in experience that if a meeting is thus under the control of the Holy Spirit, He who knows the needs of those met together will give the right message to meet such needs."

At the present time the Sixth Street Meeting of Friends has no recorded minister, but messages are often offered by those worshippers in the group.

The officials of the meeting are: Elders: Harry E. Cooper, Eliza F. Leeds, Alfred E. Warrington, Abbie T. Blackburn, Albert W. Starbuck, Lenna Mae Warrington, Annie E. Blackburn, Mary T. Starbuck, Edward F. Stratton.

Overseers: Charles W. Hall, Lenna M. Warrington, Thelma L. Holloway, Edward F. Stratton.

Clerks: Donald E. Starbuck and Lida W. Blackburn. Recording Clerk: Elma A. Satterthwaite. Correspondent: Mabel C. Satterthwaite.

First Baptist Church

The second established church in Salem was the Baptist. Followers of the Baptist faith first met in homes and in the store of Richard Heacock on Main Street, but in 1809, the trustees of the regular Baptist Church purchased lots 55 and 56 on Half Street, now South Ellsworth, from the Straughans for \$14.00 and began services in a small log church. By 1820, the church had 40 members, and a small brick building was erected on this location.

Aided by the Methodist, who had also grown in numbers, the Baptists built a new church on the corner of South Ellsworth and West Wilson, then



THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH ON EAST STATE STREET SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF NEW EDUCATION WING.

known as Race Street. This building was completed May 19, 1821, with carpenter work done by Jesse Strawn, Samuel Jolly and John Flitcraft.

In 1829, the lot adjoining the church (No. 57) was purchased for \$35 and used for burial purposes. This ground, upon which the Church-Budget Envelope Company now stands, was sold in 1928 for \$5,000.

In 1840, differences arose over the national questions of slavery and temperance, resulting in the formation of the Second Baptist Church on November 8, 1840. This group met in the old Methodist log meeting house called "Log Cabin" while the white frame building was known as the "White House."

In 1842, "The Meeting of Days" under the direction of Rev. Samuel R. Willard was one of the outstanding revivals that ever occurred in Salem. In five weeks, 72 persons were baptized and received into the church.

Rev. Willard was the father of Archibald M. Willard, who painted the "Spirit of '76." The original picture, called "Fourth of July Musicians" and later named "Yankee Doodle," was done in a light vein but in 1876, the year of his father's death, young Willard made over the original painting using his father as the now familiar white-haired drummer figure.

On October 19, 1867, a lot on the corner of what is now East State Street and South Lincoln Avenue was purchased for \$1,320.00. Here a beautiful brick house of worship was erected for \$10,000 with dedication services on February 18, 1872. Then followed a period of extreme sacrifice to pay for the church. Final bills were paid in 1876.

In the late 1870's Sarah Tift collected silver from members and friends of the church and sent it to a Baltimore bell maker who melted the silver and cast it into the bell. Following the fire in 1947, the bell was recovered and repaired and is still sending out its invitation over the city from the beautiful tower of the new church.

In 1891, the Wirsching Organ Company of Salem installed a pipe organ in the church which was financed by the Ladies Benevolent Society.

In 1928, Rev. Arnold C. Westphal became pastor of the Salem Church. During his pastorate here he published several books on teaching with the use

of objects and soon became known as the "Children's Shepherd." During his pastorate, The Baptist Evangel, weekly news bulletin, was first published.

On April 4, 1947, a disastrous fire broke out during a severe storm, making the building completely unfit for use as a church. Rev. R. J. Hunter called a special meeting of the congregation and plans for a new building program were formed. The first service in the new church was held June 26, 1947.

The new organ was installed as a memorial gift by Mrs. Harry Young and son, W. E. Young, in memory of Mr. Harry Young, who had served on the Church Board for more than 40 years.

The spinet piano was the gift of James and Emalyn Hayden in memory of Frank and Mina Hanson, parents of Mrs. Hayden.

Chimes were installed in the organ as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sproat in memory of their son, Pfc. Robert Lee Sproat, who was killed in an air crash March 30, 1948.

Rev. Raymond J. Hunter has served as pastor of the First Baptist Church since 1945.

The First Methodist Church

While the history of the First Methodist Church of Salem did not begin for about 15 years after Salem became a community, its growth from a group of seven to about 1,500 members would amaze the persons responsible for its founding. Thomas Kelley of Delaware was reportedly the first Methodist to settle in this territory. He came during the winter of 1819-20, and John Flitcraft who came soon after, from New Jersey, was credited with calling the first meeting. It was held in 1820, at the home of Thomas Kelley, situated on the north side of Main Street opposite the present site of the Hotel Metzger. A Rev. McClennin who happened to be in the vicinity preached at the meeting.

The new congregation included nine people, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rynear, Mr. J. W.



PRESENT METHODIST CHURCH, BUILT IN 1910, ON THE SITE OF THE 1859 BUILDING, HAS A NEW EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.



BUILT IN 1859, ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT BUILDING ON SOUTH BROADWAY THIS METHODIST CHURCH HAD SALEM'S FIRST STEEPLE AND FIRST BELL.

Leach, Mr. John Flitcraft and Mr. David Hum. The first church, built in 1824, was a log cabin on West Second Street, where the abandoned Salvation Army barracks now stands.

In this log structure heart-stirring revivals were held and the Methodists soon needed more room. A frame building was erected on the lot where the First Christian Church now stands with William Kidd and John Flitcraft as the head workmen. A few years later an addition was built.

In 1859, a two story brick building was erected on South Broadway, on the site of the present church, to care for the expanding membership. This little church had great charm and dignity, and many Methodists remember with nostalgia its lovely spire, and the mellow voice of the bell calling members to worship on Sunday morning. Mr. Howell Hise in his "Diary" had this to say: "October 1, 1858, The steeple of the Methodist church was raised today. They got it in place about four o'clock. It is the first ever built in Salem." A later entry in the same diary says: "November 10, 1865. Today the Methodists raised their church bell and rang it for the first time. It is remarkable as being the first church bell hung in Salem. Its weight is 1,200 pounds."

The Methodist Sunday School, organized in 1834, has a total enrollment in 1955, of 1250. Many efficient superintendents have served through the years and since 1948, Walter J. Hunston has been superintendent, working with a strong Commission on Education and a staff of 75 officers and teachers, many of whom have had long experience in teaching.

The Epworth League, organized in 1889, was the forerunner of the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

In 1890, the parsonage at 366 South Lincoln

Avenue was purchased at a cost of \$4,500, and was in use until 1950, when Dr. Arthur B. Hobson died, leaving his modern home at 1347 East State Street to the church for a parsonage.

Early in 1900, the brick church on South Broadway became too crowded and agitation was started for a new church. This was built on the same site in 1910-1911 for less than \$50,000. The pipe organ was built by the Wirsching Organ Company of Salem, and chimes for the organ were later presented by Dr. Hobson in memory of his wife, Mrs. Hallie Hobson.

The congregation increased, and the Sunday School grew until during the pastorate of Rev. George C. Beebe, the pressure for more room, especially for the educational features of the church aroused interest in an Educational Building to be erected on two lots which had been bought south of the church. During the pastorate of Rev. Richard C. Swogger the building project received further impetus and a fund raising campaign was staged. Under the leadership of Rev. C. C. Davis, the project was underwritten for \$140,000, plans were drawn up, and ground breaking ceremonies were held August 29, 1952. The building was consecrated May 8, 1955, by Bishop Hazen G. Werner of the Ohio Area. The building fund finance committee was headed by C. W. Kaminsky and the building committee by Elden Groves.

Over the years, the Methodist Church has had the services of many talented musicians. Since 1933, Homer S. Taylor has served as organist, and at times directed the choir. In 1936, he was also made Church Secretary. For a number of years, Thomas E. Crothers, head of the music department in the Salem Public Schools, ably directed the senior choir until succeeded last year by F. Edwin Miller, Mr. Crothers' successor in the schools. A junior choir, under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Hunston, and a youth choir directed by William Keck add to the enjoyment of the services.

About 15 years ago, Robert King started a Sunday School orchestra which played each Sunday. After two years, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dusenberry took over and have continued for at least 13 years with about 25 musicians. (See Methodist Symphonette under "Musical History of Salem").

A number of missionaries to foreign fields have gone out from the Methodist Church. Probably the first was Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis, who served abroad for many years. She was the daughter of Rev. Joseph M. Carr, pastor of the Salem Church in 1882. Rev. Horace Dewey, son of Rev. H. W. Dewey, pastor of the church in 1900, served in China as missionary until forced to leave because of the war. He is now in the Phillipine Islands. Miss Della Steepie served in India as missionary, and Miss Marjorie Mayer, daughter of Rev. Sidney Mayer and grand-daughter of Rev. R. F. Mayer, both former pastors of the Salem church, is in Japan in missionary work.

One of the most effective organizations in the church is the Women's Society of Christian Service with a membership of 300 women. This group took

over the planning and financing of the kitchen in the new educational building and will soon install an organ in the new chapel.

The First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church had its beginning in John Campbell's harness shop where a few faithful families met to worship. In 1814, an itinerant minister, Rev. Joshua Bear preached at various times, and Rev. James Robertson preached once a month about two miles west of Salem in 1822. In 1830, two lots were purchased at \$50 each, and a long frame building was erected where the present church stands. The church was organized two years later, with Rev. C. Valandingham as minister. The building, completed 10 years later, contained the old fashioned pews with doors, and for a contribution of \$125, deeds for these pews were signed, sealed and notarized, assuring the purchaser and his assigns and heirs the privilege "to have and hold forever."

Just before the outbreak of the Civil War a new building was started and dedicated in December, 1861. In the 1870's a pipe organ fund was started by women of the church by means of a Loan Exhibit. They assembled a unique collection of antiques and heirlooms which were placed on exhibit for three days at the old Town Hall. Each evening a local talent entertainment was presented which included a concert and a living chess game with elaborate costumes.

Meals were served to the public during the exhibit. Miss Martha Campbell's grandmother, Mrs. Allen Boyle, baked pies and carried them to Town Hall. Miss Katherine Gibson's grandmother, Mrs. William Koll, roasted a turkey for the occasion. Serving time approached, and on one had called for the bird. Since there were no telephones or cabs, Mrs. Koll solved the transportation problem by wheeling the turkey to Town Hall in a baby buggy.

The pipe organ was installed in 1880. In 1889, the Chapel was added to provide space for the Sunday School and youth work. In 1912, the ori-



SINCE 1830, THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HAS OCCUPIED THIS CORNER OF NORTH LUNDY AND SECOND STREETS. THE PRESENT BUILDING WAS BUILT IN 1861 AND REMODELED IN 1937.

*Women's Society of Christian Service (Methodist)
Salem District Council of United Church Women
Stamp Template Service
McAllister Farm Market,
Mary Crawford, Mgr.*

*Sponsored by
National Dry Cleaners
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Salem Fix-It System
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THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH ON NORTH ELLSWORTH WAS BUILT IN 1869.

ginal Brooks residence on the corner next to the church was purchased to house the Primary Department. Later, a stucco building was erected north of this to accommodate the large Men's and Women's Bible Classes. Later these two buildings were razed to make room for the present Educational Building.

In 1937, the old sanctuary was remodeled and the educational wing erected at a cost of \$110,000, the debt being retired in 1943. Again more room was needed, so in 1949, the two Dyball properties, on Third Street, just north of the church, were purchased and the home, now known as Westminster House, was remodeled for class rooms and other youth activities.

The first recorded meeting for the work of missions in this church was held in 1871, and the pastor's wife, Mrs. H. B. Fry was the first president. The Amaranth Band was organized to interest the children. The Salem Society affiliated with the Mahoning Presbyterian, and boxes were sent to mission fields, the value of the first one being estimated at \$112. Later, the Anne B. Gilbert Auxiliary, meeting in the evening, interested younger women in the work. The only Presbyterian missionaries from Salem were Rev. and Mrs. William Weaver who served in South America.

The Ladies' Aid was organized in 1904, and in 1936, it became the Women's Association. In 1948, the Association joined with the Women's Missionary and Anne B. Gilbert Societies to become an inclusive association, bringing all the women of the church into closer contact with the wider outreach of the three boards, Foreign, National Missions and Christian Education.

The Christian Endeavor Society, started by the young people in 1886, was followed by the Junior and Senior Westminster Fellowships, and greater impetus was given this work and that of the Sunday School when Miss Grace Ellenberger was secured as Christian Education Director, in 1950. Two young men of the congregation, Jerry Rice and William Weber, are studying for the ministry at the present time.

There are, at present, five robed choirs in the church, with a membership of 225, participating at different times in the service. A public address system connected with the bell tower permits broadcasting favorite hymns, played on the organ and chimes, to the immediate community, at noon-time and on other appropriate occasions. "The Presbyterian Messenger" is published weekly, with Miss Anna Cook as editor. She also serves as Church Secretary and Organist.

In 1956, the Presbyterian membership stands at 1285 reflecting the steady growth and increasing service to the community of this church. Rev. A. Laten Carter has been the pastor since 1953.



The First Christian Church

The First Christian Church of Salem was organized by the Disciples of Christ, March 15, 1859. For a time, the services were held in the Old Baptist Church on Depot Street and later in Liberty Hall, which once stood immediately north of the present First Christian Church, on North Ellsworth.

The Methodist Church was built on the ground now occupied by the First Christian Church and the location was purchased in 1859 by the Disciples living in Salem and vicinity. On March 15, 1859, the church was organized as "The Church of Christ" with Rev. Theobald Miller as its first pastor.

The church membership in 1859, numbered approximately 80, and the first church officers were Samuel Hardman, Elder; Lovern B. Webb, Edwin Smith, Harlan Pyle, Simeon Stratton, Deacons; Dr. B. W. Spear, Samuel Hardman, Edwin Smith, Lovern B. Webb and William Pidgeon, Trustees.

Some time in 1866, the building which belonged to the First Baptist congregation was sold. This church was located on Depot Street (now South Ellsworth) and for some time an alliance seemed to have been formed between the members of the Christian Church and the Baptists. Both congregations worshipped in the same house and had a union Sunday School.

However, in November, 1866, Rev. William Baxter, an evangelist began a series of meetings in the church. As a result, 100 were baptized and others activated as members of the church. Shortly afterward, the church began the erection of a new building, which is still in use at this time.

Construction started in 1869, and building was dedicated in 1871. The cost of the building was \$13,000 and considering the relatively small membership, this was a very creditable accomplishment.

Walter Schwartz, who is one of the oldest living members of this church, has written concerning his early experiences in the church. His family came to Salem in 1880 at which time the church interior was much different from what it is today. The stairways leading to the sanctuary were steep, narrow, and winding and they were located in the northwest and southwest corners of the church. The choir loft was at the west end of the sanctuary

where the raised seating section is now, and it contained a small pipe organ which was pumped by hand.

The windows in the building were plain glass which had been painted white, and a high board fence bordered the walk along the south side of the church. The present parking lot was covered with hitching sheds for the horses which were driven to church.

During the early years of the first pastorate of the Rev. M. J. Grable which began in 1891, the church and Sunday School made a phenomenal growth. One Sunday 527 people attended the church school and many stood in the aisles. Rev. Grable changed his sermon subject for the morning worship service and preached on the needs of the Sunday School. Mr. Schwartz states that by the following Tuesday plans had been made to build an addition for Sunday School purposes.

In the year 1893, under the leadership of J. T. Smith, M. E. Farr, and I. M. Baker, the building as erected in 1871, was improved and enlarged by the addition of the two story annex at the east end of the church, at a cost of more than \$5,000. Additional improvements were made in the years 1912 and 1913 costing more than \$4,000.

At one time, James A. Garfield preached from the pulpit of the present church building. Mr. Garfield was an ordained Disciple minister, the only minister ever elected to the Presidency of the U. S.

From time to time, interested and enthusiastic groups within the church purchased additional property to provide space for further expansion and improvement of the church at a cost of \$15,000.

It was during the second ministry of the late Marion J. Grable that last mortgage was placed against the church property was paid and burned. Shortly thereafter, extensive improvements were made to the exterior of the building. The front approach was rebuilt and the entire interior of the building was refurnished.

While these improvements were being made to the church property, A. L. Bagnall, a former resident of Salem, then engaged in the electrical business in the Orient, made a large contribution to the church to assist in making the needed improvements. He also gave the large memorial window in the west wall of the sanctuary in memory of his wife, the late Lillian Hillis Bagnall, a former member of the church.

At the same time, other memorial windows were placed throughout the church.

However, the church at present is in a period of growth with nearly 700 members. In 1955, a 12 acre tract of land in the East Sixth Street area was purchased to provide a site for a new building which is to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$325,000 prior to the 100th anniversary of the church in 1959.

In 1954, a parsonage was purchased at 385 West Tenth Street. A gift of \$5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kyle in memory of Mr. Kyle's parents made this purchase possible. A previous gift of \$5,000, made by Mr. and Mrs. Kyle in 1952 in memory of

Mr. Kyle's sister, Olive Kyle Knutte, was used to purchase an echo organ and a new piano for the church sanctuary.

The Beck property, east of the Educational Building, was purchased in 1952 by the church at a cost of \$9,500. This property along with other church holdings in the vicinity is to be sold to provide part of the funds required for the new church building.

Rev. H. W. Deitch, current pastor, has served the church since 1954.

Church of Our Saviour (Episcopal)

The first Episcopal service held in Salem was April 19, 1817, in a log schoolhouse, which stood on Main Street near the site of the old City Hall. The service was conducted by the Rev. Philander Chase, a young missionary from the East, who was later to be consecrated the first Bishop of Ohio and the founder of Kenyon College.

From that time on, transient services were held at long intervals until 1859, when Miss Anna Read, visiting her brother, expressed a desire to establish an Episcopal Church in Salem. One other Salem family were Episcopalians. The four met, January 9, 1859, at the house of Stephen W. Whitney, with one reading the service of the church. After this they met regularly at the same house until a room in Street's Block on Broadway was engaged. Rev. E. H. Cumming administered Holy Communion for the first time February 24, 1859, and baptized six children. The next day the parish was organized and named "Church of Our Saviour."

Rev. Hollis was called as the first Rector. Later a lot was purchased on Green Street (now East Second) and a schoolhouse, which stood on South Lincoln Avenue was moved to the lot and refitted for church service.

In 1888, Mrs. Thomas Bakewell urged the erection of a new church building. She and her husband promised to match any sum raised by the congregation. Thus the present church building was begun and the cornerstone was laid October 23, 1888. Through a generous gift of the late William Mullins the church was completed and dedicated in 1889.



THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (EPISCOPAL) WAS COMPLETED IN 1889.



THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH ON WEST THIRD STREET.

In 1912, Rev. John Haight, with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Read, organized a boys' group, the Knights of King Arthur, 10 boys becoming members. This was the beginning of organized boys' work in Salem. Joe Kelley, who later did so much for the youth of Salem, was a charter member of the Knights of King Arthur.

The Rectory property at 870 East State Street, was acquired in 1920. The present Rector is the Reverend Harry A. Barrett, who came to the Parish in October, 1943.

The A. M. E. Zion Church

The first African Church in Salem was organized in 1867, by Father Gross, the first pastor, and located in the former Second Baptist Church on Green Street, now Second Street.

This building was occupied until the erection of the present church on the corner of West Third Street and North Howard Avenue, in 1870.

One of the early ministers, Rev. Jehue Holiday, later became a Bishop.

Among the active members and officers in the early history of the A. M. E. Zion Church were Charles Docket, Addison White, Robert Ford, Granville Woods, David Williams, Samuel Davis, John Lewis, S. T. Adley, Eliza Hart, Hanna Mills, Mary Bess, Lulia Dockett, Diana Ramage, Mary Williams, Allene Hazel, Viney Hill, Mary Robin-



THE CHURCH OF GOD ON THE DAMASCUS ROAD.

son, Nancy Copeland, Mrs. Samuel Davis, Mary Alexander, Eliza Cox and Ellen Armstrong.

At present, the pastor is the Rev. L. R. Atkinson who lives in Akron, Ohio.

The Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith

The Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith was established in Salem in 1867. Possessing no meeting house, the members of the newly formed religious organization conducted their services in their homes.

But, in 1887, a new church was built at the corner of the Damascus and Benton Roads.

The Salem church was host to the state conference of the Churches of God of the Abrahamic, Faith, in 1903, with a large attendance from all over the state.

In February, 1927, the lot on which the church was originally built was sold and the church was moved several lots west on the Damascus Road where it now stands.

Since 1928, G. A. Tabor of Cleveland has been pastor of the church.



PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH ON THE DEPOT ROAD.

Pilgrim Holiness Church

The Emmanuel Missionary Church was established in August, 1939, when Rev. J. O. Emrick of Colorado Springs, Colorado, held a tent meeting on Jennings Avenue. Services were first held at 321 South Broadway, now the Fithian Typewriter Shop.

The Broadway property was sold in 1947, and a new church and adjoining parsonage begun on the Depot Road. It was completed in 1950, and in 1953, the church became affiliated with the Pilgrim Holiness Church with a local membership of 40.

Rev. G. H. Shull has been pastor since March, 1955.

The Pilgrim Church also sponsors an interdenominational day school, the Salem Bible Institute, located on Woodsdale Road, and attended by 25 students in grade one to eleven. Joseph McVey is principal.



THE EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH ON SOUTH BROADWAY, BUILT IN 1928.

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church

The Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was established by a small group of men who came on Salem from central Europe bringing with them a rich spiritual heritage, which they wished to preserve and perpetuate in their adopted country. At the meeting of these men, in May, 1892, the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized.

The first church council included: Elders: Karl Vogeland and John Schmidt; Secretary: Gottlieb Stark; Treasurer: Conrad Thumm; Trustees: Gustav Kloose and William Miller; Deacons: Ernest Schmid and August Klose. Rev. A. Miller of North Georgetown was the first regular pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Schmidt, property on South Lundy was bought and plans made for the construction of a church building. Prior to that time, the congregation worshipped in various halls.

The dedication of the new church was held January 16, 1898.

In 1907, the congregation became affiliated with the former Joint Synod of Ohio, now the American Lutheran Church.

In time, the church on South Lundy Street became too small for the growing congregation, so it was sold, and a new site at the corner of South Broadway and Wilson Street was purchased for the erection of a modern building which was dedicated November 19, 1928. Those in charge of the erection of the beautiful church building were: Rev. B. E. Rutzke, John "Pete" Sanders, Victor Theiss, C. O. Schaefer, George Fronius, William Bodendorfer, John F. Schmid, George Gottschling, George Konnerth, and M. B. Krauss.

When Rev. Rutzke resigned, the congregation issued a call to Rev. John Bauman of Pittsburgh, Pa., and he was installed September 19, 1933. Under his guidance, the church paid off its heavy indebtedness in 1945, and the active membership increased to more than 1,000.

Committees, appointed by the congregation, are now at work to study ways and means, either to refurnish and add an educational unit to the present building or build a new church in order to provide adequate room for the increased church activities.

The following men currently serve on the Church Council: Rudolph Linder, Carl C. Abe, William Adams, Minnie Schuster, Fred J. Theiss, Charles Nelson and John Theiss.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army had its beginnings in Salem in November, 1885, when Captain McGory and Lt. Miller held an open air service on Broadway. The Salvation Army officers created quite an interest and large crowds of people listened to them during their open air meetings and many attended the inside services, some curious, some critical, and others indifferent.

Soon after it began its work in Salem, the Army rented the Green Street A. M. E. Church for a meeting and business place. In Salem, the Army was given a fair chance from the beginning to prove their work. They were permitted to carry on without any unnecessary hindrance or molestation, which was not the case in so many other communities.

In 1888, the Army moved their headquarters to Howard Street. They continued here until 1893, when it was necessary to close the work for a time. It was opened again in 1902, by Captain Crump and Captain Traugh with headquarters located at 14 North Lundy Street.

From 1903 to 1931, the Army headquarters were at 16 West Green Street, and in 1931, they moved to 142 Second Street. In 1944, Nathan Hunt, presented the present building at 182 South Broadway, to the Army.

In 1954, the Army assisted over 217 families in Salem in providing food, clothing and toys through the Army's good cheer program; over 400 Christmas and Easter sunshine baskets were distributed



SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BUILT IN 1944, IS ON SOUTH BROADWAY.

Sponsored by
Emmanuel Lutheran Church
Gottschall Tool & Die, Inc.
L. A. Weaver Carburetor Service
Clara Finney Beauty Shop

Sponsored by
Old Reliable Drive In
Clyde Williams Ins. Agency
Salem Auto Wrecking Co.
Alibi Inn



CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

to the hospitals and old folks homes. More than 7,000 young people attend the religious and character building activities conducted by the Army and over 5,500 adults participated in adult activities. Twelve thousand people attended the open air services conducted in 1945, and more than 1093 homes were visited by Salvation Army officers. Each year, approximately 90 youngsters are able to attend the fresh air camp through the Army's summer camp program.

Tremendous progress has been made since the humble beginning but the purpose of the Army remains the same, "to seek and love the unloved, unlovely and unlovable, giving them comfort and cheer by bringing them into a right relationship with God."

Lt. Helen Beekman is the present officer in charge with Lt. Gloria Spencer as assistant. Mr. T. E. Miller is chairman of the Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Church of the Nazarene

In August, 1925, Evangelist Lawrence Reed, who then lived in Damascus, came to Salem for a series of revival services. As a result of these tent meetings, the Salem Church of the Nazarene was organized May 15, 1926, with 16 members.

For a time, services were held in a hall above Spiker's Shoe Store, and later in the Memorial Building. Then, through the kindness of George W. Allen, the congregation was given a house and lot at 608 West Second Street.

A financing campaign for a new church was begun in November, 1926. Early in 1927, the cornerstone was laid, with construction of the new edifice in charge of Andrew Blackburn, and the present building was dedicated May 15, 1929.

The church today has a membership of 170 and a Sunday School with a total enrollment of 257. A new Sunday School annex has been constructed and many improvements made to the present building at a cost of \$15,000. The church parsonage located at 1195 Cleveland Street, is the home of the present minister, Rev. E. M. Parks.

An extensive missionary program is supported by the church, which includes four missionary groups, one men's group, one women's group and two youth groups. They have provided two homes in Africa for native workers at a cost of \$500 a home in addition to the regular missionary project support.

Jehovah's Witnesses

Jehovah's Witnesses have been active in Salem for more than 50 years, although they were called the International Bible Students' Association until 1931.

Jehovah's Witnesses in Salem are united with over 600,000 active ministers (members) throughout the world. The local group meets in its building at 179 Vine Street on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings for two hour study and training sessions. The average attendance is about 45.

The local committee in charge of the work in the Salem area consists of William J. Hampson, Congregation Servant; Regis Stiffler, Assistant Congregation Servant; and William Schebesch, Bible Study and Stock Servant.

Wesleyan Methodist Church

Harry and Constance Gough, licensed preachers of the Allegheny Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, were asked by Conference officials to open a Pioneer Church in Salem, their home town.

The opening service was held September 19, 1954, after the pastors and a few helpers transformed the former Hughes Pottery on West Pershing, into a place of worship. A small orchestra accompanied the congregational singing.

Mrs. Anna McPherson of Damascus, a member of the congregation, is known for her creation of pictures with words of the Bible and her chalk artistry has added to the enjoyment of the Sunday School.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

Sponsored by
Homan Dairy Co.
Salem Clothing Exchange
Tony's Inn

Sponsored by
Myron W. Riegel, D. O.



THE FIRST ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BUILT ON EAST STATE STREET IN 1881. AN ADDITION WAS ADDED IN 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ford, also members of the Salem Wesleyan Methodist Church, are returned missionaries from Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Thomas of North Lima are in charge of the Sunday School and Miss Olive Driver is responsible for the Cradle Roll. Mrs. Margaret Taggart is church pianist.

The average attendance has topped the list of churches in the conference which includes sections of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

St. Paul's Catholic Church

During the building of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in 1853, a few Irish laborers settled in Salem and were attended in their spiritual needs by the parish in Leetonia.

In 1868, Father E. W. J. Lindesmith organized the group and served them, with the exception of the period when he was an army chaplain, until 1879, when he purchased the first site for a church. The following year, during the pastorate of the Rev. Clement Treiber, the first resident pastor, the original church was erected, and the mission became a separate parish. The Mass was celebrated in the incomplected structure on November 27, 1881.

Five years later, it was necessary to build an addition, which was almost as large as the original structure. The completed edifice was dedicated by the Most Rev. Richard Gilmore on November 28, 1886. The school was built in 1904, when the Rev. Thomas F. Conlon was pastor. Father H. J. Gerhardstein was pastor from 1906 to 1913.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas A. Hanrahan, 1913 to 1918, a fruitful community feeling was inspired through the untiring zeal and energy which Father Hanrahan showed in contri-

buteing toward the construction of the Salem City Hospital.

The Sister's Convent was built in 1925, by Father Alfred J. Manning, who served as pastor from 1918 to 1928 when he was transferred to Alliance.

The present church was completed and dedicated in 1930, during the pastorate of the Rev. Maurice J. Casey, who was transferred to St. Patrick Church in Youngstown, in 1938, and was succeeded by Father Joseph Mahon. Father Mahon's untimely death in August of 1942, left the pastorate vacant until Father Gaffney came in January of 1943. The church debt was cleared in December, 1948, and the church's interior was re-decorated and new chandeliers erected for Christmas of 1950.

The present new school was begun in May 1954, the first section being ready for classes after Easter holidays in 1955, when the removal of the old school began. The four rooms in the second section were opened for classes by the end of January, 1956.



THE PRESENT ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS COMPLETED IN 1930.

Sponsored by
St. Paul's Catholic Church
Family Frozen Food Storage

Sponsored by
Superior Wall Paper & Paint
Dr. L. F. Mundy, Veterinarian



CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST ON NORTH LINCOLN AVENUE.

Christian Science Society

The first services of the Church of Christ Scientist in Salem were held at the home of Mrs. Ellen Deming Mayerhofer in what is now 882 South Lincoln Avenue, on July 1, 1899.

In October, 1899, services were begun in the Pioneer Block, now known as the Arbaugh Building and in 1902, Church of Christ Scientist of Salem was organized and chartered. Services open to the public were continued for a number of years, then three families moved out of town and the Charter was surrendered. The present organization, Christian Science Society of Salem secured a new Charter in 1912, and resumed services in the Pioneer Block.

Late in January, 1913, the Society moved to 20 Chestnut Street, now North Broadway, where it remained the following nine years. In 1920, the Society bought the present property including a large lot and very old house. An architect drew plans to remodel it to suit Church needs. Opening Services were held November, 1922, in the present location, free of debt. In 1955, a window was built to display Christian Science Literature which is available in the Society's Reading Room.

This Society is a branch of the Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.



THE HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH ON EAST STATE STREET.

Holy Trinity Lutheran Church

For several years there had been the desire of some English speaking Lutherans in Salem, for a Church where all the services were to be conducted in English.

On June 1, 1917, 14 people met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schropp on East Green Street to discuss ways of starting an English Lutheran Church. The name, "Holy Trinity," was suggested by Mrs. A. H. Walde.

Articles of Incorporation were secured July 5, 1917, and the first Communion Service was held July 29.

The first church services were held in the Red Cross Room on the first floor of the Pioneer (Arbaugh) Building, with Rev. C. A. Dennig preaching.

The next problem was to find a suitable place for a permanent church home. The property at East State and Woodland Avenue was purchased December 13, 1917, and had to be remodeled at once. The complete chancel furniture and a lectern, which is still in use, were built at this time by Henry Ross, and a great deal of labor was also contributed by the Women's Missionary Society. The new church was dedicated July 28, 1917. Rev. C. F. Frank became the first regular pastor in July, 1919. During his pastorate, the growth of the Mission was steady and encouraging. The Alice Dennig Missionary Society was formed in 1917, with Mrs. A. H. Schropp as first president. The Dorcas Society was organized in 1920 through the efforts of Mrs. Frank and Mrs. A. T. Heim, who became its first president.

Sunday School, organized July 1, 1917, had A. H. Schropp, as the first Superintendent, an office he held for many years.

The Luther League with Ruth Hoch, president, and the Light Brigade, with Mertie Ross (Mrs. J. E. Ressler), superintendent, were organized some time later.

After Rev. Frank's resignation, J. Paul Harmon became pastor in June, 1921, and served until 1923, when a fund for a new church was started. During Rev. Harmon's pastorate a choir was added, and Mrs. William Schaefer became the first organist.

Rev. W. H. Baker served the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church from 1924 to 1927. In December 1927, Rev. George Keister, the present pastor, arrived. On May 25, 1930, Henry Ross, the oldest church member, broke the ground and the cornerstone for the present church building was laid, July 27. Rev. H. C. Brillhart, D. D. of St. Paul's Church in Leetonia, delivered the sermon.

The house west of the church was purchased as a Parish House for the Youth but was torn down early in 1955, to make room for a new addition. The ground was broken by Harry Izenour and H. Schropp April 24, 1955, and the cornerstone was laid August 14. This addition provides Sunday School class rooms and additional seating room for the church service.

Two young men from Holy Trinity, Jerry Miller and Danny Keister, are making the Ministry their life's work.

Of the original 14 charter members of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, two still reside in Salem.

Miss Ruth Hoch has served as church organist for 25 years, and was also Sunday School pianist. Mrs. Celia Greenisen has been the assistant organist for many years.

St. John The Evangelist Romanian Orthodox Church

A migration of Romanian families to Salem occurred toward the end of the 19th century. Being of the Eastern Orthodox Faith, this group organized a Romanian society now called Leul (Lion) Society and in the early years met for worship whenever it was possible to bring a visiting preacher of this faith to Salem.

The first regular pastor was Rev. John Sicoiu of Akron who held services on the third floor of the Speidel Building on State Street one Sunday each month, and in 1930, arrangements were made to hold services in the Episcopal Church.

The old Lutheran Church on South Lundy Street was rented in 1937, and in 1946, it voted to buy this building. Now known as St. John the Evangelist Romanian Orthodox Church, the present pastor is Rev. Marin Postelnic of Warren, Ohio.

Services are held at least once a month with a regular membership of 57. Congregational officers include: Leo Copacia, Nick Buta, George Pacurar, Octavian Botu, Andy Dordia, Constantine Conja, Charles Dan, John Dicu, Alex Simion and John Savia.

Assembly of God Tabernacle

The Assembly of God Tabernacle was first known in Salem as "Lighthouse Tabernacle," established February 10, 1936, and holding services at 173 West State. In 1940, the church, with 41 members, applied for affiliation with the General Council of the Assemblies of God, with headquarters in Springfield, Missouri.

In December, 1942, the Tomlinson Building at the corner of West State and North Howard, was purchased as a permanent location. Over 3500 man hours of free labor were put into the remodeling of the church by the men and their pastor, and \$4,000 was paid for materials and contract work. The debt was retired in 1948.

Rev. Searles, the first pastor, served until 1948, when he was succeeded by Rev. Clarence W. Hahn. At that time a parsonage was purchased at 1184 East Third Street. Rev. and Mrs. Roy W. Armstrong assumed the pastorate in 1954 and are now serving in that capacity.

In 1955, the Sunday School averaged 135 in



ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ST. JOHN THE
EVANGELIST ON SOUTH LUNDY.

attendance, and the Christ's Ambassadors, a young people's group, has a membership of 20. Seven young people from the church are now in the ministry, and three attend Bible College in preparation for various types of Christian work.

The church, with a membership of 83, is planning a new building in 1956.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church

The Salem Seventh-Day Adventist Church was organized June 17, 1950, by Elder M. E. Loewen, president of the Ohio Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, of Mt. Vernon.

A branch Sabbath School of the Youngstown Church was formed in Salem in 1948, and in 1949, a series of evangelistic meetings were conducted in the Masonic Auditorium, by E. J. Dornburg, with A.H. Cross and Laura Jane Cummings as assistants. At the close of these meetings, the church was organized with 23 members and met in the Masonic Temple, where services are currently held.

The present pastor is Earl J. Zager, and the local elder is Charles Haberly who has served in this position since 1950.

From a small Quaker community of faith, Salem's spiritual life has become further enriched through the years by 19 different denominations. And today, as in the past, religion has played a vital part in the lives of Salem and its citizens.



ASSEMBLY OF GOD TABERNACLE ON WEST
STATE STREET.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIES IN SALEM

EARLY in 1814, the Manufacturing Company of Salem was formed by John Street, Nathan Hunt, Jacob Grant, Samuel Davis, David Gaskill and Richard Fawcett. It was to manufacture a wide range of products needed in the area including cotton and wool fabrics, and iron ware. The firm authorized the construction of a building on the corner of Main and Lundy Street. Like many of the short-lived stock companies of its day, it was discontinued before it produced anything.

Prior to 1827, John Stanley operated a woolen factory and saw mill which he moved to the site of the old Baptist Church in 1827. It was operated by Robert Campbell and Zadok Street, Jr., until 1849. It is interesting to note that the saw mill division was closed in the early 1830's as the local timber shortage had developed at that time.

Amos Wimberly operated a carding machine on Ellsworth Avenue during the 1820's. The motive

power for the machine was provided by two or three oxen which, fastened to a 20-foot tramp wheel, plodded wearily around during the daylight hours. This form of power was quite common then.

After 1832, the Wimberly Company, then operated by Mordecai Morian, added hat bodies to their line. Hat making was an important Salem business then and others in this field were William Chancey, Israel Bean and John Whinery.

John Street was our first tanner and his tannery occupied half of the block between Howard, Pershing and Ellsworth Avenues. Joseph Saxon, also a meat packer, and Isaac Wilson operated smaller tanneries.

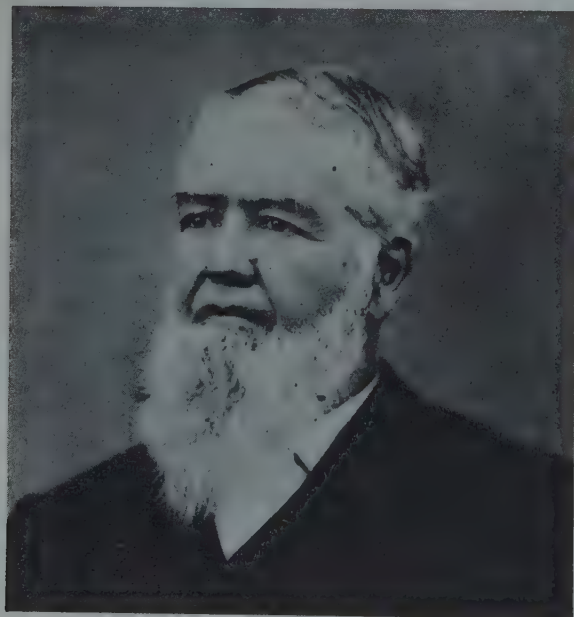
An early cabinet and coffin maker was Levi Fawcett who manufactured furniture and coffins for many years. The first one to specialize in undertaking was Thomas Y. French.

A foundry was first started in Salem at the corner of Penn and Pershing Streets. It passed through the hands of Nicholas Jorrson, and Zadok Street, Jr., when in 1847, it was purchased by Snyder and Woodruff, stove manufacturers. After a disastrous fire in 1856, the firm moved to Ellsworth Avenue. In 1870, Mr. Woodruff purchased Snyder's share and operated it successfully for many years. Seventy were employed in the plant in 1898.

The Victor Stove Company, managed by William Koll, operated a foundry beside Woodruff's and employed 100 at the turn of the century.

Prominent among our early manufacturers was the Grove Chewing Gum Company which began here in 1891. Samuel Grove, Sr., was the founder of this plant which employed 200 people in 1898. Mrs. Howard Foltz is the grand daughter of the owner. Grove Chewing Gum was noted for its peppermint, Jersey fruit and other fruit flavors which it sold in the amount of one-half million dollars worth annually.

In 1875, William J. Clark Company made Quick as Wink couplings and other hardware items. They sold out to the W. H. Mullins Company.



JAMES WOODRUFF

One of the most active and lucrative businesses in 1885 was "The Salem Wire Nail Mill Company." The original company was headed by Joel Sharp, Sr., with 350 men working two shifts. In 1889, they absorbed a plant in Findlay, Ohio. The Salem Mill was one of the first to be taken into The American Steel & Wire Company upon its formation in 1898. Later they were taken into the United States Steel Corporation. The Salem plant became a part of that large organization in 1901. The Salem Plant, never having been organized by labor, worked steadily while many plants of the combine in other places were idle. It continued until the 1920's when the buildings were bought by the Eljer Company.

The Buckeye Engine Company

In 1842, Thomas Sharp, son of Joel, Sr., laid the foundation for the famous Buckeye Engine Works, forerunner of the present Bliss Company. In a year or two, Thomas was joined by his brothers, Simeon, Clayton and Joel II, all natural mechanics, in making steam engines.

In 1851, Thomas Sharp withdrew from the firm and started a shop on West Main Street which continued to turn out work until 1894 when it was destroyed by fire. After Thomas's withdrawal two of the remaining brothers went into a new organization styled Sharp, Davis and Bonsall. The members of the concern were Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis and Joel S. Bonsall. T. C. Boone was Secretary-Treasurer. The firm became known as the Buckeye Engine Works.

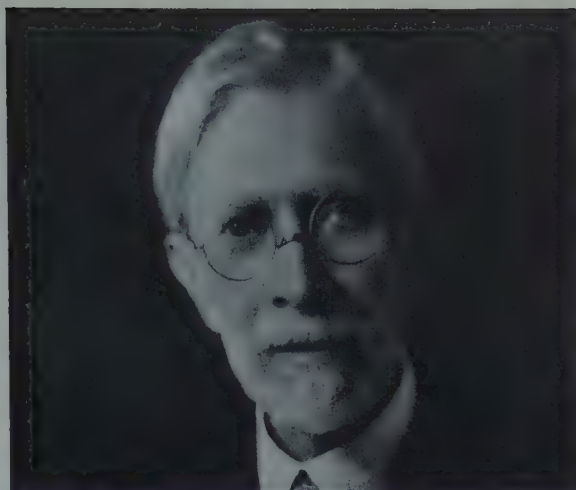
The company manufactured the celebrated Buckeye Automatic Cut-Off Steam Engines of various sizes, engines for saw mills and planing mills. It is interesting to note that the first engine sent to Japan for the making of artificial light was made by the Buckeye Engine Co.

Joel Sharp II died in 1898, and was succeeded as president by Joel S. Bonsall, until his death in 1902.

Mr. Herbert H. Sharp was elected president in 1902. The company continued until the introduction of gas engines caused the steam engine business to decline and the plant was sold to Edwin S. Griffiths of Cleveland who later sold it to the E. W. Bliss Company.

In 1920, the Bliss Company was looking for additional capacity to manufacture the large metal working presses which had become important because of the growth of the automobile industry. Bliss was a pioneer in the development of metal working presses and, at the time of the Salem acquisition, had built them for 63 years.

The Salem Division of the Bliss Company is now known as the home of the rolling mill division, since presses were the first product produced in Salem. The company's rolling mills had been built at the main works at Brooklyn. This continued until 1925 when the entire rolling mill production and sales activity was transferred to the Salem Division. The company's general office is located in Canton.



MR. HERBERT H. SHARP, PRESIDENT OF THE BUCKEYE ENGINE COMPANY

During its 37 year history the division has claimed many "firsts." In the 1930's the company designed and built the first mill for producing aluminum foil which was sold to the Aluminum Company of America. The company supplied many rolling mills to Mints in the United States and elsewhere, and these mills are still teamed with Bliss minting presses in the production of coin all over the world. In 1937 Bliss built the first "Expanding Mondrel Down Coiler" for hot strip operation. This development made it practical to wind a hot coil tightly for the first time. This type of equipment is now in general use and has become standard for the industry.

The Rolling Mill Division today manufactures rolling mills for hot and cold work on all commercial metals. The fastest rolling mill in the world is a machine furnished by Bliss to Jones and Laughlin's Aliquippa plant. This mill rolls a 42 inch wide tin plate at better than a mile a minute.

Equipment is furnished by Bliss to customers all over the world and sales manager, George Baillie, Jr. thinks nothing of hopping on a plane to negotiate an additional order in some place like the Philippines or South America.

Robert Potter of Salem is now President of the Company. It has plants in Hastings, Michigan; Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio; and San Jose, Calif.

The Silver Manufacturing Company

In 1890, Mr. A. R. Silver and his four sons located at the foot of Broadway in what is now Mullins No. 3 Plant and the office of the Deming Company. They manufactured blacksmith's tools, feed cutters, ensilage cutters and blowers and many other items. The original officers were A. R. Silver, President; H. M. Silver, Vice President; A. O. Silver, Secretary; William Silver, Treasurer, and E. W. Silver, Superintendent. The business thrived and expanded until in the 1920's when it went into receivership. At that time, H. M. Silver and his



THE OLD BUCKEYE ROLLER MILLS

son, A. R. Silver, took over the foundry. It is now called the Quaker City Foundry with A. R. Silver as President and George Baillie, Vice President. They make gray iron castings.

The Mullins Manufacturing Company

In 1872, Kittredge, Clark & Company established a plant for the manufacturing of galvanized cornices and ornamental architectural novelties on South Ellsworth which laid the foundation for the W. H. Mullins Company. In 1878, it was called the "Thompson & Bakewell Company."

At that time, W. H. Mullins was working in Pittsburgh as a clerk in the Pennsylvania R. R. office. Having heard glowing reports from his cousin, Mr. Bakewell, about his cornice and metal statuary business in Salem, he was determined to buy into it. To raise the necessary funds he bought a wrecked locomotive from the Pennsylvania R. R. and resold the parts, making \$1,000 on the deal. With that and all he could scrape together he bought Mr. Thompson's share and in 1822, the business was called "Bakewell & Mullins Cornice Works." In 1890 W. H. Mullins bought Bakewell's interest and became sole owner. Soon thereafter, he announced a new product—steel boats. This product soon made the "Mullins" name known throughout the world.

Some of the metal statuary and ornamental works of the W. H. Mullins Company were placed on the Academy buildings at Annapolis, Public Library buildings in Boston, South Bend, Redlands, California and Hawaii. Many statues went to Mexico, 300 alone of the hero Juarez. The large life-sized metal elk standing in the Grandview Cemetery in Salem is just another reminder of the once flourishing metal statuary business. Some of Mullins' statues have almost immortalized the company. The 18 foot statue of Diana, for instance, once stood atop the old Madison Square Garden, and is now placed in the Museum of Arts int Philadelphia.

The company continued making steel boats and statuary along with steel bodies for automobile companies which they had started in 1919, until 1928, when the statuary and steel boat business was

discontinued. Along with automobile bodies, steel tubs for washing machines and many other items were added. The company became incorporated in 1919 and was called "The Mullins Body Corporation." At this time, W. H. Mullins became Chairman of the Board, with C. C. Gibson, President.

In 1937, the Mullins Body Corporation merged with Youngstown Pressed Steel Company and continued until February of 1956, when they merged with American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Company. The present Youngstown Kitchens Division is Salem's largest employer.

The Salem Tool Company

The Salem Tool Company, which began in 1899, has become a major producer of coal mining equipment, chief among which is the McCarthy Drill. This remarkable machine can do in minutes the work that took days to accomplish by hand methods. In addition to the McCarthy Drill, the Salem Tool Company manufactures a diversified line of mining tools, butchering tools, garden equipment and other useful items. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Sr., is President. The plant employs over 100 persons and covers 65,000 sq. ft.

The Salem China Company

The Salem China Company, located at the foot of Broadway, was organized by Pat McNichol, Dan Cronin, William Smith, all of East Liverpool, in 1898. In 1918, the business was sold to the F. A. Sebrings of Sebring, Ohio. The ceramic products of the company are shipped all over the United States and Canada. A recent development is the addition of a tile division. It is now under the presidency of Mr. Harrison Keller. Mr. F. W. McKee is Chairman of the Board.

The Andalusia Dairy

The Andalusia Dairy was established by J. Twing Brooks in 1897. It was originally located on the



MR. AND MRS. A. R. SILVER

Canfield Road on one of Mr. Brooks' farms. In 1907, the creamery was moved to the present location on South Ellsworth, where it continued until its recent removal to Alliance. The plant is presently used as an adjunct to local delivery service.

The Buckeye Engine Company

After the Buckeye Engine Company went into receivership, Nathan C. Hunt started making engine repair parts during his teens in his father's garage on East State Street. Later he built his own factory on East Pershing and the business was called the "C. B. Hunt and Son." Mr. Hunt, being of an inventive turn of mind, built the business into a very prosperous one. In the late 1940's he retired from active business. The present officers of the company are: N. A. Pedersen, President; with Samuel Chessman, Vice President; and N. C. Hunt, Treasurer.

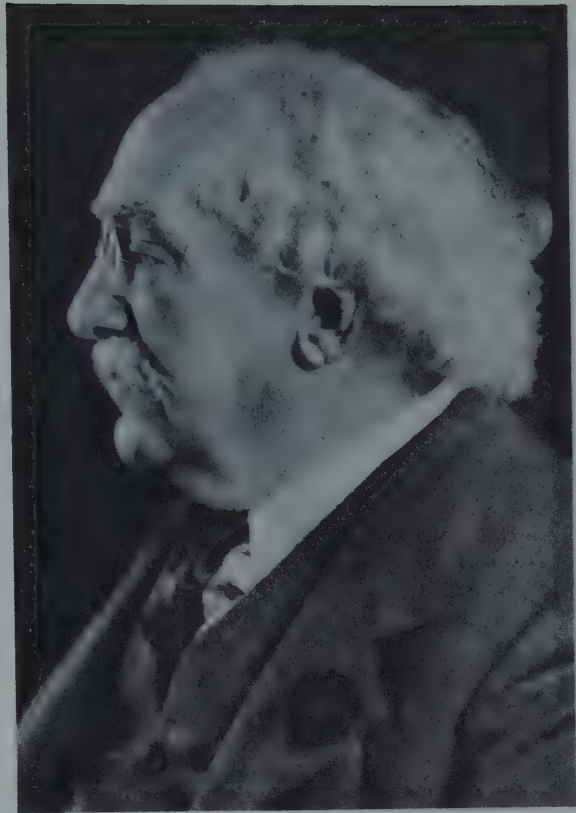
The Hunt Company is a leader in the field of valve manufacturing and is also noted as makers of air and hydraulic controls and pressure specialties. One of their products is the "Quick as Wink" hose coupler.

The Eljer Company

The Eljer Division of the Murray Company is one of four related plumbing fixture plants under the direction of Vice President Louis Probst, of Salem. The Salem plant began in 1907 as the National Sanitary Company. Although the company suffered two disastrous fires, it continued its growth. After reorganization it is today one of the major producers of enameled cast iron fixtures. During the war 1,000 pound bombs were made here. At one time during its history the citizens contributed \$15,000 towards rebuilding the plant. Present officials are: Lester A. Bateman, Division Manager; Edward A.



PICTURE OF A MULLINS STATUE ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED OUT, AUGUST 8th, 1897.



W. H. MULLINS,
FOUNDER OF THE MULLINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Thomas, Plant Superintendent; and M. E. Steiner, Division Accountant. A major Salem factory, over 700 people are employed here.

The Eljer Company recently announced a \$2,500,000 Salem expansion program which will increase their employment by an additional 350 persons.

The Electric Furnace Company

The Electric Furnace Company was founded in 1911 and was reorganized in 1923, by Roland Benzinger, F. T. Cope, and Arthur Hoiles. While not one of Salem's largest manufacturing plants, it is nevertheless, one of the world's more important engineering firms.

The Electric Furnace Company's products consist of industrial heat treating furnaces and auxiliary equipment. The company designs and builds both electric and fuel fired furnaces for heat treating and processing finished and semi-finished products of wide variety. In 1928 fuel fired equipment constituted less than 5% of the company's sales, while in recent years over 50% of its sales are of the fuel fired type.

It is probably the largest company in the world which engineers, designs and builds complete electrically heated, oil fired and gas fired industrial furnaces and auxiliary equipment. Nearly 4,000

installations have been designed and built by the company for customers in nearly every country in the world. These units have ranged in cost from \$2,000.00 to more than \$1,000,000.00 each.

Electric Furnace Company products are widely used in the following industries: Aircraft, Steel, Chemical, Glass, Iron, Aluminum, Ceramic and others.

From the company's beginning, when the first Electric Brass Melting Furnace in America was built in its plant, to the modern, completely automatic, high production strip lines, Electric Furnace research and development engineers have been making important contributions to furnace design and metal processing techniques.

In 1951, The Electric Furnace inaugurated a scholarship plan which provides for engineering and metallurgical scholarships in the College of Engineering at the University of Cincinnati. The tests are also made available to company employees, sons of employees or any graduating high school students in Columbiana County as well as from Goshen, Greenford, Sebring, and Alliance High Schools.

To date eleven local area High School graduates have received Electric Furnace scholarships.

Officers of the Electric Furnace are: K. U. Wirtz, President; Richard E. Coe, Vice President and Controller; C. L. West, Vice President and Director of Sales; W. L. Ferguson, Secretary and Treasurer; Curtis H. Vaughan, Assistant Vice President and Sales Manager.

The Salem Engineering Company



MR. SAM KEENER, FOUNDER OF THE SALEM ENGINEERING COMPANY, AND WORLD TRAVELER.

One of our most colorful industrial figures of recent date was Sam F. Keener. Mr. Keener established the "Salem Engineering Company" in the early 1930's. Among its chief services was the designing and erection of large industrial furnaces many of which were built abroad. Mr. Keener sold the Salem Engineering Company to a Pittsburgh firm shortly before his death in 1954. He attracted international fame during a business trip around the world in his own large passenger plane.

The Deming Company

The first Deming pumps were built by the Silver and Deming Manufacturing Company in a plant on Aetna Street at the corner of South Broadway. The site was occupied by the Aetna Manufacturing Company before 1874, when John Deming and A. R. Silver incorporated and purchased the Aetna plant.

Origin of the company goes back to 1854. In that year, Levi A. Dole invented a hub boxing machine and secured patent rights to produce it. Dole, a brilliant mechanic, is counted among the 800 greatest inventors of the 19th Century. Silver, grandfather of Albert Silver of the Quaker City Foundry, and of Mrs. Esther Silver Mullins, and Mrs. Mary Silver Brian, was employed at the Woodruff Carriage Shop. He became interested in Dole's invention, and joined him in a partnership to produce the machine.

The Silver and Dole partnership operated in part of a little shop on Second Street, just east of Lundy Street. Dole soon perfected other inventions and the business prospered. In 1856 the two moved into a wing of the Buckeye Engine Company plant near Franklin Avenue and produced a wide variety of items, including many types of drills, lard and tallow presses, sausage stuffers, and farm equipment.

John Deming, considered founder of the firm that carries his name, arrived here in 1862, carrying all his earthly possessions in a money belt. He opened a grocery store in Salem, one of about a dozen food stores then operating. The town's population numbered only a few thousand at the time.

In 1865, John Deming purchased an interest in the Silver and Dole concern. A year later, when Dole died, the company remained in the business as "Silver & Deming," and continued to grow, manufacturing "all kinds of patent machines, machinist's tools, wood-working machinery, horse-powered farm machinery and engaging in the general foundry business." Mr. A. R. Silver served as president and Mr. Deming as Vice President.

A few years later the firm added pumps to its line, and started on its way to its present position as one of the world's leading pump manufacturers. The first pumps were the old hand pumps, needed everywhere in homes and on farms.

In 1890, Mr. Silver and his four sons retired from the firm to organize a new enterprise of their own. John Deming continued to make pumps and incorporated as The Deming Company. He was the first president; A. H. Harris, vice president;

William L. Deming, secretary; and Walter F. Deming, grandfather of the present head of the pump firm, treasurer and general manager. Mrs. May Deming Mulford, daughter of John Deming and one of the incorporators, lives in Salem today.

Piston pumps and portable mine pumps were among the first models developed by the young firm. These were the forerunners of greatly improved models produced by Deming today. In 1895, F. J. Emeny, a graduate of Cornell University, joined the company and helped design and develop Triplex pumps. The dependability and performance of this line established the firm's reputation with many who remain as Deming customers today.

While the firm expanded its line of pumps, its local facilities for their manufacture, and obtained outlets for them all over the world, time took its toll of many of the early leaders. John Deming died in 1894 and his son, Walter F. Deming succeeded him as president and treasurer to serve the firm for 27 years. At his death in 1921, William L. Deming became president.

On the death of Mr. W. L. Deming, in 1936, Mr. G. R. Deming became president and served until his death in 1953—a total of nearly 50 years service with the company.

Unity of employees has played an important part in the company's growth and progress. It is not unusual for a father, son and grandson to have been Deming employees. Knowledge is passed on from generation to generation. Many individuals have service records of over 40 years.

Today 25,000 dealers and distributors sell Deming pumps. These pumps perform important tasks in all 48 states and U. S. possessions, and in many parts of North and South America, in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The plant covers over nine acres of floor space. Nearly one thousand people from Salem and vicinity are employed here. The firm is a local business, locally operated.

Today's president Walter F. Deming, II, succeeded his father G. R. Deming, when the latter died in 1953. Present company officials include: H. E. Carlross, Vice President in Charge of Sales; E. S. Dawson, Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing and Engineering; W. J. Morlan, Secretary-Treasurer; G. B. Emeny, Engineering Sales; R. E. West, Office Manager; R. L. Davis, Sales Manager; F. R. Wilson, General Superintendent; and F. J. Limestahl, Purchasing Agent.

Other Salem Manufacturers

Space does not permit the description of the rest of Salem's many manufacturing concerns. Some of them will undoubtedly become major Salem employers in the years to come. Among our many plants are the following:

Andalusia Dairy Company, F. M. Campbell, President, Dairy Products.
E. W. Bliss Company, George Perrault, Manager, Rolling Mill Machinery and Accessories.



MR. JOHN DEMING, FOUNDER OF THE DEMING COMPANY, WHO CAME TO SALEM IN 1862.

Bogar Pattern Works, Joseph Bogar, Wood Patterns.
Cherry Hill Corporation, F. P. Fenske, Manager, Furniture Manufacturers.
Church-Budget Envelope Co., The Budget Press, James and Joseph Pidgeon, Church and Religious Supplies.
The Deming Company, Walter F. Deming, President. Pumps of all kinds.
Electric Furnace Company, K. U. Wirtz, President. Electric and Fuel Fired Furnaces and Equipment.
Eljer Division, Murray Corporation of America, Louis Probst, Vice President. Enameled Iron Plumbing Fixtures.
Gonda Engineering Company, John Gonda, President. Dies, Jigs, Fixtures and Metal Stampings and Small Accessories.
Harris & Company, C. D. Harris, President. Gummed Labels.
C. B. Hunt & Son, Inc., N. A. Pedersen, President. Air and Hydraulic Control Valves and Pressure Specialties.
Industrial Furnace Company, C. R. McCloskey, President. Design and Builders of Heating Furnaces for Iron and Steel Industry.
King Die, Inc., R. R. Rowland, President. Tools and Dies.
Lincoln Machine Company, Thomas Yuhaniak, President. Hydraulic and Air Cylinders of All Types and Allied Equipment.
Metal Wood Manufacturing Company, Andrew Martin, President. Small Washing Machines and Hardware.
Miller-Holzwarth, Inc., William E. Miller, President. Precision Instruments including Photographic Equipment.
Paxson Machine Company, Homer Paxson, President. Slitting Equipment and Steel Handling Equipment.



MR. E. S. DAWSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMING COMPANY AND 1956 PRESIDENT OF THE SALEM MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION.

Pittsburgh Foundry & Furnace Company, Ralph Ball, Superintendent. Gray Iron Castings.
 Quaker City Foundry, George Baillie, Vice President. Gray Iron Castings.
 Salem China Company, J. Harrison Keller, President. Dinner Ware and Related Ceramic Items.
 Salem Label Company, Henry Anderson, President. Gum Labels and Paper Products.
 Salem Stamping & Manufacturing Company, Michael Schnell, President. V-Belt Pulleys and Metal Roofing.
 Salem Tool Company, James H. Wilson, President. McCarthy Coal and Rock Boring Machinery, Miners Tools, Butchers Tools, Garden Hose Reels, and Hand Fertilizer Spreaders.
 Save-Way Sales & Manufacturing, Inc., Lloyd Parker, President. Industrial Plant Space Heaters and "Sterling" Boat Trailers.
 Schnell Tool & Die Corporation, Michael Schnell, President. Tools, Dies and Special Equipment, Specializing in Extreme Deep Draw Dies.
 Silver Manufacturing Company, R. P. Owsley, President. Feed and Fodder Cutters and Paper Shredders.
 Sekely Industrial Tool & Manufacturing, Inc., Carl Sekely, President. Dies, Jiggs, Fixtures and Machine Work of All Kinds. Small Stampings and Manufacturers of Grass Shears.
 Stamp Template Service, Willis Stamp. Template Makers.
 Taylor Pattern Works, Zenno R. Taylor. Wood Patterns.

Doug Turner Engineering, Doug Turner. Designers of Rolling Mill Equipment.

United Tool & Die, Inc., Victor Zerbs, President. Dies, Jiggs, Tools, and Fixtures. Specializing in Sheet Metal Stamping Dies.

Youngstown Kitchen Division, Geo. H. Whitlock, President. Youngstown Kitchens and Producers of Contract Consumer Durable Goods components. General Contractors for Deep Drawings and Stampings.

The Telephone Company

THE Telephone Company is the youngest Salem Utility. It is said that, prior to the use of the telephone in Salem it was a common custom for girls, without dates, to the frequent dances, to post their names in the window of Wilson's Store so that the young men would then know who hadn't an escort.

It was with considerable excitement that the citizens of Salem read the following items in the newspaper:

December 8, 1883—The poles for the telephone have arrived at the station.

January 16, 1884—The Central Telephone Office will be above Trimble's Drug Store.

January 19, 1884—The telephone poles loom up in every direction from the "Central point."

January 26, 1884—Telephone is booming. Will soon be "Hell-OO-ing."

January 28, 1884—Salem Exchange opened.

The first subscribers in Salem were twenty in number. The first operator was Mrs. Frank Gailey, who operated from 1884 to 1888. The first long distance line was run to Lisbon, which was a toll station. During the same year the lines were extended to East Liverpool and from there to Pittsburgh. The first underground cable was laid in 1890. Mr. J. K. Stitt was the first manager.

On October 4, 1884, the News carried this item of interest: "Thursday evening a telephone circuit was made by Mrs. Gailey, the efficient lady who presides at the Central office, connecting the residences of J. C. Vaughn, Robert Hole, T. C. Boone and Joel Bonsall, this city with New Lisbon. Miss Etta Boone furnished some excellent vocal music, which, with fine instrument music, both here and at New Lisbon, was received with much relish. The telephone connection between here and New Lisbon was completed last Tuesday. The management is entertaining considerable complaints because of New Lisbon's failure to subscribe for the required number of instruments to insure the exchange. Come, sister town, Salem has forty instruments, can't your city take fifteen?"

From such a humble beginning in 1884, the present system now owned by the Ohio Bell Company, has more than 8,000 telephones in operation in Salem and vicinity. Mr. Carl Willman is Business Manager and Mr. Raymond Stiver is the plant

chief or traffic manager. Mrs. Florence Hill is chief operator and is aided by a staff of approximately one hundred other operators.

The Natural Gas Company of West Virginia

The Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, with headquarters in Wheeling, bought a gas field between Leetonia and Lisbon in 1902. This was the original gas property in this part of the county.

A distribution system was built in Leetonia in 1903. A franchise was granted the company by the City of Salem in that year to lay the lines into Salem. In 1904 the company started to build its plant in Salem and served its first customer, George Holmes, on Franklin Avenue.

Previous to the coming of the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, Salem had been provided with artificial gas by the Salem Electric Light and Power Company, owned by D. L. and D. M. Davis. The Natural Gas Company in 1910, purchased the portion of the Davis Company producing gas, the Davis's retaining the part producing electricity. The Electric Light and Power Company from that time on used engines fueled by natural gas to make electricity.

In 1922 the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia consolidated with Columbia Gas Company. Within the last year the Natural Gas Company has been absorbed by the Ohio Fuel Gas Company.

Mr. Kenneth Harsh is present district manager. Bruce Cox is local manager.

Salem Lighting Company

Mr. D. L. Davis, originator of Salem's electrical service was, in his youth, Chicago District Sales Manager for the Buckeye Engine Company. It was in Chicago that he met Mr. Bowen, the first president of the National Electric Light Association. Mr. Bowen convinced Mr. Davis of the practicability of an electric utility installation in Salem, Mr. Davis's home town.

Mr. D. L. Davis contributed greatly to this history through his detailed diaries which were kept daily for a period of many years around the turn of the century. In these books are to be found many fascinating details about Salem people fifty years ago. Mr. Davis was also an amateur photographer, and some of the early pictures seen in the book are taken from those of his which have not faded away.

Mr. Davis returned to Salem in 1887 and in 1888 he was awarded a ten year franchise to provide lighting for the streets at the rate of \$72.00 per lamp per year. The first lamps were the "arc" type which required daily trimming by the lamp trimmer who toured Salem in his little wagon.

The first electrical power plant was built on lower Broadway and was equipped with three 650 light, 110 volt single phase generators which were driven by two Buckeye Steam Engines.

Shortly afterwards, the city decided on incan-

descent lamps and these were installed at an annual rental of \$12.00 for each 25 watt lamp. Home lighting was provided on a restricted basis and was limited to a total of fifty watts usage during the evenings.

A year later, The Salem Street Railway was organized with their own power-house and generator. Mr. D. L. Davis and his brother, D. W. Davis purchased this company and operated it until 1908 when it was closed because of the unprofitable nature of the operation.

After closing the street railway, Mr. Davis greatly enlarged the capacity of his electric light company by building a new power-house. Natural and artificial gas was used as fuel for the Buckeye engines which powered the generators.

In 1915, The Municipal Power Company (Day and Zimmerman) bought The Salem Electric Light and Power Company from Mr. Davis. They also purchased a competing Salem firm, The Columbian County Light and Power Company, and combined the two to be The Salem Lighting Company. Steam-generated engines were used to produce the power.

Salem's electrical needs far out-stripped the capacity of the new company and in 1920 the Salem Manufacturers' Association, in co-operation with the local banks, raised \$125,000 to finance the construction of a power transmission line to Columbiana, where it was connected to the lines of the large Pennsylvania-Ohio Company. The local plant was closed in 1922 and in 1926 it was sold to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Company. This concern was merged with the Northern Ohio Power and Light Company in 1930 to become the Ohio Edison Company, our present supplier.

In 1930, Mr. T. E. Miller came to Salem as District Manager for the new concern, a position which he held until 1955. Mr. Glenn Harding is the present District Manager.



MR. HENRY MILLER, THE ARC-LIGHT ADJUSTER WHO TOURED THE CITY EVERY DAY IN HIS PONY CART TO ADJUST THE LAMPS BEFORE SUN-SET.



MR. ALEXANDER POW

BANKS

THE EARLY Settlers brought little money with them and commerce was conducted in trade of work and farm produce. John Street, our earliest merchant, priced his goods according to cash, produce or credit. However, the Quakers were originators of the "one price system" and did not barter over price.

With the advent of additional businesses such as the tannery, the woolen mills, the foundry and the engine works, Salem's population swelled to over a thousand and it was then that a bank became necessary.

Simeon Jennings was our first banker. In his house on West State Street there was a small windowless room from which he operated his small private banking business.

The Farmers National Bank

On February 16, 1846, a charter was given the Farmers Bank of Salem which was organized as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio so that bank notes could be issued. Zadok Street was the prime mover in the organization although Simeon Jennings was the first President. The other directors were John Dellenbaugh, Samuel Chessman, Allen Farquhar, Joseph J. Brooks, and Samuel Bingham. Stock was subscribed by 100 county citizens at \$100.00 per share to raise \$100,000.00 in capital. Rooms in his Broadway store were let to the bank by Zadok Street and Street's private vault was used in the early days. John Ebbert was hired as cashier at \$700.00 per year.

In hardly more than a decade, the quarters in Zadok Street's store became inadequate and it was decided to provide the institution with a home of its own. In 1857, a new building was erected at a

site two doors east of the present building.

Quoting from The Columbiana County History: "Salem became the scene of a short war, carried on about 1853 or 1854, to test the constitutionality of a law. The Democratic Party had come into power and the legislature of Ohio had passed a law authorizing the county treasurer to levy and collect taxes in addition to those called for by charter. The State Bank of Salem being the only chartered bank in the county, it was determined to test against it the validity of the law. J. H. Quinn, County Treasurer, came up from New Lisbon with a posse of ten men and demanded the taxes which were refused. After a second attempt he obtained possession of the bank, and, not having the keys to the vault, finally forced an entrance with crowbars, but found no money. Thorough search being made, there were found in the chimney flu, a number of bags of coin, with which the sheriff retired. Suit was brought afterwards by the bank; the action of the officers was sustained; and the law was repealed. The odious enactment became known as "The Crowbar Law."

In the closing days of the Civil War, the bank directors decided that the community's post-war needs could best be served if the bank was chartered by the United States Government under the terms of the National Bank Act of 1863. On April 1, 1865, The Farmers National Bank was granted Charter No. 973, which it holds today. J. Twing Brooks was elected to serve as first President of the National Bank.

In 1925 the building was extended to Sugartree Alley in the rear. The front was remodeled.

In 1946 The Farmers National Bank celebrated its 100th anniversary by moving into its handsome new building at the corner of East State Street and North Broadway. The bank's interior includes wall-to-wall carpeting, magic eye doors, air conditioning, and original murals of Salem's early history.

On April, 1950, The Farmers Bank opened a branch office in Lisbon by merging with The Peoples State Bank, and on July 17, 1954 it opened a branch in Hanoverton. In May, 1952, the bank inaugurated a parking lot for the benefit of its customers and in October, 1952, a drive-in window at the rear of the bank was opened. It is now making plans to establish a Drive-In, Walk-In office to be located in the 400 block on South Ellsworth Avenue

The Presidents have been: Simeon Jennings (1846-1854), Joseph J. Brooks (1854-1862), J. Twing Brooks (1862-1901), R. V. Hampson (1901-1908), M. L. Young (1908-1920), W. B. Carey (1920-1926), B. L. Flick (1926-1939), F. J. Emeny (1939-1941), W. L. Hart (1941-1942).

The present officers of the bank are: E. M. Stephenson, President; A. G. Tame, Executive Vice President; Lee B. Vincent, Vice President; Richard T. Speidel, Vice President; R. A. Oswald, Vice President and Comptroller; D. L. Vincent, Cashier; W. L. Houger, Assistant Vice President; Chester L. Roof, Assistant Vice President; Howard R. Schaefer, Assistant Cashier; R. L. Greene, Assistant Cashier; and Eleanor McMurray, Auditor.

The Board of Directors are: F. M. Campbell, Walter F. Deming, George B. Emeny, E. M. Jenkins, F. W. McKee, T. E. Miller, N. A. Pedersen, Robert Potter, G. A. Roose, M. D., Harry Krohne, A. G. Tame, H. F. Wykoff, and E. M. Stephenson.

The First National Bank

The First National Bank was organized in July, 1863, immediately after the Act of Congress which established the National Banking System. Founded to provide a National Bank for the community and to provide for the circulation and redemption of national currency, it was given the forty-third charter in the United States and is today the 19th oldest existing national bank among those originally chartered.

The authorized capital at the beginning was \$50,000.00. The first cash dividend was paid to stockholders in May, 1864. Dividends have been paid continuously throughout the bank's 93 years of operation.

The first directors were Alexander Pow, William Phillips, Henry B. Baldwin, Richard Pow, and H. J. Stauffer. On June 6, 1863, Alexander Pow was elected President, H. J. Stauffer, Cashier; and Richard Pow, Bookkeeper. The President and Cashier each received \$500.00 per year and the Bookkeeper \$200.00. From 1872 to 1879 three members of the Pow family, Alexander Pow, President; Richard Pow, Cashier; and George W. Pow, Teller; were the only active officers of the bank.

The First National Bank has had five Presidents. Alexander Pow was the organizer and first president of the bank. The second president was Furman Gee and the third was Richard Pow, son of Alexander Pow. In 1907 Frederic R. Pow succeeded his father, Richard, as president and continued in that capacity until his death in September, 1938. Leon H. Colley, the fifth and present president of the bank, joined The First National in 1928, and has served as president since 1938.

Alexander Pow, the organizer and first president, was the grandfather of Mrs. Robert B. Kernohan of Salem. Richard Pow was her father, and Frederic R. Pow was her brother.

A fifty-dollar gold piece which had belonged to Richard Pow has been given by Mrs. Kernohan for display in the bank during the Sesquicentennial.

The First National Bank has remained on its original site since its beginning. The old Pow Block, which originally housed the Concert Hall and the music and jewelry store of Robert Pow, as well as the bank, was razed in 1930 to make room for the new modern building. During the construction of the new quarters, a police guard was wounded accidentally while showing his revolver to a bank officer.

The bank was remodeled in 1953 to more than double its interior working space. An elevator to the new Personal Loan section was installed and the building was air conditioned.

During early years, tellers worked in closed and barred iron cages. Pen and ink were the accepted ways for all bookkeeping and correspondence. The

bank has in its files a photographic reproduction of the pen-posted ledger sheet of its account with The First National Bank of New York. This account was opened September 20, 1863 and the New York bank states that it is the oldest continuous bank account on their books.

The first woman employee was the late Mrs. Laura Cooper Webster.

Following the Bank Moratorium of 1933, the First National Bank was among the first to reopen.

The present bank officers are: L. H. Colley, President; R. E. Hall, Executive Vice President; C. H. Musser, Vice President; O. A. Naragon, Cashier; A. R. Stark, Assistant Cashier; R. B. Smith, Assistant Cashier; D. N. Eckfeld, Assistant Cashier; G. O. Robbins, Assistant Cashier.

Arthur R. Stark, Assistant Cashier, the bank's oldest employee, completed fifty-one years of continuous service on March 7, 1956. Even in this era of unusual happenings, this is an exceptional record, to have worked fifty-one years for one institution and at the same location.

The directors are: L. M. Burton, L. H. Colley, C. R. Haldi, J. H. Keller, C. G. McCorkhill, R. S. McCulloch, Louis Probst, James H. Wilson, K. U. Wirtz, R. K. Yates.

The statement of the bank at the beginning of business January 1, 1956 shows: Capital \$150,000, Surplus \$1,000,000, Undivided Profits \$383,421.90, Total Resources \$16,098,263.56.

The Capital has purposely been kept at \$150,000 for more than 30 years while the Surplus and Undivided Profit Accounts and Reserves have been constantly increased for the protection of depositors, and now stand in excess of \$1,500,000.

In May, 1949 the bank gave Salem a new landmark by installing an illuminated chime clock at the corner of State Street and Broadway. The downtown area had been without such a clock since the tower clock on old City Hall became inoperative.

The modern black-topped customer parking lot was opened in November, 1952.

In July, 1955, the First National Bank inaugurated a new Telephone Time Service as a public service to the community. The correct time is available 24 hours a day to all telephone users in the Salem calling area.

The Home Savings and Loan Co.

In the 1925 Annual Report of The Home Savings and Loan Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, (Established 1889) mention is made of the fact that an outstanding feature that year was the opening of a Branch Office in Salem, Ohio. On July 1, 1925 business was actually commenced and a public opening was held in September, which was well attended by the people of Salem and vicinity. That same year a suitable site was purchased and in 1926 a modern two-story fireproof office building was erected at 542-546 East State Street. The Salem Branch has served the people of our city since 1925 and has accumulated assets of over four million

dollars. Its operations have been in charge of Mr. Orvil C. Hoover as Branch Manager, since June, 1943.

For many years this building was the home office of The Ohio Mutual Insurance Co. The Western Union Telegraph Co., occupies the east side.

The Citizen's Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Thomas and Greiner started a private banking business in 1853; they were succeeded in 1864 by Hiram Greiner; in 1866 the firm was Greiner and Boone, and in 1871 H. Greiner and Son. In 1903 the firm closed. Its successor, The Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co. was organized and commenced business the same year. In 1905 the new concern erected a handsome new bank building said to have cost \$28,000.00.

This bank operated continuously until 1931 when, with K. L. Webster as President and A. E. Beardmore as Treasurer, it was put in liquidation by the State Banking Department and finally liquidated in 1938.

Salem has many other specialized lending institutions, many of which are accredited by the state to make smaller personal loans. Among these are: Aid Budget Co., Capital Finance Co., City Loan and Savings Co., and Economy Savings and Loan. The Production Credit Association makes crop loans.

The Chamber of Commerce

The Salem Merchants Board of Trade was founded in 1900 and listed among its membership, the various retail merchants of the City of Salem. In 1903 it was organized to include other professional men and business interests and became the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

The organization operated for 22 years and in 1925 was disbanded but the Retail Merchants Division carried on and in December of 1926 changed the name to the Better Business Bureau. Since this name conflicted with National Better Business Bureau, it became The Salem Business Bureau until in 1947 when, under the Presidency of E. M. Stephenson, the name was changed to The Salem Chamber of Commerce and moved into the present quarters at 417 East State Street.

In 1925 Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis Baker became the Secretary and during her years of service the Chamber has become a focal point of all city wide plans and promotions for the betterment of the Greater Salem Area. During the years since 1947, the Chamber, through the efforts of its officers, directors and membership, has sponsored promotional events as follows: Christmas Street Lighting and Decorations; more metered curb and off street parking; City wide festivals; building and home building projects; "Get Out the Vote" campaigns; working with the Salem Manufacturers for an adequate water supply and new reservoir; bringing new industry to Salem; new City Hall; Bonds for City improvement and School bonds for schools and new school buildings; sponsoring the organization of the Salem Civic Committee; working at all times with citizens and all organized groups to build a better and greater Salem.

During the year of 1955 the Board of Directors began a greatly expanded program of work for the Chamber to meet the challenge of the rapid growth and industrial development of the greater area. A larger budget was set up to cover the cost of the new program, which was developed to seek more industries, improve highways, cooperate with city, county, state and national governments in building a greater Salem, to more closely cooperate with the problems of present industries, retail and service business, and citizens and organizations in our city.

To further the program, a full time executive secretary has been added to the staff. To the promise that is expected of the growth of a Greater Salem, the Board of Directors of the Salem Chamber of Commerce have dedicated their plans and their efforts.

Present officers and Board of Directors for the year of 1956 are: President, A. G. Tame, Executive Vice President, The Farmers National Bank; 1st Vice President, F. W. McKee, Chairman of the Board, Salem China Company; 2nd Vice President, R. E. Hall, Executive Vice President, The First National Bank; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker; Executive Secretary, Castle M. Smith.

Board of Directors are: George H. Bowman, Jr., Attorney at Law; Howard E. Firestone, Firestone Electric Company; John P. Hochadel, Assistant Secretary, American-Standard; C. Harold Musser, Vice President, The First National Bank; A. Allen Parker, Parker Chevrolet Company.



FOREIGN CULTURES

THE STORY of any town is the story of its people and the heritage they bring to their community. Such is the story of Salem, for it has been influenced not only by the Quakers and the nationality groups following them, but also by the people who migrated to Salem later in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Colored Settlers

Perhaps the first to follow the original Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Pennsylvania German settlers were the colored people. Through the migrations on "the underground railroad" a number of ex-slaves came to Salem and, receiving kind treatment and consideration from the Quakers, they remained to become a credit to their community. Their diligence and progress during times when vestiges of intolerance and ignorance remained, does them even greater credit.

Early among the famous colored visitors here were Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass, who, as abolitionist speakers, thrilled their sympathetic Salem audiences with their oratory.

Perhaps the first colored person to come to Salem was Maria Britt who arrived in the 1820's. She prospered in Salem in a modest way and spent her declining years in a small brick house on Second Street, next to the old Methodist Church. She was a pious woman and enjoyed attending religious meetings.

Active in the movement to help his fellow colored people escape slavery, was Mr. Tanner who lived at the corner of Columbia and Penn Streets. The Tanner family is considered to be among the most renowned in the colored world. His daughter, Parthenia, a graduate of Oberlin and Pittsburgh Conservatories of Music, became a successful music teacher.

One of the most picturesque figures of Salem was Strotter Brown, a basket-maker extraordinary. Born a slave, his coming to Salem is attributed by Mr. J. E. Bentley to the following circumstances: Franklin H. Bentley (great uncle of the present Mr. Bentley), was serving with the Union Army in Virginia, when he ran out of tobacco and inquired of a slave where he might find some. The man provided tobacco of excellent quality and a friend^s developed.

Soon after the end of the war, an apparently middle-aged negro came into Salem riding a white horse. He said he was a basket-maker; his name, Strotter Brown. He had come in search of his soldier friend, Mr. Bentley. Through the efforts of Mr. Bentley, he acquired a small piece of land on the north side of West Main Street where the Cherry Hill Plant now stands. There he built a small cabin and began its scanty furnishing and cultivation of the land around it.

The following reminiscence comes from Miss Edna Richards: "Dr. Whinery offered to supply him with wood suitable for making baskets and



STROTTER BROWN IS SHOWN WITH ONE OF HIS HAND-MADE BASKETS. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN AT THE REAR OF HIS HOME, AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

Strotter accepted, but only on condition that the donor accept a new basket every year. His home became a permanent part of Salem. He raised his own vegetables, raised and cured his own tobacco, made excellent baskets of various sizes and shapes and frequently rode on his white horse through the village and countryside making friends and selling his baskets.

Once his cabin was almost destroyed by fire; once shattered by wind; but Strotter worked and smiled on until 1913, when his life ended. His tomb can be seen in Hope Cemetery. He did not know how old he was. He had no business "contacts," no "Social Security," no "community aid;" he just lived a happy, proud individual life, one of the real individuals of Salem.

Charles Howard, a freed slave purchased his liberty, served during the Civil War as recruiting officer and later returned to Salem to set up a barber shop. His shop remained on Broadway for many years and was noted for its lovely aquarium which, with its shell lighthouse and ships, made by hand, was considered a masterpiece. A religious and civic leader, Howard Street was named in his honor.

James Brown and William Kelly operated barber shops on Main Street years ago. The Cyrus brothers kept the grist mill on the Benton Road, and among Salem's prominent farmers were the Ormes and the Manzilla families. George Lucas and the Lacey families were successful brick masons, whose work on the Sixth Street Friends Meeting House, and other churches, schools, and homes remain as evidence of their craftsmanship. Charles Burke, was one of the early building contractors.

Among prominent present-day Salem-born

colored people is Grace Hammond, a graduate of Oberlin and Harvard, who is employed by the Cincinnati public school system as a psychiatrist and Howard Tibbs, with the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue in Ironton.

Prominent among the local colored business leaders are: Jesse Ford—Trucking Company; Ralph Ford—Trucking and Storage Company; Charles Alexander—Scrap Metal and Poultry Farm; Elijah Alexander—Radio and Television; Bruce Jackson—Valet Dry Cleaning; Marion Saxon—Barbershop, and the Dunlap Waste Removal Service.

Many of the descendants of the original colored families have graduated from colleges and universities with honor and have gone on to achieve professional success in other communities. Prominent among these is Lt. Colonel Melvin Ormes of the U. S. Army, and Clement Johnson, a well known designer. Seven of this generation have entered the teaching profession.

Ohio's first permanent settlers were central Europeans who founded the towns of Zoar and Gnadenhutton. Their coming doubtlessly influenced others from those sections of Europe to migrate to the Ohio wilderness.

After the railroad made transportation to this part of the country more easily available for those who did not bring farming equipment with them, other central Europeans followed.

Those who settled here doubtlessly chose Salem because Salem was not a rowdy town of the then raw West. Salem was a good town, and the good Friends were friends as well, and welcomed all good people as equals, no matter where their origin. Here a stranger could belong and help found a community.

German Settlers

The early German settlers traced their histories to pre-Revolutionary War days. Others, descendants of the Hessian mercenaries, are often referred to as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

Following them came the Transylvania Saxons, people from a German-language-speaking community in present Romania, and the settlers from Germany proper.

The first Germans in Salem were John and Sophie Rathgeb who came here in 1840-45, when John became an employee of the Salem Railroad Company.

Following the unsuccessful revolution in 1848, and during the period of compulsory service, many German families came to find their freedom in Salem. Among them were the George W. Moff's who came from Baden and started one of Salem's first breweries, behind Franklin Avenue. His grand daughter is Mrs. Dana Floding.

Another early German in Salem, was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church and the first elder. He was a master in woodworking, and from building beautiful organs to supplying young couples with their first bedroom outfits, Ernst Schmid did everything, with the same love for perfect craftsmanship. He came here after the war between France and Germany in 1870-71. His wife was also of German ancestry. Their children and grandchildren are well known citizens of Salem. One of his grandsons is dentist Dr. Joseph Schmid.

A most outstanding German born citizen at the end of the 19th century was Philipp Wirsching, known and recognized as one of the best organ builders in the United States. He was educated in Germany and received the training in organ building under the masters of the "Old World." When he came to the United States in 1886, he was already a skilled organ builder. In 1887, Mr. Wirsching became a naturalized citizen and the same year married Anna A. White, member of a pioneer Salem family. Mr. Wirsching was an organ builder here for many years, and among the famous Wirsching organs are: The organ in the Cathedral Chapel, Queen of All Saints, Brooklyn, considered one of the finest and most beautifully voiced organs in New York City; and the organ in the Salem Methodist Church. He died in Salem, December 10, 1926. Miss Elizabeth Wirsching, his daughter, still resides in Salem.

Otto C. Juergens, the son of German parents, came to Salem in 1884, and started his well remembered cigar business. He took active part in local politics and was a member of the commission, elected in 1912, to prepare and submit a charter for a city manager. His wife, the former Miss Mary F. Hutcheson, is still living, as are their three children, Carl, William and Mrs. Fred Hall.

William Liebschner, whose parents came from Germany and later settled in East Liverpool, worked for 55 years as a potter in the Salem China

Company. In his youth, William was a well known musician and athlete. He belonged to the "Turnverein" in East Liverpool, and won a number of medals. He and his wife, the former Emilie Berg, are still living in Salem.

After the turn of the century, the German names in Salem became numerous. There are the Barckhoffs, the Berghoffs, the Althouses, the Bakers, and many, many more. Roland Benzinger, for years the president of the Electric Furnace Company, also was German.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Zerbs are among Salem's most recent prominent German-born citizens. Founder of the United Tool and Die Company, Mr. Zerbs has become a leader in this field within a relatively few years.

The first Transylvania Saxons came to Salem in 1881, and found work in the nail mill, owned by Mr. Bacus. They were well satisfied with living conditions here and called members of their families and friends to follow them. The "Saxons," living as a German island between people of different language, culture and religion in Transylvania, had been persecuted for centuries. In America they found the freedom they desired.

Most Saxons had one thing in common—their love for music, and in the Krauss family we find the most outstanding example. The late Dr. Kreutzer, well known and liked by the people of Salem, was Saxon. Mr. Frederik Theiss, as President of the "Saxon Club," founded the Children's and Old Folks' Home, which housed 23 children for some years. The home was sold to the Althouse family, and the "Saxon's needy children" are now living with foster parents rather than in an orphanage.

One of the most successful Saxons today is Michael Schnell, owner of the Schnell Tool and Die Corporation.

The Germans and the Saxons together have founded the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Salem, where their present pastor, Rev. John Bauman is still holding a German service for the older people.

The contribution of the German speaking Salemites is seen in every profession and business, and they have done much to keep Salem a growing progressive city.

Salem's Polish Americans

The Polish families are represented in Salem by the St. Michael Archangel Society, organized October 3, 1922, by Thomas Kot, Henry Karpowcz, Joseph Szkola, Frank Szkola, John Pilch and Russell Skorupski.

Officers of the lodge today are John Gonduski, who has been president for 15 years, Thomas Kot, Agnes Stofer and Mrs. Tony Bronduski.

While 30 Polish boys served in World War II, only one, Russell Skorupski, served in World War I.

Most of Salem's Poles are American citizens.



MRS. LUCRETIA BUTUM IS SHOWN WITH HER DECORATIONS WHICH WERE AWARDED FOR HER BRAVERY DURING WORLD WAR I.

The Romanian Community

Descendants of the old Roman province of Dacia, the Romanian people maintained their Latinized language through many successive waves of invasion and migrations.

Salem's first Romanian-born citizens were Ioan Timar and Gheroghe Pavaloi who came as employees of the American Steel and Wire Company in 1898. One of the two was injured in a hunting accident and returned to Romania to tell others of the fine opportunities. As a result of his "salesmanship" many families came to Salem and founded the Romanian speaking community.

Among the most prominent Romanian-born citizens is Mrs. Lucretia M. Butum who, as a young woman in the village of Pevan, played an important part in the defense of her homeland. In 1916, a component of the Romanian Army sought passage across the Oltu river, so that they might meet the invading forces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Led across the river by Mrs. Butum under fire, the army was able to achieve a decisive victory against the Hungarians. Later, after military reverses, she was made a prisoner of war. Following her release, she was decorated by King Ferdinand I and was offered a lifetime of security if she chose. While in Romania in 1938, she was awarded additional honors. Mrs. Butum, who came to America in 1920, has remained a citizen of Salem, having chosen freedom over Old-World honors.

The Romanian Leul Society was organized in Salem in 1906. Mr. Vasile Balan remains of the charter members. Among their community projects have been the purchase of an ambulance which was given to the Army, and contributions to the Cathedral of Learning in Pittsburgh, Kent State University Scholarship Fund, and the Community Scholarship Fund. Present officers include Nick Buta, Gus Canja, Steve Tarzan and Ludovica Taflan.

Salem has greatly benefitted from the many civic contributions of the Romanian people who, during their 50 years here, have been a mainstay in the community.

Italian Families

The first Italians came to Salem from 1880 to 1890. First among these families were the Corso's, the DeRienzo's, the Detell's, the Bova's and the DeCrow's.

Among the most colorful and best known Italian speaking families are the Corso's. August Corso came to Salem from Sicily, via Pittsburgh, and set up a fruit business here.

The intense rivalry between the Corso's and the Bova's, their competitors in the fruit and vegetable business, is well remembered.

August Corso purchased a retired fire engine horse prior to World War I, and the animal was more than a trial to him! Having been well trained in its engine pulling days, the sound of a fire whistle would send it into a frenzy of activity. If the whistle sounded while it was pulling a delivery wagon, the horse would dash madly through the streets, leaving a trail of fruits and vegetables behind. Or, if the signal came after the horse was stabled for the night, it would bolt out of the barn and gallop away in search of the blaze. But it met its end one day when it crashed the railroad crossing gates and was mortally injured by an "Iron Horse" of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Italian speaking people have contributed greatly to the town's progress during their years in Salem, and look forward to their future gifts to the community.

Czecko-Slovaks in Salem

The Czechs, or Bohemians as they are known, and the Slovaks originally came to the United States from Austro-Hungary and later from the Republic of Czechoslovakia. Those who settled in Salem were an urban people whose ancestors, for generations back, had lived in Budapest or other cities along the Danube. Most of the original Czech and Slovak settlers came to Salem from around Monaca, Pennsylvania, at the time the original National Sanitary Company, now Eljer Company, was established here, to work as enamellers.

Before modern technical methods were perfected, the success of an enameling plant depended

a great deal on the native skill and training of members of this particular nationality group, whose eyes could detect the slightest coloring degree of the molten enamel and metal, and which no amount of training seemed to impart to such a high degree of skill to any other peoples. Then, too, these people were multi-lingual, and the men were valuable foremen, not only for their technical skill, but because they could talk to the other workmen in many tongues.

Among the first Slovaks to come to Salem were John S. Jobe and his brother-in-law, Michael Hurray around 1908. These two young men possessed a little known formula for mixing enamel, and so they were invited to join the new National Sanitary Company. Mr. Jobe became the company's first superintendent and Mr. Hurray was employed as a foreman.

The favorable account these men gave of Salem as a place to live and work soon brought other Czecho-Slovaks. Peter Duriga, Martin Debnar, Sr., (step-father of twins John and Stephen Gonda, present day Salem industrialists) and Andy Lipjanec, joined them in 1908. In 1909, came Slovaks Mike Slaby, Mike Catlos, John Ulicny and Joe Machulkas; and Czechs Joe Vild, John Sertic and John Sobotka. Joseph Hurray, Martin Zatko, Martin Catlos, Peter Cibula, Martin Kermit, Mathew Chlebo and Mike Ulicny followed in 1910.

As the Czecho-Slovak community grew in Salem, they formed various organizations among themselves. The first club was the Slovak Gymnastic Sokol Union, a physical culture group, started in 1912, whose current president is Peter M. Duda.

The first over-all club was organized in 1915, as the All-Slavs Alliance, for Slovaks, Czechs, Croations and Serbians. The purpose of the club was "preaching and practicing loyalty and devotion to the democratic institutions of America" and also to cherish and preserve the "worthwhile customs and traditions of their ancestors." The charter members still living in Salem are Adam Cibula, John Blistan and Martin Catlos.

The first Czecho-Slovak Educational Club was organized in 1916, with 30 members. In 1923, it purchased the old Red Cross building on South Ellsworth for a meeting place. A \$40,000 addition was built in 1949, and the name was changed to the American Slovak Club.

The club now has 100 members including Czech, Slovak, Polish and Slovenian nationalities. Present officers are George Sabona, Mathew Tomsha, Peter Duda, John Weiss, and Martin Catlos.

The Slovenes in Salem

Slovenia, in the northern section of Jugoslavia, is a farming region which is also rich in art traditions. Slovenes seem to be born with a talent for music and a love for the lively polkas and waltzes danced to the accompaniment of the accordion.

Most of the local Slovenes came to Salem, via Pennsylvania, where they worked as miners and

lumberjacks. The first Slovene in Salem was M. A. Moffett who settled in Teagarden, in 1887.

The Moffetts were followed a few years later by Mr. and Mrs. John Siskovich, in 1902. In 1909, more Slovene families came to Salem, and at the present time 13 original families still live here.

The Slovenians are held together locally by the Slovene National Benefit Society formed in 1923, with 85 current members. Only two charter members still live in Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mitchell of the Georgetown Road. Most of Salem's Slovenes today are engaged in farming and factory work.

Greek Americans

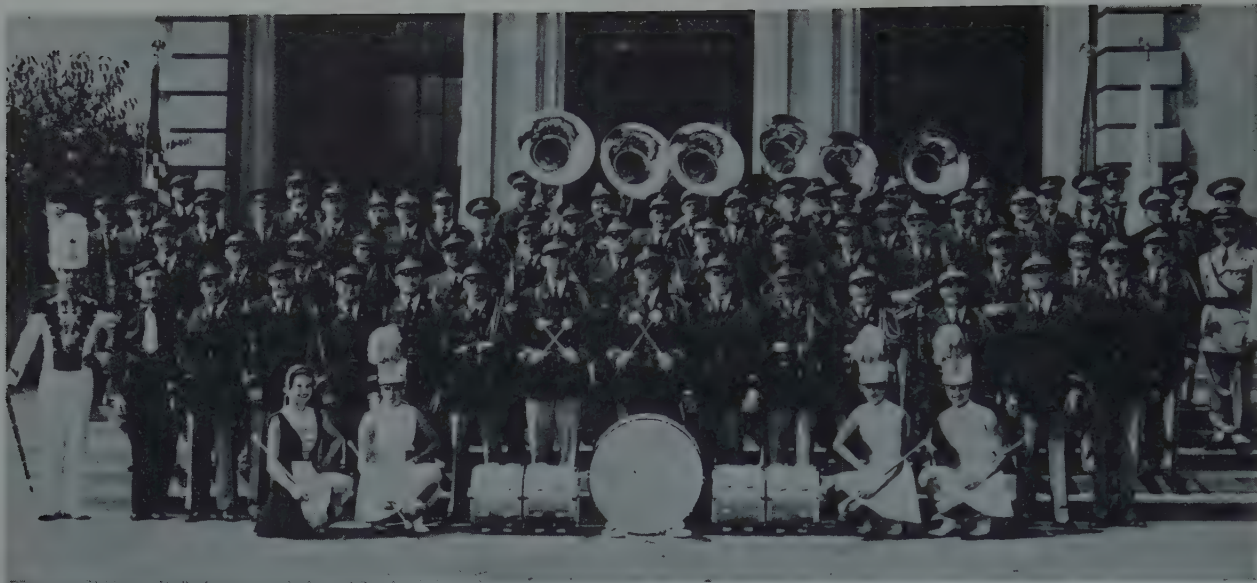
The first Greek-born American to come to Salem was Peter Benekos, a native of Sparta, who arrived in 1890, and started a candy store on South Broadway. He quickly adjusted to his new community and was a charter member of the Elks Club when it was organized in 1895.

Mr. Benekos died in 1898, but he was soon followed by others of Greek origin. Those who remain today are the families of Chris Paparodis, Christian Nyktas, Helen Nyktas, Gus Zantal, John Karlis, James Menegos, Thomas C. Papaspiros, Dena Paparodis, Peter Carnelas, Gus Gunias, John Haroulakis, George Christofaris, Michael Makras, Peter Gonatas, Helen Arbanitis Dimko and Carna Arbanitis.

These Salem people are representative of those from other lands who have brought color and new traditions to the community. Their industry and civic pride have also contributed materially to the growth of Salem, and, in making their town one of which to be proud, they have added new facets to brighten it.



SALEM CZECHO-SLOVAK CLUB MEMBERS ARE SHOWN IN 1914 UNDER A SIGN WHICH READS, "EQUALITY, LIBERTY, BROTHERHOOD." LEFT TO RIGHT THEY ARE: FIRST ROW; FRANK VANEK, MATT PETERAJ, MRS. SUSAN PETERAJ, MRS. ROSE DURIGA, MRS. HARRY CATLOS, HENRY VALENTA. SECOND ROW; JIM KURES, PETER JANICKY, J. HALAKOVSKY, JOHN SABOTKA, PETER DURIGA, FRANK MACHULKA, JOHN PANUSKA, MARTIN CATLOS.



THE AMERICAN LEGION BAND, STATE CHAMPIONS IN 1955 AND 1956, SHOWN IN COLUMBUS AFTER A WINNING PERFORMANCE

MUSIC IN SALEM

MUSIC got off to a slow start in Salem because the Quakers considered it frivolous and even irreligious. There is a story that an old Quaker upon hearing the sound of a violin, traced the music to its source and broke the instrument over his knee, declaring that it was sinful.

Music was not unheard in the early days, though. Most traveling shows had their own bands and many wagoners could perform on the fiddle or flute. Epic songs were commonly sung by the young folks.

Choirs were organized in the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches even before organs were installed and a tuning fork is still in the possession of Misses Bessie and Anna Cook, which was used in the Presbyterian Church before there was a musical instrument. Their great uncle, Mr. Fred Stilson, was the first leader of the choir, followed by Mr. Allen Boyle, grandfather of Miss Martha Campbell. John Campbell and Josiah Bowman were also prominent in the choir.

Aaron Hise was the Baptist choir leader for many years. In those days choir books were uncommon. The meter of most hymns was the same and the congregation knew the words by heart. Finally, in 1892, a choir was organized in the Gurney Friends' Church under the leadership of Kitty Jolley. In 1893, the organ was installed, through the efforts of Miss Mary Townsend, and John Wagner became the choir director.

Although small parlor organs were first used, the first pipe organ in Salem was installed in the Presbyterian Church in 1880, by Carol Barckhoff, then of Allegheny, Pa., and he imported some of the pipes from England. Some of these pipes are still in use, even though the organ was rebuilt in 1906, by the Wirsching Organ Company. A concert was given in 1880, with Mr. Barckhoff playing the organ. His future wife, then Miss Cora Burford, was one of the soloists. Later, Mr. Barckhoff moved to Salem and established an organ factory here. One of his organs is in the Episcopal Church.

Martial music has always been popular in Salem, and one of the earliest was the Salem Whig Band. In 1840, the band included in its membership Lewis Keene, Jesse Hise, Thomas Sharpnack, Philip Matthews and John Henshilwood. In 1859, the band was reorganized and played through the presidential campaign of 1860. Several of these men enlisted in the band of the 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1865, it was again reorganized and became the "Salem Cornet Band" under the leadership of N. B. Garrigues. In 1870 uniforms were bought at a cost of more than \$700. In 1875, nine new instruments were purchased.

In 1896, the Quaker City Band was organized with 22 members, under the direction of George Chappell, who also became its first president. About this time a local branch, number 222, of the Fed-

erated Musicians' Union, with a membership of 48, was organized, and Mr. Chappell became its first president, also.

John W. Hundertmarck joined the Quaker City Band in 1900, as a very young man, and in 1908, he was made its director. Under his leadership, it became one of the finest in the State, until his resignation in 1933. Shortly after that, it disbanded until October, 1946, when a new Quaker City Band was organized under the auspices of the American Legion with George Chappell, Jr., as director and manager, Charles Snyder, president, and Dan Holloway, vice-president. In 1947, uniforms were purchased and the band gave many fine concerts in Salem and neighboring towns.

In 1952, Mr. Chappell resigned, and Wayne Wilson was appointed director. Since his untimely death the same year, Chester Brautigam has directed the band. They have won a steadily increasing reputation for their musicianship, service and discipline. In 1954, after winning the state championship, they competed in Washington, D. C., in the national American Legion Band contest and won second place. In 1955, they duplicated their accomplishment at Miami, Florida. At this time it contained about sixty men, some of whom were from outside the community.

Musical ensembles, both instrumental and vocal, have developed in connection with Salem churches. The Methodist Symphonette is probably the most notable. It has played for the Sunday School service since 1937, when it was directed by Roger King. When he left Salem, Don Dusenberry, violinist and teacher of music from Cleveland and Alliance, took over the directorship. Sponsored and encouraged by W. H. Matthews, it has attracted membership from neighboring towns and became the nucleus of the Columbiana County Symphony.

W. H. Matthews, B. H. Calkins, W. Filler and Charles Cornwall sang together as the Wesleyan Quartet from 1910 to 1935, performing in concerts throughout the county. Male quartets are also popular in Salem, and "Barbershop Quartet" contests were held here for several consecutive years.

Through the years there have been many enthusiastic singing groups. To mention just a few: The Saxon Chorus, Transylvania Male Singing Society, Men's Chorus, Vocaleers and Mullinaires. At the Centennial celebration, a large adult chorus sang under the leadership of Mr. Daniels of Canton and a chorus of school children, directed by Esther Boone, music supervisor, performed at this time also. They wore red, white and blue, and were arranged to form a United States Flag.

A very fine performance of Handel's Messiah was given by the Salem Choral Club under the direction of J. William Filson about 1933. Similar concerts were given by Salem singers later, with Thomas Crothers conducting.

There is notable talent among the colored people of Salem. Good singing has always been fostered by the A. M. E. Zion Church. At one time Tabitah White, with Isophine Davis and Josephine Davis Beeler performed as a singing trio and won fame on the concert stage.

In the 1930's a new organ was installed in the A. M. E. Zion Church and Bessie Carey, Sadie Lewis Williams and Mr. Jesse Ford have served as organists. Mr. and Mrs. John Davis have been prominent here for many years, and the younger generation has contributed several fine singers also.

Music courses were added early to the curriculum in the public schools and they have done much to develop the talents of Salem youngsters. Even greater emphasis has been placed on music in recent years, after Thomas Crothers became music supervisor. His well trained choruses and vocal ensembles won state as well as district contests. The High School Band has also won many honors under the leadership of Howard Pardee.

The High School Band was begun through the efforts and inspiration of Sam Krauss, Serafin Buta and several other interested students. Sam Krauss was director during 1928-29, Mr. McCord in 1929-30, then from 1930 to 1947, Chester Brautigam devoted his time, energy and talent to building a fine organization. Mr. Pardee came in 1947 as school



FINLEY'S MELODY BAND, ORGANIZED BY ROLLIN FINLEY ABOUT 1918, PLAYED FOR MANY LOCAL DANCES. THE BAND IS SHOWN ABOVE IN 1920. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: E. L. GILSON, R. O. PERKINS, RAY ALLEN, RALPH STURGEON, MR. FINLEY, THEODORE RUTA, MARTIN JUHN.



VICTOR BEAN, A MEMBER OF THE SALEM CORNET BAND ORGANIZED IN 1865.

instrumental director. He organized a band in the Junior High School and began instrumental teaching in the grades making it possible for a student to have eight years of musical training.

The first meeting of the Band Mothers was held in the High School October 2, 1941. Since February 18, 1942, the monthly meetings have been held in the Memorial Building. The membership of the club is composed of the mothers of the boys and girls who participate in the High School Band.

The first officers were: president, Mrs. Arthur Lind; vice president, Mrs. Charles Haldi; secretary, Mrs. William Hart; treasurer, Mrs. William King.

The purpose of the organization is to provide uniforms for the High School Band and to assist the band directors and band members by providing transportation for band members to contests and by helping to purchase new instruments. New uniforms for the entire band were purchased in 1945, through the club.

The present officers are: president, Mrs. Ray Reich; vice president, Mrs. Russell McArtor; secretary, Mrs. William Bennett; treasurer, Mrs. Howard Schaefer.

The first High School Orchestra was begun in 1940 by Miss Grace Orr, then supervisor of music. Mr. Walter Riegal and Mrs. Ellis Satterthwaite subsequently directed music until the arrival of Thomas Crothers. Richard Howenstine is now teacher of string instruments. He directs the orchestra and assists in band training. Mr. Edwin Miller, who succeeded Mr. Crothers as Music Su-

pervisor for the public schools, specializes in the chorus and vocal training in the high school. Mrs. Walter Hofmeister serves as choral director in the junior high school.

The Salem Music Study Club has done much to sponsor fine music and musicians. It originated in 1924, with 25 members. Its original officers included Mrs. H. E. Stiver, president; and Mrs. Vesta King, vice president. During the same year, the Junior Music Club was organized for music students from the high school under the counselship of Mrs. E. E. Dyball. National Music Week is celebrated each year by a program emphasizing local talent, and arranged by the Music Study Club.

Only a few can be mentioned of the many individual musicians who have contributed generously of their talents to their home town, or those others who have won state or national recognition.

Abbie Whinnery, daughter of Dr. John Whinnery, was born in Salem in 1846. During her 20's she studied piano, voice, and oratorio in Paris, and London, appearing with the London Philharmonic at the Crystal Palace in 1872. In this country, after many years as guest soloist with the Boston, New York, and Chicago symphonies, she established her own studio in Philadelphia. She was a prominent and nationally known figure in the American oratorio field.

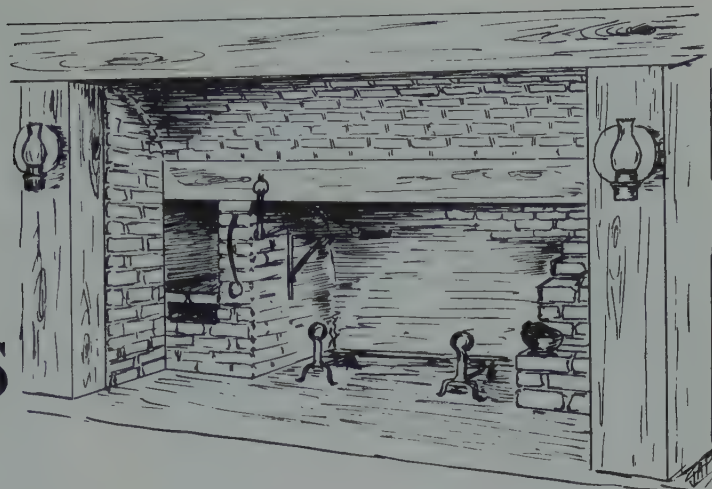
Sam Krauss became first trumpet player with the Philadelphia Symphony and teacher at Curtis Institute of Music. Among Salem's fine singers are, Joe Marsilia, Edward Dudley and Mrs. Wilbur Spalding, and, in earlier days, J. William Filson. Marion McArtor was teacher and composer at the University of Michigan.

In the popular music field, Brooks Bowman, composer of "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," had attained national fame as a song writer before his death at the age of 24. And Charles Freed has gained prominence in radio and the entertainment field. His brother, Allen Freed, disk jockey for a New York television station, is currently in the limelight as the original promoter of "Rock 'N Roll" music.

In January, 1947, a small group of community-minded citizens of Salem met with a representative of Community Concerts, Inc., a division of Columbia Artists Management of New York, and formed the Northern Columbiana County Community Concerts Association. Over a period of nine seasons, the people of Salem, Lisbon, Leetonia, Columbiana and the surrounding area have had the privilege of buying annual memberships in the association which has presented a total of thirty-six concerts of wide variety and interest, by artists who are known both nationally and internationally. The concerts are held in the Salem High School Auditorium.

A board of directors and officers head the association. The present officers are Walter B. Null, president; Charles F. Fox, first vice president; Vesta S. King, second vice president and campaign chairman; Carmen McNicol, secretary; and Orein A. Naragon, treasurer.

SALEM'S OLD HOMES



ADDED to the charm of many of Salem's old houses is the fascination of the secret hiding places some of them contain, and which were used so successfully during the pre-Civil War days.

One of the oldest, the present home of Atty. and Mrs. Alfred Fitch, was the farmhouse built in 1808, by Jonas Cattell, the sturdy Quaker senator from this district. This rectangular brick house, with twin chimneys at each end and in the center, sits on a hilltop at the end of a long maple-shaded lane leading west off Jennings Avenue, where Tenth Street intersects. The rosy-red brick of its thick walls was made on the premises, and the wide floor boards with their old wooden pegs, probably came from some forest oak on this same hill. The small-paned windows set in the thick walls still contain the old wavy glass, and the wide ledges are still lovely with potted plants.

The dining room was the family room then, and the big brick fireplace here still has the old hearth of rough fieldstone. An enclosed back stairway, steep and winding, leads to the chambers above. Paneled cupboards, with their handmade wooden latches, under the stairway, were the only closets on the first floor, and a long board on the wall beside them holds wooden pegs where the outside wraps were hung.

When Howell Hise mentioned taking the fugitives out to the country so they would be safer, he probably meant to the Cattell place which was far out in the country then. Here it might be safe merely to hide in the hayloft, but, in case of search, upstairs in the house there is a closet within a closet, and in the wide hearth of the chimney in the basement butchering room, a man could climb into one side of the very chimney itself. It is thought that, on a board placed here, six men could stand completely hidden from anyone in the room. Who would look inside a chimney with a blaze going? Yet, the thick brick walls would protect fugitives from the intense heat.

A half mile north of the Cattell place, on the east side of the Goshen Road, lay Abraham Warrington's farm, now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lora.

Up a long lane across his fields, Abraham Warrington built his log house on a knoll amidst tall trees in 1804. The foundation stones still remain near the present barn. Warrington and his son-in-law, William Fisher, in 1830, built the dignified L-shaped brick house which stands here now.

Fisher's southern background is reflected in all the construction of this old house, the hospitably-wide doors, the spacious well-ventilated rooms, the upstairs having no fire-place heat, the tall windows making the rooms seem even taller.

This was not a typical farmhouse; it was a proud home employing servants. There was no doorway connecting the two upper parts of the house; it was completely divided. The front stairway led to three master bedrooms, a linen closet and a storage closet; the back stairway led to the servants' rooms.



THE OLD CATTELL HOUSE, BUILT IN 1808, AND NOW OWNED BY ATTY. AND MRS. A. L. FITCH.



THE L. E. LORA FARM BUILT IN 1830 BY ABRAHAM WARRINGTON.

Only one doorway, through the stately dining room, connected the first floor rooms; food from the kitchen was passed through cupboards on the side wall to be served at the table.

Fisher's second wife would not live on the first wife's ancestral acres, so the house was sold. The Lora's are only the third family to own the place, and although one of the oldest homes in Salem, it is probably the least changed, and has been so well cared for, it is said, that the second owners even scrubbed the outside brick.

The windows, with the original old glass, are like those in Independence Hall—the sash of nine small panes above and six below. With the exception of the glass, and perhaps some hardware, all parts of the house were handmade—the brick, the woodwork with the hand-planing strokes still visible, and much of the hardware. Originally the woodwork was all painted a delicate shade of apple green, reminiscent of colonial Williamsburg. It is now a soft ivory, and the window's swagged curtains copied from Monticello bedrooms.

The Loras, while installing modern conveniences, have carefully concealed them, restoring old latches, old glass, and even the bell, which, when one pulls the iron ring outside the door, jingles inside.



THE JOHN STREET HOUSE, BUILT IN 1838, AND NOW OWNED BY DR. AND MRS. J. F. SCHMID.

A wrought-iron crane still hangs in the huge kitchen fireplace where the meals were cooked. The chimney here is twice the width of the kitchen fireplace, and, by an ingenious system of closing off firewalls, served also the heavy-duty basement kitchen fireplace (for butchering and soap-making) and the outside ovens where bread was baked.

This was not the home of abolitionists. It was the home of Quaker Southern gentry, who lived plainly by themselves off their land.

The house which Fisher built for his second wife just 100 years ago is the large white frame house on the west side of Jennings, just north of Tenth Street, now owned and occupied by S. B. Richards and sisters. The Richards family added the tall Colonial pillars, and have kept the house true to its original period of construction and furnishings.

The spacious square brick house with overhanging eaves and beautiful eave boards, which John Street built on Ellsworth Avenue near the Quaker Meeting House on Sixth Street is now the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Schmid.

High-ceilinged rooms with tall windows open from each side of the center hall. On the right, the old parlor has a fireplace of simply carved wood and a hearth of white marble. A beautiful arched doorway leads from here to the dining room through a brick wall, so thick it forms a little passageway with bookshelves and cupboards built on either side. Opening the little cupboard on the floor of the passageway a dozen men could crawl through it to stand, completely hidden, in the wide space between the brick walls of the two rooms.

Long ago, there was another opening in the floor here with an old rope ladder where one could descend into a square, windowless, basement room. Brick ledges around the four walls there perhaps once held cornhusk mattresses, or at least afforded a place to sit where it was warm and dry. There was no other opening in this basement room and when the house was dark and quiet perhaps the master would unlatch the little cupboard and call to the fugitives to come out.

John Street built another house in Salem at the northwest corner of South Lincoln and Franklin, said to have been the first house built on Lincoln Avenue, and now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leeds Frye. However, only the main part of this delightful house of white-painted brick is the original, and the house has been remodeled so many times that it would be difficult to determine whether it ever held a real secret room.

Ann Street, a daughter of Zadok, Sr., married Robert French, a young man who had come to Salem from New Jersey with the Streets. As a dower they were given a large farm to the west of the Street holdings, probably divided by Buttermilk Run, which, originating in Zelle Field near the present Hope Cemetery, flowed southwest through Waterworth Pond north of Fifth Street, crossing Ellsworth to flow south between Howard Street and Jennings Avenue.

Robert French dammed the stream near present Second Street, and erected a gristmill here, traditionally the first mill in the town. The present Third Street does not go through to Jennings from Howard because Robert French's mill pond once lay here, for years a favorite spot for swimming and skating in season.

Only a rather swampy area remains, but the farmhouse Robert French built is still standing, on the southwest corner of Jennings and West Third owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hutton.

The severely Quaker-plain farmhouse faced north then with a small entrance now used as a side door. Its old straw-fired brick has since been painted yellow, and the house considerably remodeled with porches added. Its solid foundations of sandstone hold hewed timbers fourteen inches square set together by notch and pin construction and no nails.

Whether Robert French was as active in the anti-slavery movement as his wife's family we do not know, nor does the present house construction reveal. His front chimney does have a tremendous foundation, certainly with room for a man to hide in the ash-pit in the basement. Beside it is an old cistern fully eighteen feet deep.

The property was, in later years, a dairy farm, which perhaps gave the stream its name, and the cistern provided the water for cooling the milk which was in a big basement tank, since removed. The tiny upstairs west windows now look across city property instead of dairy herds or Robert French's well-tilled acres.

The Queen Anne style frame house set high on Franklin Avenue, with its retaining walls covered in June by pink Dorothy Perkins roses, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kerr, but was the farm-house of Howell Hise to which he moved in 1857, from his former dwelling just west of the present Public Library. Mr. Hise, through his diary which he kept for 30 years before his death in 1878, contributed so much to what we know of old Salem's history. It would be strange if a man so fervent in his feelings against slavery and so active in the Underground Railroad movement did not have a place in his own home where he could conceal those whom he wished to aid. Mrs. William Silver, a later owner of the Hise homestead, discovered what no one had known of since Hise's death, the slave hideout. When the old barn was torn down, she found in the embankment under its built-up driveway, a good-sized room with cement floor and plastered walls, entered only from a small door in the barn itself. Only a few foundation stones in the present garden and orchard mark its former location.

The Hise's good friends, the Joel MacMillans, lived just south of here, down a long winding lane on the west side of Franklin, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker. The Parkers have completely remodeled the interior of the old farmhouse, although keeping the traditional framework of the



THE ROBERT FRENCH FARMHOUSE, BUILT IN THE EARLY 1800'S AND NOW OWNED BY MR. AND MRS. JAMES C. HUTTON.

large rectangular white clapboard house with wide overhanging eaves. The low ceilinged rooms were heated by fireplaces, some with satiny walnut mantles.

Since the house is on a slope with an extra level in back, the original kitchen was in the rear of the present basement, which has been left intact. The old fireplace with its iron crane is still here; beside it, a dumb-waiter transported the food to the dining room above. Behind the basement fireplace, in the old storage room, are the arched brick alcoves, which once held shelves of some kind. Since this part of the basement had only grilled slits for windows, fugitive slaves could have hidden here, or conveniently slipped out the kitchen door to the shelter of the wooded ravine below.

In 1859, Mrs. Joel MacMillan, in a letter to an Iowa cousin, mentioned the following news item: "Benny and Lizzie Jones have built a substantial brick house on Lisbon Street, and are making decidedly the handsomest outdoor improvements in



HOWELL HISE WHO WROTE "PAP'S DIARY" MOVED HERE IN 1857. THE HOUSE IS NOW OWNED BY MR. AND MRS. E. S. KERR.

SALEM

(Perry Township)

Scale 324 Rods to the Inch



REPRODUCTION OF A MAP OF SALEM FROM AN ATLAS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN 1870 BETWEEN FILBERT AND PENN STREETS, AVOIDING THE RAVINE WHICH LONG DELAYED



SALEM BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Officers.

Joseph Fawcett, Mayor.
C. Townsend, Post Master.
James Duck, Collector Internal Revenue 17th Ohio District.
Samuel Chessman, Perry Township Land Appraiser.
Prof. M. C. Stevens, Sup't. Union Schools.
J. Young, Town Marshal.

Attorneys at Law.

Hon. J. A. Ambler, Attorney at Law.
T. Kennett & Son, Attorneys at Law.
Henry C. Jones, Attorney at Law.
James Clarke, Attorney at Law, Offices in Salem and New Lisbon.
Peter Ambler, Attorney at Law.

Bankers and Real Estate Agents.

Alexander Pow, President of First National Bank.
R. V. Hampson, Cashier of Farmers' National Bank.
Boone & Cotton, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, No. 8 Main St.

Editors, Publishers, and Printers.

J. E. Rubenrod, Editor and Publisher of "Salem Republic." All kinds of Job Work executed.
Beaton & Walton, Fine Job Printers.
Varson & Hutton, Publishers of the "Salem Journal," and general Job Printers. Office in Carey's Block.

Physicians, Surgeons, and Dentists.

Abel Carey, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
R. B. Ryan, M. D., 120 Main St.
W. M. Lyons, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Broadway St.
J. M. Kuhn, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Main St.
J. M. Hole, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Chronic Diseases a specialty.
J. C. Whisery, Dentist, cor. Main and Broadway.

Manufacturers.

Buckeye Works, Sharp, Davis & Bonnell, Proprietors, Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Saw Mills, Planing Mills, and Engines for all purposes.
Salem Iron Works, Thomas Sharp, Proprietor, Manufacturer of Superior Steam Engines, Iron Frames Circular Saw Mills, and Planing Mill Gearing. Cogs dressed by Machinery. Gear Cutting done to order. West Main Street.
Eppler Machinery, S. L. Shanks, Proprietor, on Broadway, near the Depot.

Mowers and Reapers.

Taber & Co. Manufacturers of the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper, Range St., near Depot.
Atlas Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of the Original and Reliable Atlas Mower and Reaper, Range Street, near the Depot.

Flax Mill.

John Corle, Manufacturer of Flax and Tow Upholstering and Paper Stock. Highest market price paid for Flax Straw.

Carriage Manufacture.

H. Judd & Co., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, &c., 240 Main St., south side.

Water Works.

L. B. Silver, Proprietor Salem Water Works.

Furniture Dealers, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Baugh & Barclay, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet and Upholstered Furniture, Window Shades, Mirrors, Frames, Mouldings, Willow Ware, &c., 133 Main St.
J. D. Crank, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Frames, Mouldings, &c., Nos. 8 and 10 West Main St.
Charles E. Davis, Wholesale Manufacturer of Furniture and Chairs, 234 East Main St.
John Knoodler, Cabinet Maker.

Hats, Caps, &c.

Robert Hole, Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Shaw Goods, &c., &c.

Livery Stables.

Wilson & Fawcett, Livery, Sale, and Feed Stable.

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c.

Thomas Bonnell & Son, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Sheet Music, &c., near Post Office.
J. McMillan, Dealer in Books, Stationery, and Wall Paper, 29 Main St.

Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

Charles Boone, Agent for leading Life, Fire, and Accident Insurance Companies.
Jacob Hinton, General Life and Fire Insurance Agent.
M. R. Robinson, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Lumber Dealers, Planing Mills, &c.

Stratton & Laid, Dealers in Pine Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Dressed Flooring and Siding, Cedar Posts, and Fencing Boards. Yard on Depot St.
Hogan & Stearns, Proprietors of Planing Mill, and Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Dressed Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, &c., corner Broadway and Franklin.

Boots and Shoes.

Ball & Stratton, Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, and Leather, 10 Main St.
E. A. Lamb, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Notions, Glass Ware, &c., 116 Main St.
Galley & McCammon, Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 116 Main St.

Merchant Tailors.

J. H. Cowan, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, corner Main and Chestnut Sts.
A. F. Justice, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Cloths, Cambrics, and Vestings, No. 22 East Main St.

Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c.

J. J. & J. Young, Manufacturers and Dealers in Harness and Trunks.
William Myers, Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Harness, Collars, &c.; also, Dealer in Trunks, 121 E. Main St.
Imac Boone, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, &c., West Main St.
Fred. Maerk, Manufacturer of Whips, Umbrellas, and Parasols, also Brooms.

Nurseries, Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, &c.

Mark Bonnell, Proprietor of Salem Nursery, West Side of town.
Philip Evans, Nurseryman and Dealer in Fruit Trees, East Main St.
Stacy Cook, Jr., Dealer in Strawberries and Small Fruits generally. Residence, 1 mile N. W. of town.
E. Whitney, Dealer in Strawberries and Small Fruits generally; Residence, 1 1/2 miles S. W. from town.
L. B. Webb, Grower of and Dealer in Peaches, Apples, and Small Fruits. Residence, 1 mile S. E. of town.

Carpenters, Builders, and Contractors.

G. Meredith, Carpenter, Builder, and Contractor.
Lewis Kew, Carpenter, Builder, and Contractor.
Benjamin Hillman, Carpenter, Builder, and Contractor. Residence, 1 mile S. E. of town.
William Thompson, Carpenter, Builder, and Contractor.
Geo. T. Jamison, Carpenter, Builder, and Contractor.
George Martin, Carpenter and Joiner.
D. H. Pickett, Carpenter, Builder, and Contractor.

Brick Masons and Plasterers.

George Nusbaum, Bricklayer, Stone Mason, and Contractor.
E. B. Bricker, Brick Mason and Contractor.
John Tugling, Bricklayer, Stone Mason and Contractor.
J. B. Marshall, Bricklayer, Stone Mason, and Contractor.
Alex. Nible, Plasterer.

Brick and Tile Manufactory.

D. H. Nible, Manufacturer and Dealer in Brick, S. E. of town.
George H. Bonn, Manufacturer of Brick and Tile, N. W. of town.

ONE OF ITS INTERESTING FEATURES IS OLD COMMERCE STREET, RUNNING DIAGONALLY
THE COMPLETION OF SOUTH LUNDY STREET BETWEEN PERSHING AND COLUMBIA STS.



MRS. W. H. DUNN'S HOME WAS BUILT IN 1859, BY BENJAMIN JONES.

the place." The "place" is the lovely colonial home owned and occupied by Mrs. W. H. Dunn. The bricks came from a kiln on the Pidgeon Road, and it was said that Mrs. Jones helped haul the bricks in a wheel-barrow while her husband laid them.

Benjamin Jones was editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, and most active in his opposition to slavery. His writings so aroused the ire of the "Butternuts," a group favoring State's Rights, that one night Mr. Jones received word by the grapevine that he was to be tarred and feathered the next day. He immediately presented himself to his friend and neighbor, Hiram Greiner, with the abrupt question: "Hiram, would thee like to buy my house? I'm leaving town tonight."

The house, which changed hands so quickly then, remained the property of the Greiners until 1918, when purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.

It is said that the Greiners installed here the first bath tub in Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn added the wings of wide clapboards on either side, the long



BUILT BY ABRAHAM WEBB BEFORE 1850, THIS HOUSE IS NOW OWNED BY MR. AND MRS. JOHN DEMING MULFORD.

porch with tall pillars in front and the beautiful gardens in the back, but the interior, with its lovely circular stairway and old fireplaces is substantially the same as when "Benny and Lizzie" laid the bricks with their own hands.

In spite of Mr. Jones' activity in the anti-slavery movement, there is no evidence of any secret compartment in the house.

In his white clapboard house, which has stood for over 100 years on the northeast corner of North Lincoln and Fourth Street, another editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Marius Robinson, lived, and entertained the great, and sheltered fugitives.

The house, known now to older Salem people as the Homer Boyle house, from its later occupants, has been enlarged and remodeled at various times, but no one has ever found or suspected any hidden room in the construction.

It is now owned and occupied by Mr. John Hardy.

Some of the old homes in town were temporary refuges for the escaping black man, even if they had no secret shelter. One, on South Lincoln Avenue, just opposite Columbia, is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Deming Mulford. The house was probably built by Abraham Webb, who sold it to John Whinery in 1851.

An interesting story is told of this house. Little Abby Whinery, John's daughter, in pigtails and pinafore, was swinging on the iron gate outside her father's home one morning, when the marshal and two deputies clattered up on horseback. Abby was more or less expecting the marshal. "You folks got any slaves in your house, miss?" he called out. "Not a one," she replied, looking steadily into his eyes. "Well, come on then, men, she's J.C. Whinery's girl. She wouldn't fib, Quakers, you know." When they had gone, Abby's father came out to the gate.

"Abby," he said slowly. "I heard what thee said to the men who came here. Thee knows that there are six men hidden in our attic this minute. Did thee tell an untruth?"

"Oh, no, Father," replied Abby. "he asked about slaves, but thee told me that no human beings are ever slaves. They are free men to us, aren't they?"

The white-painted brick home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wykoff, on the northwest corner of Aetna and South Lincoln, was built in two stages, the north, or older half, dating before 1840, and the south half added about 1852 by Calvin Moore and his wife as a dormitory for a Select Girls' School. Pap's Diary in 1857 mentions that "Sis started to school at Calvin Moore's."

Even the inside walls of the old dormitory are brick, a foot and a half thick; the living room fireplace still has its original black iron frame, and all the upstairs rooms contain floor-to-ceiling cupboards.

This house changed hands and minor interior construction many times until about thirty years ago when a thorough job of rewiring was done and

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Bates Fish Market }

a startling discovery made. The ceilings of the second floor bedrooms are considerably below the floor of the attic. One back bedroom in particular, having a lower ceiling than the other bedrooms. Loosened attic floorboards revealed a dark narrow walk of planks ending over the back bedroom where there is a little sub-attic windowless room. Here stood old benches, one with the remains of a meal still on it, crumbling to dust at the first touch. A view of the attic reveals nothing out of ordinary, yet, there are actually two attics, one underneath the one you see. Even later tenants had lived here unsuspecting the room's existence.

Aetna Street was not a street at the time this house was built, and the old schoolhouse, of which no trace remains, was located between this house and the tall brick house next north, built about 1869, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Probst.

The Probst house, of two levels in front and three in back, has a long porch across the west on the second level overlooking a beautiful sweep of lawn and garden. Like the MacMillan house, the dining-room was originally served by a dumb-waiter from the basement kitchen.

In 1828, when Salem was a village, at the corner of Main and Ellsworth, two large farms were located out East Main Street. The Evans farm lay on the south of the road, their farmhouse now the Home for Aged Ladies. The Fawcett farm lay on the north, their farmhouse reached by a long tree-lined lane from Main.

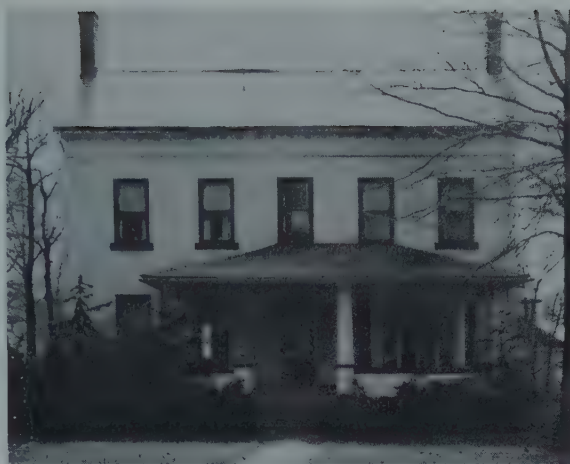
Howell Hise makes several references to Joseph Fawcett, a later owner of the house, and, under the date of November 25, 1864, records: "I went and bought a load of coal; left it in Joseph Fawcett's lane for safe-keeping. It is intended for the soldiers' families."

This Joseph Fawcett was at one time Mayor of Salem. He was the father of the late Mrs. Hannah Maule, who was born in this house, and was, in later years, well known in Salem church and civic circles.

The lane has gone, and the frontage long since covered with other homes, so that the old farmhouse of red brick, with two chimneys at each end, sits comfortably on Cleveland Avenue as if it never had a Main Street address.

The house still has the fireplaces with their rounded black iron frames and iron grates, the old doors and woodwork as when built in 1825, but the front and back parlors to the east have been made into one room. A lovely stairway goes up from the center hall with a window at the landing.

When Mr. J. T. Brooks bought several farms in the north part of town, this was called the "home farm." The caretaker and his family lived here for a while, but in 1900, Mr. Brooks modernized the farmhouse as a wedding present for his daughter, Elizabeth, when she married Mr. F. J. Emeny. The east wing was added later as a playroom for the children. This house was later the residence of



THE H. F. WYKOFF HOME, BUILT BEFORE 1840, WAS A STATION ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Webster, and is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lowry.

Richard Fawcett owned a farm of 125 acres on the east side of Ellsworth Avenue, and his brick farmhouse, built in 1810, is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Stanley, members of the Sixth Street Friends Church.

Hidden from the main thoroughfare by a rise of ground, the vine-covered house stands at the edge of a woods, down a narrow winding road, now 12th Street.

Built of bricks made on the premises, the inside walls are covered with sand-plaster, and, on the second floor the exposed hand-hewn beams extend across the entire width of the house. The partitions and ceilings are of hand-planed black walnut boards, the windows are deep-silled, the doorways low.

A tremendous fireplace stood at either end of the first floor. In the brick-floored basement under these are fireplace constructions never used for fires, for the heavy beams in the stone foundation extend across the tops and are unblackened. It is thought that these alcoves were used for storage,



THE RICHARD FAWCETT FARMHOUSE, BUILT IN 1810, AND NOW THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. CLIFFORD STANLEY.



THE PRESENT RESIDENCE OF F. J. EMENY, WAS BUILT IN 1892 BY J. TWING BROOKS. SHOWN SHORTLY AFTER CONSTRUCTION, THE 3 TREES USED AS MODELS FOR THE BURCHFIELD PAINTING ARE PICTURED AT THE REAR RIGHT OF THE HOUSE.

Another old brick farmhouse is the Waterworth place up a lane from Fourth Street. Samuel Waterworth, from Queenstown, Ireland, probably built the east part of this story and a half house before 1845, for his children were all born here. The west half was added about 1860.

Samuel Waterworth died when his children were small, and his widow supported the family by gradually selling off the farm acreage into town lots. The last piece was sold recently by the Waterworth heirs for the contemplated new Christian Church. Behind the house property (present Fifth Street) were orchards, and, across Fifth Street, a spring and a good sized pond which has disappeared.

The puritanically-simple, grey-painted brick house at the southwest corner of Green and Chestnut Street (Second and North Broadway) was built by Dr. Benjamin Stanton some hundred years ago in place of the small residence he first owned on Main Street, and was long occupied by his descendants.

As late as 1890, his son, Oliver, had beautiful flower gardens here, covering the area now occupied by the Farmers Bank parking lot.

The J. J. Brooks first homestead, on the corner of Green and Lundy Streets, with an iron fence surrounding it, was sold to the Presbyterian Church

and used for a Sunday School building before their present one was built.

In 1892, his son, J. Twing Brooks, built the large house on Highland Avenue on one of the highest spots in town. The stone was obtained in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, and freighted to Salem.

Mr. Brooks himself set out the elms and maples to line the avenue from Third Street north, and probably changed the name of the street, (which previously had extended only from State Street to Third) from Fawcett Street to Highland Avenue.

The house at 890 East State Street now occupied by Dr. Guy E. Byers as an office, was built by Henry Ambler who came to Salem in the 1840's. He studied law, then was pastor of the Methodist Church in Salem, and built this house, with its classic Greek pillars, as his residence. He sold the house and moved to Iowa about 1852 or 54.

The old Allen Boyle house, standing today at 1872 East State Street, was built in 1861 with brick bought from Howell Hise.

Mr. Hise, in his diary, makes the following notation concerning this transaction. "Got Allen Boyle to look at my brick with a view to selling him a hundred thousand. My prospect is good." The house is currently occupied by Miss Mary Redinger.

The solid square brick house painted gray, which sits back from West State Street nearly opposite Jennings Avenue, was built by John Strawn about 1849. It was later owned by William Jennings (a brother of Simeon whose house, now gone, was across the street) and, still later by Lindley Tomlinson, so it is usually referred to either as the Jennings or the Tomlinson homestead. It is now the Quaker Motel, and its interior considerably changed from its early years as a farmhouse.

In the oldest part of town, and, perhaps in old farmhouses just outside Salem, there are possibly still secret rooms, unexplained closets or trapdoors, or some awkward construction which may once have sheltered some fugitive in the days when Salem's Quaker population acted so vigorously in their behalf, but, if so, the original owners later utilized the space for their own needs, so that the identity is lost.



THE HENRY AMBLER HOME. BUILT IN 1840. IS NOW THE OFFICE OF DR. GUY E. BYERS, M.D.

SOCIAL LIFE AND SOCIETIES

Although Salem's early social life conformed to the Quaker tradition of simplicity, there was a gaiety and charm to their social activities that will never be recaptured.

Mr. Hise in his "Diary" gives a vivid picture of the diversions enjoyed by his generation. "Barclay Gilbert and wife were here to supper, spent the evening cracking jokes, singing songs, etc." "After Parker Pillsbury's sermon on "The Mysteries of Religion" Margaret and I went up to Marius Robinson's where we met a host of friends and such a time as we had cannot be beat; Mirth rushed in with fearful strides, with laughter holding both her sides." A more elaborate affair is mentioned on January 8, 1852. "A great ball comes off at the Farquhar House—some 250 patronizing it." "Mary Cattell (Mrs. Frank McCleery) called out and took tea, and she and Nora are up town to a taffy pulling at Mrs. Brians."

As the Quaker influence subsided, social affairs became more elaborate but without losing the traditional charm and friendliness of the past. The scrap book of Mrs. James Carey discloses that in 1876, an elegant ball called the "Centennial Tea," was given in the Town Hall to commemorate the

founding of The United States. Guests were attired in elaborate and authentic colonial costumes and even the dancing steps were turned back 100 years to pre-Revolutionary days as the gaily dressed celebrants danced the stately minuet, quadrilles, or frolicked through a colonial reel.

The town's loveliest ladies were dressed in bunting to represent the 13 original states and they presided in booths around the hall.

Many clubs enlivened Salem social life in the years before the turn of the century. The Calumet Club, organized around 1895, with W. C. Boyle as president, lingers affectionately in the memory of many. Club rooms were maintained in the Pioneer Building and their Tea Dances and Christmas dinner dances were always highlights of the social season. In spite of the fact that most of their affairs were formal ones, and conducted with great dignity and decorum, it was considered a family club, and many Salem women remember, as little girls, the thrill of dressing up in their prettiest dresses and hair ribbons to attend a Calumet affair.

The Cheesecloth Social Club (1890) was a supper club, so named because all the ladies made their own dresses out of cheesecloth.



SOME OF SALEM'S YOUNG PEOPLE DRESSED UP FOR THE KERMIS IN THE 1890'S. STANDING: JOHN BUSTARD, LEORA DONALDSON, JACOB AMBLER. EMMA CARPENTER, EFFIE HUNT (MRS. C. B. HUNT), PERCY TUCKER, LOUISE GOSHEN, W. P. CARPENTER. SITTING: HARVEY BLACKBURN, ELIZABETH CARR SCOTT, WARD BONSALE, BERTHA LAWRENCE.



THE DICKENS CLUB AT A HALLOWE'EN PARTY IN THE EARLY 1920'S. STANDING: KEITH BRIAN, HAROLD BRIAN, STEVE WINDER, MRS. FRANK HARRIS, CHARLES BROOKS, MRS. ROBERT CAMPBELL, MRS. W. H. DUNN, MISS MARY LEE BOYLE, FRED POW, MRS. STEVE WINDER, E. S. DAWSON, MRS. E. S. DAWSON, FRANK BRIAN, MRS. FRANK BRIAN, MISS ISABEL MULLINS. SECOND ROW: G. R. DEMING, W. H. DUNN, MISS JUDITH BROOKS, FRANK SEBRING, MRS. G. R. DEMING, MRS. LAURA SASSCER. FRONT ROW: FRANK HARRIS, RALPH CAMPBELL, MRS. ARTHUR BRIAN, F. P. MULLINS, MRS. EULA STRAWN, MRS. FRANK SEBRING, MRS. F. P. MULLINS, MRS. HAROLD BRIAN, ARTHUR BRIAN.

The 30 All Tennis Club (1893) was one of the first clubs formed for both men and women who were athletically inclined.

Any recital of the pleasures of Salem folk would be incomplete without mention of Mr. Goshen, the "summer Santa Claus." We quote from material sent by Mary Bonsall McConnell to Mary Lee Boyle,—"In the old days ice cream was made at home. If some one was having a big family gathering, or party, the home freezer was not big enough to make sufficient ice cream for the crowd. So, it was ordered from Mr. Goshen . . . to me he was the 'summer Santa Claus.' A fine old man with white hair and beard, he drove a pink wagon (with a top). He also sold cream and milk. The large tank held the milk, the small one cream. We would take a bowl or pitcher out to his 'wagon' and he would turn a little spigot and the milk or cream would fill our containers. Ice cream had to be ordered ahead of time."

One of the most spectacular entertainments ever held in Salem was the Kermis in the late 1890's. This affair was a fund raising project for the Y. M. C. A., then housed in the Pioneer Building.

Hours of preparation were poured into this magnificent fair and entertainment, with professional dance instructors imported to coach the Salem performers.

The affair was held in the Pioneer Building which was transformed into a succession of dazzling

scenes showing life in the various countries of the world. In each of the sections a group of Salem's young people dressed in the native costumes of the depicted country, entertained with songs and dances. The basement of the building was decorated to represent the streets of Cairo, where Mrs. MaryAnderson Dunn and Mrs. Mabel Koll Lukens entertained with Egyptian dances. The affair was said to be a great financial and social success.

Later on, the enthusiasm of the young people turned to hay rides and picnics at Shelton's Grove. Camping trips, "co-educational" but complete with chaperone, were much in vogue and many of Salem's senior citizens remember these occasions with nostalgia. Numerous old pictures showing groups of all ages in costume indicate a predilection for "dress up" parties.

By the turn of the century the Quaker influence had diminished somewhat, and entertaining took on many of the characteristics usually associated with the "Gay Nineties." Members of the Eight O'clock and Five Hundred Clubs thought nothing of entertaining seventyguests for dinner. There was no servant problem, as young friends of the hostess came in force to serve, just for the fun of being there. Later, the hostess would have a party for her helpers. As for the culinary department, many people in those days had their own cooks, but no special occasion was complete without the ministrations of Tabitha White.

Sponsored by
George Begalla, General Contractor
Salem Moose Lodge
Wright Printing Service
Bill Cassidy

Sponsored by
Women of the Moose
Beta Sigma Phi Xi Gamma Beta Chapter
Harold D. Smith (Real Estate Salesman)
The Ray Beverage Co.

THE 30-ALL TENNIS CLUB IN
1893, DRESSED FOR THE SPORT.



After the arrival of her children, Walter, Lena and Irvin, Tabitha became the town cateress, and was in demand when anyone entertained. Her chicken salad, potato chips and charlotte-russe were noted all over town.

A visitor in Salem who had been entertained in various homes over a period of weeks remarked that "it was strange—but all the cooks in Salem looked alike."

Salem has always been, and still is, noted for its gracious hostesses. Many now living remember the dinners of many courses served at dining tables extended to seat twenty or more.

With the coming of World War II and the entry of most domestic help into industry (from which they have never returned) the pattern of entertaining has changed again. Informality is the order of the day, but Salem hostesses exercise as much skill and charm in bringing their friends together for social occasions as did their forebears.

In most homes, the day of the extended dining tables to seat twenty is gone, if, indeed, the hostess has a dining room. Many of the lovely new homes "make do" with the end of the living room for dining purposes, but the same hospitable spirit prevails.

The changing pattern of Salem's social life is well illustrated in the following poem, written by Mrs. Georgia McCorkhill for her friend Miss Mabel Chapman to read at a Methodist meeting:

THANKSGIVING 1955

Over the river and through the wood,
With eight cylinders and a chrome-trimmed hood,
Swiftly to Grandmother's house we hie
To eat of Grandmother's pre-fab pie,
To feast on a turkey frozen last June
And served in one end of the living-room,
For Grandmother lives in a ranch house new,
Short of room but broad of view
From picture windows that dispel gloom,
And there isn't space for a dining-room.
Of what shall we speak, around the table
Spread with bounty guaranteed by label?
Of the hydrogen bomb and the income tax?
Of the newest pill to help us relax?
Of Russia's threat to harness the sun?
Of whether President Ike will run?
Of the latest broadcast of Gabriel Heater?
And should Princes Margaret have married Peter?
No. We'll talk of family dinners of old,
How Great-Grandpappy while the food grew cold,
Of the pies that Aunt Hetty used to bake,
Of Cousin Laura's buttermilk cake,
Of the day of the buffalo robe and quilt,
When we ate our calories without guilt.
Oh, fondly we dwell on an era that's done
Of home-grown food and home-made fun,
'Til a "tribal warmth," we should call it, maybe,
Spreads from whitest head to baldest baby,
And safe within the family fold,
In an age that's new, our plea is old:
That His mighty arm will hold us near,
That His grace will guide us another year.



A CAMPING PARTY AT SHELTON'S GROVE
ABOUT 1876.

TOP ROW: ELIZABETH BROOKS (LATER MRS. F. J. EMENY); HERBERT SHARP; KITTY DOBBINS; JOSEPH THOMAS.
MIDDLE ROW: HELEN HAMPSON; ESTHER BOONE; LIZZIE DOBBINS; SALLY STRATTON (LATER MRS. HARVEY BLACKBURN); MRS. W. C. BOYLE, THE CHAPERONE; HARRY OLIPHANT, JUDITH BROOKS, MAE DEMING (LATER MRS. W. W. MULFORD).
FRONT ROW: GUSSIE BROOKS (LATER MRS. GEO. H. BOWMAN); HARRIET WHITACRE (IN HAT); CHARLES BROOKS; EFFIE HAMPSON (LATER MRS. JOSEPH THOMAS); NED BRAINARD; MAME MARCHANT; KNEILA BOYLE (LATER MRS. CAREY BOLGER) WITH DOLL; BESSIE CHURCH (LATER MRS. H. H. SHARP); ABE STANLEY; LUCY HAMPSON.
ON GRASS IN FRONT: DR. T. T. CHURCH.



OLD MASONIC TEMPLE ON EAST STATE STREET.

Clubs and Societies

FROM the days of the Quakers on, Salem people have been great "joiners" of clubs and societies. Old scrap books show the literary trend of most early groups, and a letter written around 1850, tells of evenings spent with friends quoting poetry. The writer said, "We were especially fond of Lord Byron," and ends by saying, "It was a very gay evening."

Among the earliest clubs were self improvement societies, debating societies, and argumentative societies of which Stephen B. Richards was a member, a Shakespeare Club headed by Robert Campbell, and a literary circle about 1847, of which Dr. Benjamin Stanton was a member. The Dorcas Society, organized in 1879, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, had as its objective "To aid the poor and assist in cases of illness and misfortune." Among its first presidents were Mrs. A. R. Silver, Mrs. Henry Judd, Mrs. E. J. Griffith and Mrs. Nathan Faulk. The money dispensed for charities was earned by giving entertainments and benefits. An unusual benefit was that on February 22, 1895, when the women took over the Salem Daily News for that day and published a women's edition which netted the Society \$500.00. A silk copy of this edition was auctioned off and Mr. W. H. Mullins was highest bidder at \$25.00.

Mr. Hise under date of January 6, 1849, says, "Margaret (Mrs. Hise) has gone to a meeting of a literary society that holds forth tonight. No doubt there will be exhibited some rare specimens of literary theft."

There were many Clubs in Salem from that time on and many of them have become federated within the years 1953 and 1954. There is also the Great Books Discussion Group and the League of Women Voters (see Political Parade) and the Salem Historical Society.

The Salem Historical Society was formed July 29, 1947, due to the efforts of Roy W. Harris, who also served as the first president. Its purposes are to preserve Salem's historic past and to secure a museum for the city's historical collections.

The Society's Sesquicentennial project is to work for the completion of the Village Green.

The Society also attempted, in vain, to preserve the old City Hall, but succeeded in salvaging the City Hall bell which was placed at the entrance to Centennial Park in 1954. It will be dedicated during the Sesquicentennial celebration in memory of Miss Alice MacMillan.

Harold Harman is currently president of the Society, with Charles Snevel as vice president; Miss Pearl Walker, secretary; Mrs. Bernice Burkle, treasurer; and Miss Martha Park, assistant secretary-treasurer. Trustees include Miss Walker, Frank Headland, Warren Everheart, Robert Farr, George Bowman, Jr., Roy W. Harris, Mrs. Lucille Wolfgang, and Matt Melitchka, Jr.

The story of the federation of many of Salem's women clubs in recent years is the story of the fulfillment of one woman's dream. It had long been the hope of Mrs. Roy E. Smucker, a civic and church leader in Salem for 40 years, that the many local women's clubs might some day become a federation of clubs. She felt that through this unity not only would Salem feel the strength of concerted effort, but that the individuals as well as the clubs would gain.

After Mrs. Smucker's death, when it was discovered that it was her wish that all the clubs should have her home for their meeting place, the new Federation was formed and the Ruth Smucker House was opened on October 19, 1953, the regular meeting of the Book Club formally opening the Ruth Smucker House as the Federation Headquarters. The new Federation was most fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Christie Hanson as permanent resident housekeeper, as her efficiency and interest contributed greatly to the successful operation of the new project.

Mrs. Maurice Sadler was the first president of the Salem Federation of Women's Clubs with Mrs. Joel H. Sharp as the current president.

The member clubs are:

The Travelers Club: Organized 1895. Mrs. John D. Mulford, president. Purpose: the promotion of culture in its broad sense among its members, service and social fellowship.

The Book Club: Organized November 21, 1910. Mrs. Walter Shallenberg, president. Purpose: to widen the outlook of women, to keep them in touch with the present and make them more familiar with their great inheritance.

Music Study Club: Founded 1924. Mrs. Curtis H. Vaughan, president. Purpose: to promote music consciousness in the community and to afford its members opportunity of study and performance of good music.

The Salem Garden Club: Organized April 23, 1931. Mrs. George D. Jones, president. Purpose: "to

conserve and nurture the best within my garden, the best within myself and the best within my community."

Leornians: Organized November, 1934. Mrs. Willard Albertsen, president. Purpose: Self improvement, development of civic interest, and promotion of public welfare.

Quota Club: See Business Organizations.

Business and Professional Women's Club: See Business Organizations.

Beta Sigma Phi—International organization for young women in search of cultural and social activity.

Beta Psi Chapter: Organized July 7, 1939. Betty Lynch, president.

Xi Pi Exemplar Chapter: Organized May, 1946. Mrs. Rex Hundertmarck, president.

Xi Gamma Beta Exemplar Chapter: Organized 1953. Mrs. James T. Schaeffer, president.

National Council of Jewish Women: Salem Section organized September 23, 1948. Purpose: to further human welfare, locally, nationally and internationally. Mrs. Abe Hansell, president.

Welcome Wagon Newcomers Club: Organized April, 1949. Mrs. Daniel Dunbar, president. Purpose: to provide a friendly, social group for newcomers in the community.

The Garden Study Club: Organized 1941. Mrs. William J. Mackey, president. Purpose: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to aid in the protection of native trees and wild life, to encourage civic planting.

Junior Mothers Club: Organized 1953. Mrs. Richard Greene, president. Purpose: to guide the physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual health of our children.

Democratic Women's Club — (See Political Parade).

Republican Women's Club — (See Political Parade).

Phoebe Fraunces Chapter of the D. A. R.—(See Military and Patriotic Organizations).

Salem also has the following active benevolent societies:

The Knights of Pythias was instituted in Salem, as the Social Friends, January 16, 1871, and was reorganized April 15, 1882, as Salem Lodge 142. Chancellor Commander is Mr. Willard Crowl.

The Pythian Sisters was instituted in Salem, July 30, 1896. Most Excellent Chief is Mrs. Harry Sherwood.

The Free and Accepted Order of Masons was instituted in Salem in 1850, and Perry Lodge was chartered September 27, 1950. The present Worshipful Master is Mr. Fred Schramm.

The Salem City Lodge was chartered in Salem, October 18, 1925. Worshipful Master is Mr. Michael Schuller.

The Eastern Star was instituted in Salem, March 3, 1911. The present Worthy Matron is Mrs. Stroh Caldwell.

The Loyal Order of Moose was instituted in Salem, April 10, 1911. Mr. F. M. Woodworth is serving currently as Governor.

The Women of Moose was instituted in Salem, May 22, 1917. Senior Regent is Mrs. Wayne Phillips.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 124 was instituted in Salem December, 1848. The present Noble Grand is Mr. Clemmer Greenisen.

The Home Rebekah Lodge was instituted in Salem, July 1, 1878, has Mrs. James McLaren as current president.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 305, was instituted in Salem July 11, 1895. The present Exalted Ruler is Edmund J. Blackburn.

The Elks Ladies Auxiliary was instituted in Salem, November 22, 1932, and the current president is Mrs. Paul Lau.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 316, was instituted in Salem, February 26, 1903. Mr. Lewis Gojkovich is the 1956 president.

The Eagles Ladies Auxiliary to Quaker City Area was instituted in Salem, October 19, 1952. It was organized by Mrs. Erlim Yeager who was its first president. Mrs. Samuel Lockhart is the 1956 president.

The West Side Community Club, organized in 1919, is composed of neighbors living from the Georgetown Road to Blackburn Hill.

Of the 20 charter members, six are still active; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lucé, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCluggage, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Brown. John Lease was the first president and Miss Alma Haviland the first secretary.

At present there are 50 members and the following officers: Lebert Barber, president; Carl Burcaw, vice president; Mrs. George Dressel, secretary; and Mrs. Lebert Barber, treasurer.

The club's May, 1956, meeting was its four-hundredth.



THE PRESENT ELKS HOME ON EAST STATE STREET

Sponsored by
Salem Septic Tank
Reynard Insurance Agency
Miller-Holzworth Inc.
Jones Insurance Agency

Sponsored by
Jones Radio and Television
Helene's
Art Brian

Knights of Columbus

The Salem Council of the Knights of Columbus was granted its charter on October 31, 1951. There were 69 charter members. The first Grand Knight was William Nellis, and the meetings were held on the second floor of the Gurney building on South Broadway. The present officers are, Chaplain, Rev. Father John Cunningham; Grand Knight, Reynolds Oriole; Deputy Grand Knight, Leo Tougher; Chancellor, Robert Pitts; Recording Secretary, Leo Flanigan; Financial Secretary, Rinehart Noll; Treasurer, Edward Scullion; Lecturer, Matt Green; Advocate, Guy Mauro; Warden, Louis George; Inside Guard, John Wiess, Jr.; Outside Guard, Robert Englert. Board of Trustees: Urban Lepping, Daniel Buckmann, Robert Tubbs,

The present meetings are held at the council home at 752 East State Street on Monday nights.

Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association

St. Ann's Branch 654, of St. Paul's Church

The St. Paul's L. C. B. A. was organized on January 23, 1901, in the Marquette Club rooms on Chester Street.

At the time of initiation, there were twenty members present. Rev. Father Shoeneman was the first Spiritual Advisor and Rose McClosey was the first president. Miss Katherine Goughren, Supreme Trustee, installed the newly organized group. At the present time the association meets the first Thursday of each month, at the Knights of Columbus Club rooms on East State Street. There are 125 adults and 120 junior members. The present officers are as follows:

Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Fr. R. J. Gaffney; President, Miss Josephine Markovich; First Vice Presi-

dent, Mrs. Frances Ziegler; Second Vice President, Mrs. Elizabeth Whinnery; Recorder, Hermina Bica; Assistant Recorder, Mrs. Mary Dupal; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Potts; Treasurer, Mrs. Nora Deville.

St. Paul's Altar and Rosary Society

The St. Paul A and R. Society officers are: Rev. Father J. Richard Gaffney, Pastor; Rev. Father John Cunningham, Asst. Pastor; President, Mrs. Urban Lepping; Vice President, Mrs. Dorothy Welsh; Secretary, Mrs. Richard Fisher; Treasurer, Miss Marie Carey.

The Catholic Daughters of America

Catholic Daughters of America were a branch of Court Duren, of East Liverpool. On August 29, 1926, the local group was initiated into the organization, with 38 members present. They are a charitable group.

The Supreme Regent, Mary C. Duffy and the National Secretary, Katherine M. Rosnay, installed the new court and its 38 members. Mrs. John Smeltz was the first Grand Regent. Currently the C. D. of A. meets the second Thursday of each month. Their program consists of a business hour followed by a social hour. At present the meetings are held in the newly decorated Knights of Columbus Club rooms on East State Street.

Present C. D. of A. officers are Grand Regent, Mrs. Ford Joseph; Chaplain and advisor, Rev. Fr. J. Richard Gaffney; Vice Regent, Mrs. Guy Mauro; Prophetess, Mrs. Clarence Walker; Lecturer, Mrs. Edward Radler; Historian, Mrs. Marie Scott; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Ruse; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Deagan; Monitor, Mrs. Woodrow Birkhimer; Sentinel, Mrs. Leo Tougher.



1956 CLUB REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SALEM FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS. STANDING: MRS. ABE HANSELL, MRS. JOHN MULFORD, MRS. MARTIN LUTSCH, MRS. JAMES SCHAEFFER, MISS ELMA AULD, MRS. WARREN BROWN. SEATED: MRS. WILLIAM REARDON, MRS. RICHARD GREENE, MRS. JOEL SHARP, PRESIDENT; MRS. WALTER SHALLENBERG, MRS. CURTIS VAUGHAN, MRS. REX HUNDERTMARCK. FRONT: MRS. LEE PELLEY, MRS. HILLIS LINTON, MRS. DANIEL DUNBAR.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

MUCH of the growth and progress of Salem through the years has been due to a number of civic organizations which serve the community in various ways.

Chamber of Commerce

The Salem Chamber of Commerce began in 1925, when the Retail Merchants Board was founded with C. W. Kaminsky as president. In 1926, the name was changed to the Better Business Bureau and Lee Lanpher was president. In 1929, the name was again changed, this time to the Salem Business Bureau and George J. Bunn was the first president. The present name, the Salem Chamber of Commerce, came into being in 1948, when E. M. Stephenson was the presiding officer. The officers for 1956 are: president, A. G. Tame; 1st vice president, F. W. McKee; 2nd vice president, Robert E. Hall; executive secretary, Castle M. Smith; and secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Baker.

Junior Chamber of Commerce

The Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized May 20, 1938, with the following as members:

Don Guiley, president; Herb Brown, Deane Beck, Alroy Bloomberg, James S. Jackson, Ray Dean, Orein Naragon, Dana Floding, Brooke Phillips, Eugene Young, John Webber, John Hochadel, and Richard Speidel.

Among its many activities, this organization has sponsored the Salem Soap Box Derby and the annual Youth Week for high school students. The 1956 membership of 40 has the following officers:

Ed Maruca, president; George Equizi and Jack Rance, vice presidents; Walter Taylor, treasurer; and Russ Wagner, secretary.

Salem Rotary Club

The first meeting of the Salem Rotary Club was held in February, 1921, and the first officers were: president, L. L. Ferree; vice president, John S. Alan; secretary, Ralph W. Hawley; treasurer, F. R. Pow. Other charter members included: R. S. McCulloch, H. W. Young, F. J. Emeny, G. J. Bunn, C. S. Carr, R. M. Atchison, R. B. Thompson, R. A. Lamont, R. W. Campbell, H. C. Nelson, J. H. Brian, F. H. Sebring, A. O. Silver, A. B. Haslam, W. H. Dunn and D. B. McCune.

The Rotarians' first and continuing project is work with crippled children. They also purchased an eleven-acre farm for a Boy Scout reservation

SALEM ROTARY CLUB, ABOUT 1927, WITH THEIR FIRST CAMPING GROUP OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN AT THE PRESENT GIRL SCOUT CAMP.





VOLUNTEER NURSES AIDES FOR THE SALEM RED CROSS
DURING WORLD WAR II

which was later turned over to the Girl Scouts. Their most recent interest has been the sponsorship of the Youth Center for teen-agers.

The officers for 1955-1956 are: Milton Steiner, president; Ruurd G. Fenema, vice president; George H. Bowman, secretary; C. Harold Musser, treasurer.

Salem Kiwanis Club

The Salem Kiwanis Club was organized October 23, 1921, with E. V. Burt serving as the first president.

In addition to work with underprivileged children, including sight and hearing aid, Centennial Park has been of primary interest to the Kiwanis Club. Landscaping, building pavilions, ball diamonds, bleachers, tennis courts, and all roadways have been among their many contributions with sponsorship of the swimming pool one of the main projects.

The 1956 president is Chester Roof; 1st vice president, David Keller; 2nd vice president, Donald Vincent; treasurer, Orein Naragon; and secretary, Richard Strain.

Salem Lions Club

The Salem Lions Club was founded on June 23, 1942, with 27 members and John Lewis as president.

The Salem Lions Club has cooperated in many civic programs and innumerable smaller projects benefiting the community. Their chief interest has been in buying glasses for the needy and contributing to the eye research programs of various universities.

The 1955-1956 officers are: president, Floyd Craig; 1st vice president, Glenn Robbins; 2nd vice president, George Nierlich; secretary, Elwood C. Hammell, Jr.; treasurer, Ralph Smith; and tail-twister, William Corso.

Bar Association

Salem attorneys of the Columbiana County Bar Association are prominent not only in the community's legal affairs but also in other civic organizations.

The present Bar of Salem is composed of the following attorneys: Herbert E. Arfman, Ralph Atkinson, George H. Bowman, Jr., Lozier Caplan, Max Caplan, Richard E. Coe, Carlo Ferreri, Alfred L. Fitch, Walter J. Hunston, Bryce W. Kendall, John E. Lower, Guy J. Mauro, Charles G. McCorkhill, Scott McCorkhill, South Metzger, Earl R. Miller, James D. Primm, Jr., Henry L. Reese, Royal Schiller, H. L. McCarthy, Joel H. Sharp (Judge of Common Pleas Court), Duane H. Yeagley.

Firms: Caplan & Caplan; Coe & Yeagley; Fitch & Kendall; Hunston, Atkinson & Lower; Metzger, McCorkhill & Metzger; Reese, Miller & Primm.

Salem Quota Club

On May 21, 1925, Salem Quota Club received its charter with the signatures of 27 members. The original officers were: president, Miss Martha Wire; 1st vice president, Miss Myrtle Windle; 2nd vice president, Miss Blanche Kyle; 3rd vice president, Miss Elizabeth Lease; treasurer, Miss Iva Hoopes; secretary, Miss Myra Gibbs; directors, Miss Ella Stamp, Miss Nellie Cowan, Miss Ella Beeson, and Miss Zillah Stamp.

Among many projects of the Quota Club, the following have been particularly outstanding: Loans to girls for education, nursing scholarships, distribution of hearing aids to the needy, and—with the Business and Professional Women's Club—hiring of a speech and hearing therapist for the schools, and the purchase of an audiometer and recorder for the schools.

Present officers are: president, Miss Ruth Hoch; 1st vice president, Mrs. Ray Pearce; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Esther Messersmith; treasurer, Miss Edith Forbes; and secretary, Mrs. Augusta Ibele.

Business and Professional Women's Club

The Business and Professional Women's Club held its charter meeting December 2, 1946, with 58 members and the following officers: Miss Gertrude Butera, president; Miss Pearl Campanelli, vice president; Miss Helene Prudner, secretary; and Miss Jean Munsell, treasurer.

In addition to the joint project, with the Quota Club of the Speech and Hearing Class, the Business and Professional Women have worked for the swimming pool at Centennial Park and have endowed a room at the Central Clinic Hospital.

The 1956 officers are: Miss Jeanette E. Hoch, president; Miss Mary Gill, vice president; Mrs. Harriet Edgerton, secretary; Mrs. Margaret La-

*Sponsored by
Braut's Market
Bus Terminal
Conway Music*

moncha, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Velma Park, treasurer.

American Red Cross

The Salem Chapter, American Red Cross, was chartered April 7, 1917, when the Salem Council of Social Agencies and the Public Health League combined with the group interested in Red Cross work to form this chapter.

On April 17, 1917, general offices were established in the Pioneer Building and Mrs. Rollin Heaton was elected general chairman and Miss Elizabeth Carey, secretary. After several months Mrs. Heaton and Miss Carey were succeeded by Mrs. C. L. Smith as general chairman and Miss Myra Erwin as secretary.

During World War I, letters to soldiers overseas were required by government regulations to be sent through the Red Cross and on Saturdays at the Pioneer Building, Miss Myra Erwin assisted parents and friends in getting letters off to the boys in Europe.

Miss Frances Richards, assisted by Mrs. Louis Bloomberg had charge of all knitting, packing and shipping of things sent from the Pioneer Building.

The surgical dressing work of the Salem Chapter, American Red Cross, was instituted August 1, 1917, at the Salem City Hospital under the directorship of Miss Catherine Lynch and Miss Nell Templeton, both Red Cross nurses. A committee composed of these two nurses, Mrs. W. B. Carey, Miss Helen Greiner, Mrs. Stanton Heck, Mrs. Hillis Boyd and Mrs. R. R. Johnson continued this work at the hospital until the latter part of September when Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mullins donated a ten room house on South Lincoln Avenue for the use of the surgical dressing division. They also furnished all necessary equipment.

At this time Mrs. Stanton Heck was elected chairman of the surgical dressing division.

During the big drives for dressings, especially the one in January, 1918, the surgical dressing house operated every day and every evening and all required quotas were finished on time. The surgical dressing division worked its last day November 11, 1918, and during this time sent out 814,803 dressings.

At the onset of the typhoid epidemic in 1920, a Red Cross board meeting was called by Mr. W. H. Mullins, board chairman, and it was decided to establish four emergency hospitals. Mrs. Stanton Heck was appointed general supervisor and director to organize and put into operation these four hospitals with the aid of Mr. Mullins.

One hospital on the third floor of the Pioneer Building was in charge of Mrs. Herbert Sharp. The one at the Presbyterian Church and parish house was in charge of Mrs. Grant Woodruff. The one where the Central Clinic is now located was in charge of Mrs. William Deming and the one on the

third floor of the Salem City Hospital was in charge of Miss Catherine Lynch, R. N. These chairmen organized their own corps of helpers and the four hospitals were immediately set up. Hospital beds, linens and all other hospital equipment were trucked in from Cleveland, and these emergency hospitals were operating and receiving patients in two days time.

Ninety Red Cross trained nurses were sent to Salem and citizens took them into their homes for lodging. An efficient motor corps was organized to meet trains, take the nurses to their rooms and back and forth to the various hospitals.

The Red Cross spent \$90,000 in Salem and as Mrs. W. H. Dunn was treasurer, it was her responsibility to write and deliver the pay checks of ninety nurses.

With the exception of the trained nurses sent in by the National Red Cross all services given by citizens were entirely free of charge.

Serving as Red Cross Executive Secretaries since the Salem Chapter was organized, have been Miss Bessie Leach and Miss Ruth Beach, each of whom served for a short time. Following them Mrs. Grant Woodruff became Executive Secretary in 1927, serving in that capacity until 1942. Upon the death of Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Hazel Linn became Executive Secretary. It was she who organized the various war efforts and taught many of the classes during World War II.

In the Blood Procurement Program, Mrs. J. B. Atchison and Mrs. V. R. McBane have given many volunteer hours of service.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Albert R. Hanna, the canteen, which was trained and organized in World War II, is serving in every emergency where its services are needed. This holds true also of the motor corps, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. W. Astry.

Staff Aids, with Miss Ann McLaughlin as chairman, and Miss Mona McArtor as co-chairman give invaluable help on the Blood Program.



RED CROSS STAFF AIDES IN WORLD WAR II, TAKEN AT A QUOTA CLUB DINNER. SITTING: LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. ARTHUR LIND, MRS. MARY ELLEN VICK, MRS. ANNE HECK ISRAEL, MRS. LOUIS BLOOMBERG, MRS. ANNE TOLERTON. STANDING: MRS. L. D. CESSNA, MRS. J. W. ASTRY, MISS HAZEL LINN, MISS IRENE SLUTZ, QUOTA CLUB PRESIDENT; MRS. J. B. ATCHISON, MRS. HOBART BUTCHER, MISS CAROLINE LIMESTAHL.



PARKER LOWELL AND REV. PAUL HARMON, SCOUT LEADERS, DURING A SCOUT OUTING OF TROOP 1 ABOUT 1912.

Volunteer Nurses Aids, trained in World War II, continue to serve in the Blood Bank and wherever else they are needed, with Mrs. Hobart Butcher as chairman.

Salem has a strong Junior Red Cross which is part of the humanitarian program of the Red Cross both at home and abroad.

In recent years one of the outstanding services of the Red Cross has been classes in first aid, swimming and life saving under the leadership of Earl Ware.

The Board of Directors of the Salem Red Cross consists of twenty-seven members. Mr. E. S. Dawson has been the voluntary chairman for eighteen years.

Salem is well known in national circles as being one of the outstanding small communities that has never failed to respond to any demand made upon the Red Cross.

Boy Scouts

The Boy Scout movement was brought to America from England and was first chartered February 8, 1910, by an Act of Congress.

Two months later in April, 1910, Salem's first Boy Scout troop was formed. William L. Wright was the organizer of Troop No. 1, which first met in the barn of Charles Sweeney on North Ellsworth. This was also the first troop in the county.

Later Rev. Paul Harmon of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and Parker Lowell, then secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, headed Troop No. 1. Lowell also became the first secretary of the Salem Boy Scout Council.

Troop No. 2 was organized by Max Luis in June, 1910, and met in a barn on Lundy Street. Lee Chamberlain was the second leader and the first Scout Commissioner in the county. Troop No. 1 was later discontinued, but was reorganized by the Methodist Church in 1920. Pete Stratton was one of the first scout masters.

Troop No. 3 was organized about 1931, by

George M. Meiser in the Presbyterian Church which still sponsors this troop.

The Christian Church sponsored Troop No. 5 when it was organized about 1931, with Ross Painter as one of the first scouters.

Troop No. 6 was organized by St. Paul's Church about 1945, with Steve Gonda, Terry Steffel and Mat Green as the first scoutmasters.

Other churches sponsoring troops are: Troop 8, First Friends Church, organized in 1941, with Edgar Wilson one of the first scoutmasters; Troop 23, organized by the First Baptist Church about 1938, with Robert Bennett as the first scoutmaster; Troop 56, sponsored by the American Legion, has recently been replaced by Explorer's Post No. 56.

Salem now has seven active troops with an enrollment of about 200 scouts.

One of the best remembered of Salem's early Scouters was Eddie Howell. He was a man whom all boys loved and who managed to bring out the best in all boys with whom he was associated during his long Scout career. Eddie was the only known blind Scout Commissioner.

The Cub Scout program for boys from 8 to 11 years, was organized in 1932. Their activities are centered around the home, and the Dens are composed of small neighborhood groups. They meet once a week in the afternoon with the Den chief, as boy leader, and a Den mother to supervise the activities.

The Cub Pack meets once a month when the Dens exhibit their handcrafts. Salem's six Packs with 220 Cubs are sponsored by the same churches which sponsor Scout Troops.

Girl Scouts

The Girl Scout movement was started in the United States by Juliette Low, in 1912. In June, 1937, the Salem Council of Girl Scouts was formed when Mrs. William Merry (now living in California) interested the Methodist Church in sponsoring two troops. She was assisted by Roy West, then church school superintendent. Mrs. C. I. Lehwald and Mrs. Orein A. Naragon were leaders of the first two troops.

Plans for forming a Girl Scout Council were made when a "City Committee" meeting was held in the Memorial Building, February 8, 1940.

A traditional form of Council was set up, with Mrs. Merry elected as the first Commissioner. In May, 1947, the council converted to the association form of government with Mrs. Fred Blevins as president.

Before Camp Merrydale (named after Mrs. Merry), most of the girls attended Camp Sandoz in Canton. In March, 1940, the Salem Rotary Club granted the Scouts a ten-year lease on their reservation. The following summer, with the main cabin and tents erected, 120 girls with Mrs. Helen Chalfant as director, enjoyed overnight troop camping. Mrs. James Helm was the first camp chairman. At the termination of the lease in 1950,

the Rotary Club gave the reservation to the Salem Council.

In 1950, additional adjoining land was purchased making a total of 15 acres. Camp Merrydale now consists of a large cook house, and dining room, a winter cabin, a craft cabin, two large sleeping cabins and an emporium. A small portion of the camp is used for pioneer camping with tents and out-door cooking facilities.

More than 300 girls attended the camp last summer, but more than 200 were unable to attend because of limited space and facilities. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Stiver are the present camp chairmen.

The Scouts early years were war years, and like Girl Scouts all over the world, the troops rendered many services at home. They learned knitting, made surgical dressings, rolled bandages, conducted salvage drives, helped at playgrounds, were baby sitters, picked apples and learned the many services that go with the Girl Scout program. Mrs. Lyle Biehler, service chairman in 1943, reported 5,000 service hours for the Scouts. Mrs. George Bowman, Jr., who was with the original Girl Scout troops, was now Civilian Defense chairman for the Council.

At present, Salem Girl Scouts render many community services including work as nurses aides and hostesses at both hospitals, work at the public library, house-to-house canvassing for the March of Dimes, Heart Fund, Cancer Society, and others.

Two executive secretaries have worked in the office and helped direct troop activities. Mrs. Eleanor Tolerton Gibson, now executive secretary in Toledo, from 1941 to 1943, and Mrs. Don Rosing (now in Florida) until 1947. Mrs. James Gregg is the present office secretary since 1951.

The Salem Girl Scout program consists of 283 adults and 576 girls. The 35 troops include: 19 Brownie troops, 301 girls; 12 Intermediate troops; 209 girls; and 4 Senior troops, 66 High School girls.

The Board of Directors follows: president, Mrs. Joseph Greenwood; vice president, Mrs. Carl Smith; secretary, Mrs. John Litty; treasurer, Mrs. Paul Harrington; finance, Mrs. James Gregg; registrar, Mrs. Donald Mathews; camp, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stiver; Cookie-Calendar, Mrs. Don Beeler; Juliette Low, Mrs. Fritz Barckhoff; membership, Mrs. Fordham Benson; organization, Mrs. Carey Jackson; program, Mrs. George Bearer; service, Mrs. James Minamyler; training, Mrs. Amil Cosma; and members-at-large, Mrs. Aubrey Hayes, Mrs. Albert Kent, Mrs. Charles Malloy and Mrs. Dean Phillips.

Home For Aged Women

The founding of the Home for Aged Women was due largely to the energetic interest of Mrs. Joseph Koll, who in 1886, called together a group of women to discuss the possibility of establishing a home for the care of aged and infirm women of moderate circumstances.

An association was later formed and in 1887, the purchase of the Philip Evans farm on the corner of East State Street and Washington Avenue was made possible by the proceeds of a \$1,000 legacy given by Mrs. Eliza Jennings, widow of Simeon Jennings, and a donation from the estate of Tacy Wilson. Liberal subscriptions of citizens made up the remainder of the necessary funds.

A few alterations and improvements were made, and in October, 1888, the Home was formally opened for the admission of women under the care of Phebe Gruwell, Matron, and the general supervision of a Board of Managers.

The most recent improvements were made in 1951 and 1952; at which time the front porch was removed and an addition constructed in its place consisting of three bedrooms, a bath, a living room and an inside fire escape. All improvements have been financed through contributions.

Mrs. Inez Long has been Matron for the past three years. She has been connected with the Home for 20 years, having served during that time as assistant to Mrs. Clara Daley, the previous Matron.

A native of Salem, Mrs. Dorothy Spencer, has been with the Home the greatest number of years. At present there are 13 in the Home Family.

Through the years, 95 women have been cared for by this institution.

Officers for 1956 are: president, Mrs. Ray Pearce; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick M. Campbell; assistant treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Harris; secretary, Mrs. Joseph Bogar; and assistant secretary, Mrs. Marie Fawcett.

The Advisory Board includes Mr. South Metzger, Mr. O. C. Hoover, Mr. F. P. Mullins, Judge Joel H. Sharp, Mr. W. Eugene Young and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

On the Board of Managers for the Home for Aged Women are: Miss Annie Blackburn, Mrs. Kathryn Bloomberg, Mrs. James E. Britt, Mrs. Joseph Bogar, Mrs. F. M. Campbell, Miss Helen Deming, Mrs. G. R. Deming, Miss Phila Field, Mrs. Ada Tice, Mrs. C. D. Harris, Mrs. Fred Israel, Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mrs. Clifford Segesman, Miss Alice Montgomery, Mrs. Ray Pearce, Mrs. Joel H. Sharp, Mrs. Charles Haldi, Mrs. Vance McBane, Mrs. James Wilson, Miss Katherine Gibson, Mrs. Marie Fawcett and Mrs. Howard Chamberlain.



THE HOME FOR AGED LADIES WHEN IT WAS THE EVANS FARM ABOUT 1884.



THE THREE TREES BY CHARLES BURCHFIELD EXHIBITED IN THE SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

SALEM has been the birthplace of so many successful people who deserve space in this Sesquicentennial book, that it was necessary to set up some yardstick to determine which should be included. It was finally decided that, due to space limitations, only those who were nationally recognized by independent, higher authorities could be listed.

CHARLES E. BURCHFIELD: Artist (Watercolorist)

Mr. Burchfield was born in Ashtabula, April 9, 1893, the son of William Charles and Alice Murphy Burchfield, and lived in Salem from 1898 to 1921.

He graduated from Salem High School in 1911, the class valedictorian, and was awarded the Alumni Association Scholarship. From 1912 to 1916 he studied at the Cleveland Institute of Art, where he was awarded the scholarship for the National Academy of Design in New York.

"The Three Trees," which he considers his finest painting, is hung in the Reference Room of the Salem Public Library, a gift of Alice MacMillan, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the MacMillan Book Shop. The three trees once stood in a field to the east of North Lincoln and a little north of Sixth and Hawley. In the picture, the

trees are shown in their statuesque beauty against what is known as a "Burchfield sky," of rhythmical clouds with the sun's rays breaking through. In the distance can be seen part of Salem with its many lovely trees, a few houses and the Fourth Street School when it still had its tower. The painting was started in 1932, and completed in 1946. It was lent by the Library for his retrospective exhibition in the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, in January and February, 1956.

Other Burchfield paintings in Salem collections are "Through the Trees" belonging to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pearce; and several owned by the family—James Burchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burchfield, and Miss Louise Burchfield.

Burchfield's fame rests on his water colors and he is represented in almost every museum in the country and many private collections. He executed a few oils, one of which is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; one in the Whitney Museum of American Art; and another in the Gallery of Fine Arts, Columbus, Ohio. In 1919, he made a number of etchings. During the '20's he did some wood engravings, cut by J. J. Lankes, some of which are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cleveland Museum

and private collections. During the early '50's he made some lithographs and one, "Summer Benediction," was selected by The Print Club of Cleveland in 1953 for its 31st annual Publication, in connection with which an exhibition of 165 of his prints and drawings was held in the Cleveland Museum. Most of these were sold and are now in collections of Museums and private individuals. Some are owned by Miss Mary Bowman, and Mrs. S. L. Greenberger of Salem.

Burchfield's many exhibitions have been held in every major American gallery and art museum, his most recent exhibition being held this year at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York. The major part of this exhibit circulated to museums in Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland.

Burchfield has also been honored by receiving many of the most coveted awards and prizes in the field of art.

His affiliations include: American Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers; Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters, 1943. (Award for Merit Medal received previous year): Artists Equity, 1949; American Water Color Society, 1951; National Academy, Aquarelle Group, 1952.

Among his appointments are: Member, Fine Arts Jury, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 1940-52, 1954-56; Member of Board of Trustees, The American Academy in Rome, 1942-55; Member of Board of Directors, The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Albright Art Gallery, 1948-56.

His Honorary Degrees include: 1946, L. H. D., Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; Doctor of Fine Arts, Harvard University; 1948, Doctor of Fine Arts, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; 1951, LL. D., Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana; in 1944 the University of Buffalo conferred on him the Chancellor's Medal, its highest honor, "in recognition of the fact that through his convincing revelation of the beauty latent in familiar surroundings he has attained eminence among the painters of his generation and has dignified Buffalo in the eyes of the World."

At various times between 1916 and 1921, Charles Burchfield worked as an accountant in the Cost Department of the W. H. Mullins Company and for several months in 1918, he served as sergeant in the Camouflage Corps, U. S. Army, Camp Jackson, South Carolina. In 1921, he moved to Buffalo where he was the designer for M. H. Burge & Sons Wallpaper Company until 1929, when he resigned to devote full time to painting. In 1922, he married Bertha L. Kenreich of Greenford, Ohio. In 1925, they moved to Gardenville, N. Y. where they now reside. They have five children and 13 grandchildren.

LOUISE H. BURCHFIELD: Art Curator

Miss Burchfield was born in Akron, August 9, 1888, the daughter of William Charles and Alice Murphy Burchfield and lived in Salem from 1898 to 1923.

She attended Salem Public Schools and special classes at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

She was associated with the Cleveland Museum of Art from 1924 until July, 1954, and was appointed Associate Curator of Paintings in 1950.

Among her honors was a fellowship awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for studies of the history, techniques and aesthetics of the portrait miniature.

Miss Burchfield is the author of "Portrait Miniatures: The Edward B. Green Collection" published in 1951. She has also written numerous articles in the Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

She also wrote the foreword for "Four Centuries of Portrait Miniatures," published by the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 1954.

Miss Burchfield is an honorary member, Royal Society of Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Engravers, London, 1949; Honorary Member, Women's Art Club, Cleveland; Member, Historical Society, Salem, and is listed in the Women's "Who's Who" of America.

ELLA THEA SMITH COX: Author

Mrs. Cox was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1897, the daughter of Quaker parents, George Kirk and Anna Doudna Smith. She lived in Salem from 1900 to 1954. After graduation from Salem High School in the class of 1916, she was awarded the Alumni Association Scholarship and attended the College of Wooster from 1916 to 1918.

She received her Bachelor of Science in botany in 1920, from the University of Chicago, where she was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honorary society. She taught biology in Salem High School from 1920 to 1924, and again from 1927 to 1954. She was also laboratory technician for the Salem City Hospital and the Central Clinic from 1927 to 1940. In 1933 she married Marion A. Cox.

Mrs. Cox's text book "Exploring Biology," illustrated by her husband and published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, is now in its fourth edition and is widely used by high schools throughout the United States and five foreign countries.

She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; The National Association of Biology Teachers; The National Science Teachers Association; National and State Educational Associations; and a charter member of the Salem Historical Society.

Mrs. Cox retired from teaching in 1954, and now lives in Mesa, Arizona, where she is engaged in writing a biology text for nonacademic high school students.

FRANCES FILLER DAYTON: Artist

Mrs. Dayton was born in Salem, the daughter of Frances Lenora and William U. Filler. A graduate of Salem High School, class of 1914, she attended

the Cleveland Institute of Art, where she graduated in 1918, and took courses at Columbia University, Wellesley College, William and Mary College, and the Art Students' League in New York.

In 1924, she married John Dayton and the couple had one son.

At present Mrs. Dayton is staff artist for Colonial Williamsburg, and painted the mural on the south wall of the Reception Center. Her work includes designing advertising posters, guide books, brochures, school folders and souvenir books in Williamsburg. She also programs and plans for visiting celebrities to Williamsburg, such as the King and Queen of Greece; Elizabeth, Queen Mother of England; President and Mrs. Eisenhower; and the presentation of the Williamsburg Award to Winston Churchill. Recently she has done a large oil reproduction of the first settlement at Jamestown, known as James Fort, for the 350th anniversary of the settling of America to be celebrated at Jamestown in 1957.

Mrs. Dayton is a member of English Speaking Union; the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; and Soroptimists International.

BROOKS EMENY: Foreign Affairs

Dr. Emeny was born in Salem, July 29, 1901, the son of Frederick James and Elizabeth Brooks Emeny. His grandfather was J. Twing Brooks, prominent in the early development of Salem.

He attended Salem High School, Gov. Dummer Academy, and graduated from Mercersburg Academy in 1920. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton in 1924, he took special courses at the London School of Economics, the Konsular Academie, in Vienna; and the University of Madrid. He received his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Yale in 1934.

After research and teaching experience in various fields of government, he became Associate Professor in International Relations at Cleveland College from 1935 to 1947. During this time he was also Director of the Foreign Affairs Council (1935-1942). He became president of the Council of World Affairs from 1943 to 1947, when he was elected president of the U. S. Foreign Policy Association, a post he held until 1953.

Dr. Emeny has also been a representative at several top level government conferences including the Tokyo Conference in 1935, as a delegate of the Institute of Pacific Relations; and also attended the Yosemite Conference in 1936, the Virginia Beach Conference in 1939, the Mont Tremblant Conference in 1942, and the Hot Springs Conference in 1945.

He has been a consultant to the U. S. State Department since 1941.

Dr. Emeny also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Oberlin College from 1936 to 1950, and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Foreign Policy Association; the Council on Foreign Relations; and the

Institute on Pacific Relations of which he was a director from 1940 to 1953.

He is also the author of several books including "Mainsprings of World Politics," "Strategy and Raw Materials," "Great Powers in World Politics," and has contributed articles to various journals.

Dr. Emeny married Winifred Rockefeller in 1928, and now lives in Princeton, New Jersey.

HOWARD S. FAWCETT: Scientist

Born in Salem, in 1877, Dr. Fawcett was the son of Thomas and Sidney Fawcett. After graduation from Salem High School, he attended Iowa State College and the University of Florida where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1918.

He served as plant pathologist at the Florida Experiment Station in 1906, and for the California Commission of Horticulture in 1912. A member of the California Experiment Station staff in 1913, he was appointed a professor in 1918, and continued teaching until his retirement in 1947. He died in 1949.

His greatest contribution was the discovery of the cause of the citrus gum and scaly bark diseases, and the development of means for their control.

He traveled as a collaborator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Europe, North Africa and Palestine in 1929 and 1930, studying diseases of citrus fruits and dates. Again in 1936 and in 1937, he investigated citrus problems in Brazil and Argentina. Dr. Fawcett's book "Citrus Diseases and Their Control," was first published in 1926, with later additions in 1936 and 1946. It is now being translated into Hebrew, Spanish and Portuguese.

Under the auspices of the Society of Friends, Dr. Fawcett spent 1922 and 1923 ministering to the people in the famine area in southeastern Russia. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a charter member, and later president of the American Phytopathological Society; and is also a member of the Botanical Society of America; the Mycological Society; and the Western Society of Naturalists.

Dr. Fawcett was in "Who's Who;" and "American Men of Science," in which his name is preceded by a star signifying outstanding achievement.

WILLIAM E. KIRST: Chemical Engineer

Mr. Kirst was born in Salem in 1892, the son of John H. and Lucretia Kirst. He graduated from Salem High School in 1911, and received his Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering in 1915, from Case Institute of Technology, and his Master's Degree in 1918, received by submitting a thesis on a process he developed for recovering potassium carbonate from western bitters.

From 1917 to 1920 he was a plant supervisor for the Dow Chemical Company, and from 1920 to 1924 he was plant superintendent for the Saginaw Chemical Company. After the following two years with the National Aniline and Chemical Company

in Buffalo, he joined the Dupont Company's Eastern Laboratory in Gibbstown, N. J., where he became section head of Chemical Engineering, then section head of Explosives Research. He was made assistant director of the Laboratory in 1939, and director in 1945, a position he holds at present.

From 1943 to 1945, Mr. Kirst was assigned to the Manhattan Atomic Bomb Project (Dupont part) in Oakridge, Tenn.

He is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; The Army Ordnance Association, and the Society of Chemical Industry (British).

Mr. Kirst is also listed in "American Men of Science."

MATTHEW H. MAWHINNEY:

Consulting Engineer, in the Field of Combustion and Heat Transfer

Mr. Mawhinney was born April 10, 1899, in Washington, Pennsylvania, and came to Salem in 1928. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1921, and his Master's in Engineering in 1922.

His books, "Practical Industrial Furnace Design" and "The Heating of Steel" have become standard reference texts in his field. Mr. Mawhinney has also written many technical papers and articles.

He is a member of the American Society for Mechanical Engineers and the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Mawhinney is also known for his artistic talents. His oil paintings have been widely exhibited, and he is a member of the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh with Jury acceptance in 19 annual shows. He received the Christian Walters Memorial Prize in 1952.

Mr. Mawhinney, who lives in Salem, is also a member of the Buckeye Art Club of Youngstown.

THOMAS ROWLANDS: Artist

Mr. Rowlands was born in 1926, in Pleasant City, Ohio, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Rowlands. He came to Salem in 1928, and received his education in the Salem Public Schools. He also spent two years at Parson's School of Art and Design in New York, receiving a scholarship for his second year. He also studied at the Art Student's League in New York.

Among Mr. Rowland's exhibitions are the International Exhibition of Paintings, held at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh in 1955, and the H. J. Heinz Company Exhibition in Pittsburgh in 1955, where he was awarded First Prize.

CHESTER L. SMITH: Sports Editor

Mr. Smith was born April 11, 1898, in Springdale, Pennsylvania, the son of Dr. Charles L. and Della Chester Smith. He came to Salem in 1906, when his father became pastor of the Salem Me-

thodist Church. He graduated from Salem High School, where he was president of the class of 1916. He attended Dartmouth College and served with the Navy during World War I.

After returning from war duty, Mr. Smith was with the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Later he served as sports editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, and The Cleveland Press. Since 1931, he has been sports editor of The Pittsburgh Press.

In 1950, Mr. Smith was made president of the Baseball Writers Association of America; and at present is president of the Football Writers Association of America.

LINDSEY WALTON TEEGARDEN: Radio Executive

Mr. Teegarden was born in Salem in 1890, the son of James and Laura Walton Teegarden. After graduation from Salem High School in 1908, he joined the General Electric Company, as lamp sales representative.

He became district manager of the Lamp Department in 1928 and in 1930, he was made district manager of the RCA Radiotron Company, first in Cleveland, then in New York. In 1936, he became district manager of all RCA Victor operations in New York. After serving as commercial manager of tube and equipment sales, and then of the radio and phonograph division, he was made assistant general sales manager for all RCA Victor sales activities in 1942. In 1944, he became General Manager of the tube division commercial activities and in 1945, vice president in charge of tube and parts activities. He was made vice president in charge of technical products in 1949, which includes supervision of all the activities of both the tube department and the engineering products department.

Mr. Teegarden was elected executive vice president of the Radio Corporation of America in 1953, and in 1954, he was appointed vice president in charge of distribution.

Married to the former Mary MacDonald, they have two sons, and are currently living at Valley Brook Farm, Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

ERNEST V. THEISS: Television Executive

Mr. Theiss was born in Salem in 1909, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Theiss. He was educated in the Salem Public Schools and later studied voice and dramatics at Carnegie Institute of Technology for two years. He then traveled with a dramatic touring group and in 1938, played the juvenile lead in the Aksarben Den Show. Later that year he started voice lessons with Helen Steele.

After joining the National Broadcasting Company as a page and guide in 1939, he received a leave of absence in 1942, to do a Broadway play, "Mr. Sycamore," with Stuart Erwin and Lillian Gish. In 1943, Mr. Theiss started a Guest Relations Department for NBC's old Blue Network, which later became the American Broadcasting Company.

He returned to NBC Television in 1949, and at present is Manager of Production Operations.

THURLO B. THOMAS: Zoologist

Dr. Thomas was born in Salem in 1908, the son of Irvin Charles and Caroline M. Thomas. His sister, Anna L. Thomas, lives at 315 Ohio Avenue in Salem.

After graduation from Salem High School in 1925, he attended the College of Wooster, where he received his Bachelor of Science in Zoology and English in 1929. He received his Master of Arts from Oberlin College in 1932 in Zoology. Harvard University awarded him his Doctor of Philosophy in cytology and histology in 1936.

At present Dr. Thomas is head of the Department of Zoology at Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota. In 1954-55, he was awarded a faculty fellowship by the Ford Fund, for study of the Aspects of Biology at Harvard University.

Many of his articles have been published in various scientific journals.

Dr. Thomas is a member of the American Association of Anatomists, the American Society of Zoologists, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is listed in "American Men of Science."

WILLIAM WEST TOMLINSON:

Author and Lecturer

Dr. Tomlinson was born in Salem in 1893, the son of Quaker parents, Lindley and Miriam Lease Tomlinson.

He attended Salem Public Schools, and the George School in Newton, Pennsylvania. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Swarthmore College in 1917. His other degrees include: Doctor of Humane Letters from Susquehanna University in 1954; Doctor of Laws, from Gettysburg College, 1954, and Doctor of Laws, from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy in 1954.

From 1921 to 1937 he was a major executive and Director of the Scott Paper Company. He formed William W. Tomlinson & Associates, a public relations firm, in 1937. It was dissolved in 1942, when he joined Temple University as secretary. In 1944 he was made vice president of the University, a position he still holds.

Dr. Tomlinson headed a special education mission to Germany in 1955 and served as a member of the Board of Swarthmore College from 1944 to 1948.

Dr. Tomlinson's CBS radio script, "This I Believe," was selected by the U. S. Department of State for broadcasting over "Voice of America" and 140 Armed Forces Radio Stations overseas, and for translation and publication in newspapers of 97 countries of the world. In 1951, he received the Freedom Foundation Award for the address of national significance, 1951.

Among Dr. Tomlinson's published works are "Time Out to Live," a non-fiction best seller in 1939; "The Flickering Torch" published in 1941; "There Is No End" in 1956; and "The Long Road."

He is listed in "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in American Education," and "Leaders in Education."

He married the former Rebecca Scott in 1923, and they now make their home in Wynnewood, Pa.

CHARLES CLARENCE WILLIAMSON: Librarian

Dr. Williamson, born in Salem in 1877, attended Ohio Wesleyan University and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Western Reserve in 1904, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin and received his Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1907. Columbia also awarded him the Litt.D. degree in 1929.

After teaching in the Salem Public Schools from 1898 to 1900, he became an associate in economics and politics at Bryn Mawr from 1907 to 1911. Dr. Williamson was made chief of the division of economics and sociology of the New York Public Library in 1911, and librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of New York City from 1914 to 1919.

He joined the Rockefeller Foundation in 1921, as director of the Information Service. He was made Director of Libraries emeritus in 1943.

Dr. Williamson served as consultant to the Connecticut State Educational Television Commission, and is now president of the American Council for Better Broadcasts. He was decorated a Knight of the Legion of Honor (France) in 1929.

Among Dr. Williamson's published works are "Finances of Cleveland" (1907) and "Training for Library Service" (1923). He was editor of "Who's Who in Library Service" in 1933 and 1943.

Dr. Williamson makes his home in Greenwich, Connecticut.

LLOYD E. YODER: Radio Executive

Mr. Yoder, a native of Salem, received his education at Salem High School, Mount Union College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Hastings College of Law of the University of California, and San Francisco Law School. He served three years as a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy during World War II.

In 1927, he joined the National Broadcasting Company as manager of the Western Division Press Department in San Francisco, and in 1937 he was appointed general manager of Stations KPO-KGO (now KNBC and KGO) in San Francisco. From 1939 to 1951, he was general manager of KOA in Denver, and from 1951 to 1953 was general manager of KNBC in San Francisco. He became head of Stations WTAM and WNBK in Cleveland in 1953. When NBC acquired the Philadelphia stations this year he was named general manager of the two stations as well as a vice president of the National Broadcasting Company.

In 1953, Mr. Yoder was married to Alma Cella, noted lyric soprano.

SALEM'S PARKS AND RECREATION

NOT ALL of Salem's early residents were pious Quakers, nor keen-eyed industrialists. There were many sporting-minded men about town, who loved horse-flesh, games and racing, with the accompanying excitement.

In 1852 and 1853, a Horse Fair Association was formed in Salem, with Charles H. Cornwell as the prime mover and president. The group leased property in the northeast part of the town, for a fair ground, planning to exhibit all kinds of horses. A half-mile track was constructed, a flag-pole erected, a bell hung, and about three annual exhibitions were held.

The highlight of the 1853 exhibitions was the dapper balloonist, one Mr. Pauline, who made a tremendous hit with the ladies, and his ascension and three-mile air cruise was a great thrill for the men. The evening's spectacular fireworks delighted all.

In 1854, "Pap's Diary" records that first-rate horses flocked into town, for the fair, some even from Cleveland, that splendid pacing horses were exhibited, and that Salem was never more full of festive people.

In 1855 and 1856, a new organization was formed, which leased the old fair grounds under the name of The Salem Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association. Its objects were more varied, and the annual exhibits were most successful, claiming the patronage of all classes of townspeople.

The horticultural department was most active, for, besides the annual fair, they held monthly meetings with exhibits in the Town Hall. It was said that "some of the finest floral exhibits ever witnessed in this part of the state were held here." So, Salem had a Garden Club, before garden clubs, as such, were ever heard of.

These annual exhibitions were continued until the time of the Civil War, when other matters concerned the population, and no further efforts were made to hold fairs for more than thirty years.

Some time after this, however, John Evans, whose farm covered most of the south side of East State Street, built a small race track for his stable in Evans Woods, on the site of the present ball-diamond at Centennial Park. Bill Bentley, also, had a

A TRACK MEET HELD IN 1910
AT THE OLD SALEM FAIR-
GROUNDS.





MR. GILL OF DAYTON FLYING A WRIGHT BIPLANE AT THE OLD FAIR-GROUNDS, DURING SALEM'S HARVEST HOMECOMING OF OCTOBER 7, 1911. PHOTOGRAPHED BY D. L. DAVIS.

half-mile track on his property, across the street from the present City Hospital.

These were both private tracks, but were borrowed by other local sportsmen for various contests of speed, both of horse and bicycle. Racing enthusiasts would promote a contest, collect a purse for the winner, and indulge in a bit of gaming on the outcome. Neither track was equipped for spectators, nor commercial expansion, and, although great attractions in their day, both were eventually abandoned.

In 1890, the Salem Fair and Exhibition Company was organized. At this time, about thirty-five acres were leased and enclosed for exhibition purposes. The main entrance, with ornamental gateway, was located at the south end of Fair Street at the junction of Maple Street. Directly to the left of the entrance was the large covered grandstand facing the track. Still farther to the left was a big exhibition hall for displays of agricultural and horticultural products, as well as for fancy-work and other artistic exhibits. On the far side of the fair grounds were low stables for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The racetrack with its judge's stand was kept, reportedly, in the best of condition.

The stables and race-track were used not only at fair times, but were rented during the year for horses being trained for the summer meets.

The annual fairs held at the Salem Fair Grounds are enthusiastically remembered. Besides all the sulky races, there were bicycle races, the earliest on high-front-wheeled bicycles, later on regular racing bicycles, and still later on motorcycles.

There were horse-shows, horse-pulling contests, band concerts, fireworks, and ball games.

The fire hose companies held competitions, too—racing in, pulling their own equipment, setting up their ladders, and with their hand-pumping engines, endeavoring to outdo their competitors in playing the largest stream of water the longest distance.

Salem manufacturing concerns maintained booths here for display of their products. Many people remember John Doubt's display with its stuffed white horse, and many a dignified Salem matron can remember in her youth the thrill of sitting in the Grove Chewing Gum booth, and wrapping chewing gum as part of the display. Chewing gum was all handwrapped in those days.

Sometimes there was a balloon ascension. Salem had its own balloonist, one Dr. Thompson, quite a scientific genius in many ways. He was, in his day, the feature attraction of over 1,000 fairs. He owned a dog and a monkey, which he took up with him on his ascensions, and on one occasion even took the late Louis Brush on a balloon trip over Canton.

In 1911, one of the early Wright airplanes was brought here, via railroad flat-car, from where it was drayed out to the Fair Grounds. But the wind was so strong the pilot was able to get only a little way off the ground for short flights.

In the summer of 1908, the exhibition hall in the fairgrounds, which was rented for stables outside of fair seasons, was destroyed by fire in which a large number of horses perished. The buildings were never rebuilt, the grand-stand fell in decay, and the Salem Fair Grounds became a memory.

About 1936, the Salem Polo Club, which had been using Shelton's Grove for headquarters for the first two years of its organization, rented a barn near the old Fair Grounds to keep its horses, and used the grounds for games for two or three years before moving to the present location on the Ellsworth Road.



A PARACHUTE BALLOON ASCENSION AT THE FAIR-GROUNDS JULY 4, 1896.

A MOTORCYCLE RACE AT THE OLD SALEM FAIRGROUNDS ABOUT 1910, SHOWING THE GRANDSTAND.



Copacia Lake

One of the favorite recreation spots early in the century was Tollerton's Pond, at the end of a lane to the west of the Depot Road. Here our parents and grandparents enjoyed swimming, picnics, baseball games and skating over the seasons. The place is now known as Copacia Lake, a semi-private resort maintained by the Copacia family for their friends.

Shelton's Grove is also fondly remembered as a wonderful picnic ground, and was the site of many school picnics as well as private parties around this

Present Public Parks

period, too.

But early in the 1900's, Salem again acquired public recreational facilities within reach of all citizens and organized recreation as we know it today began to emerge. For as a memorial to Salem's 1906 Centennial Celebration, the city acquired the deed to a 25 acre tract in the east end of town for use as a city park.

It was named Centennial Park, located on land originally part of the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Evans.

A committee composed of Charles T. Brooks, Samuel Grove, Jr., Louis Brush, W. H. Mullins and Warren W. Hole made arrangements for securing the land, and the purchase price was underwritten by a group of men. The land was actually deeded to the city in 1908.

This park is used as the focal point for many different activities for the Salem residents. Some of the activities presently offered at Centennial Park are: Swimming pool, picnic area, ball diamonds, horseshoe courts, basketball and volleyball.

While the old fairgrounds have never been replaced, various other recreational spots around Salem have provided pleasant facilities for leisure time activities.

The Salem Garden Clubs are responsible for the artistic and colorful beds of flowers which beautify this park.

The Kiwanis Club along with other organizations has been responsible for many park improvements and additions such as the swimming pool, pavilion, and playground devices.

Kelley Park, the smallest of Salem's three parks, was acquired in 1951 as a memorial to the late Joe Kelley, for many years Manager of the Memorial Building and responsible for organizing many of the recreational facilities for Salem's young people.

This park has five acres of land which joins the Prospect School area. The adult softball program is held on the lighted Kelley Park diamond. Four major leagues, the AA, Industrial A, and Girls Leagues run throughout the summer months.



COPACIA'S LAKE, KNOWN EARLIER AS TOLLERTON'S POND, HAS LONG BEEN A FAVORITE SPOT IN SALEM.



JOSEPH M. KELLEY

The Park Commission proposes to build the lower part of this tract into a community play area.

The newest community park is Memorial with 29 acres. Three ball diamonds are being developed to accommodate the young people of Salem and a lighted skating rink was put into operation on one of the diamonds this past winter. This park is essentially undeveloped at the present time. However, future proposals include a play area, picnic area and a wild life area.

The Park Commission also operates a summer playground program. In past years supervised play areas were up at Centennial Park, Kelley Park and Buckeye School. The Commission plans to enlarge the number of supervised playgrounds and to add more in the way of program for participants.

The Park Commission type of management was set up in 1925 by general election, authorizing the commission to establish and operate the Salem parks and outdoor recreation. The present members are: D. H. Mathews, president; John Herman, Jr., vice president; and Robert Chappell, secretary.

In the year of the Sesquicentennial, the Commission decided to put parks and recreation management on a professional basis. Lee A. Burton was hired to head the future program. He was chosen through the National Recreation Association, the professional organization for parks and recreation people.

Within recent years Salem's young people and adults have also benefitted from the recreational program offered by the Memorial Building located on East State Street, just beyond the business district.

The cornerstone of the Memorial Building was laid in 1923, and the building completed in 1924, as a memorial to the soldiers of World War I. The money for its erection was given by W. H. Mullins.

The building is used for community and civic activities and athletic events, with about twenty groups using the building as a regular meeting center and numerous other groups using the various rooms at different times during the year. The Red Cross and Girl Scout offices are also located in the building. Once a week the Kiwanis and Rotary Service Clubs hold their noon luncheon meetings in the Memorial Building and an average of twelve banquets are served from the downstairs kitchen for large groups.

Five basketball leagues make their headquarters at the Memorial Building, and during the season occupy the gymnasium most evenings during the week and weekends. The five leagues are composed of eight class A teams, twelve class B teams, seven class C teams and six class D teams. The A and B teams are composed of high school and graduate players. The class C (13 to 16 years old) and class D (13 years old and younger) are church teams that play in the Memorial Building league.

An active volleyball group of eight to ten teams also uses the facilities of the Memorial Building gymnasium.

There is also interest in many other gymnasium activities, such as boxing, foul shooting, shuffle board, and other games. The gymnasium is also used for numerous dances, large group meetings, displays such as the Antique and Home Shows, and an occasional wrestling match.

Most of these activities were started with the opening of the building in 1924, and were sponsored and thrived under the able direction of Joseph M. Kelley, manager from 1924, until his death in July, 1951. Salem has produced few men as genuinely loved and respected among young and old alike as Joe Kelley. His devotion to young people and his energetic campaigns to provide them with proper recreational facilities is well summed up in the inscription on the bronze plaque in the Memorial Building lobby. It reads, "He built the youth of Salem."



NEWLY REMODELED CLUB HOUSE AT THE SALEM GOLF CLUB.

After Mr. Kelley's death, Ward Zeller was hired as manager and carried on until his resignation in September, 1954. The present manager is Joseph Boone.

The present Board of Directors for the Memorial Building include K. U. Wirtz, John Hochadel, James Primm, Sr., L. H. Colley, Rev. Father Gaffney, and Robert Campbell.

In July, 1954, the Salem Rotary Club assumed sponsorship of the Salem Youth Center which now occupies most of the basement of the Memorial Building. This has been a very active program for Salem's young people, and the Center consists of five rooms joined by a hallway.

One room is decorated with attractive murals and furnished with modern furniture and a juke box for dancing. Another room is used for a snack bar furnishing soft drinks, and is equipped with television set and plush booths. Two rooms are made into boys' and girls' lounges. The game room provides two ping pong tables, two pool tables, and shuffle board alleys. The membership of the Center averages 340 members and approximately 80,000 youth hours have been spent there since its opening.

The Center is run by a Senior Board of seven interested adults and parents, a Junior Board of seven members, and a supervisor, Joe Boone, employed by the Rotary Club. The Senior Board consists of Earl Miller, Ewing Farrington, Rev. Harold Dietch, John Hochadel, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fester. The present junior board includes Bob DeCrow, Dick Hunter, Miriam Smith, Donna Blender, Janet Patterson, Beverly Mercer, and Gunhild Nyberg.

Two private clubs, the Salem Country Club and the Salem Golf Club, also provide recreational facilities for a large number of Salem citizens.

The Salem Golf Club

In 1921, W. H. Dunn experienced the pleasure of playing golf in California. He believed that Salem people were ready for a Golf Club, so on his return he sought to interest others in the project of acquiring ground for the purpose of establishing such a club. Harold Brian, Fred Pow, Charles Brooks, Ramsden Deming, and C. D. Harris and others enthusiastically supported the proposition and three locations were examined.

Mr. Bertie Way, golf pro at Mayfield Country Club in Cleveland, came to Salem on the invitation of these men and walked over the three sites under consideration. One was land adjoining the Salem Country Club, another, the site of the present polo field on North Ellsworth Avenue and the third, the old Gee farm on the Lisbon Road. After looking at them all, Mr. Way said of the Gee farm "God has given you \$100,000.00 worth of improvements here in the contour of the land." The farm was purchased with money obtained from the sale of stock to the Salem Golf Land Company, and a club established.



THE SALEM HIGH FOOTBALL TEAM IN 1927. OUTER CIRCLE, TOP: JOE SCHMID, CHESTER KRIDLER, GUS JACOBSON, GEO. KONNERTH, LOWELL ALLEN, CHARLES HERBERT, WALTER HARSH, JIM SCULLION, AL DEBNAR, BOB TALBOT, LESTER OLDER, ROBERT CAMPBELL. INNER CIRCLE, TOP: DON MATHEWS, MALCOLM RUSH, ED SIDINGER, FRED SCHULLER, WILBUR DAY, BILL LIEBSCHNER.

The farm house near the road served as club house and the barn was used as a caddy house and for dancing on occasions. The picturesque little lake beside the club house had long been a watering place for horses on the journey to and from Salem. Under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Dunn and Mrs. F. J. Emeny some landscaping was done. This included the addition of two pools fed by the spring with a little stream flowing from one to the other. The banks of this stream were planted with iris and other flowers and many members remember the rustic beauty of the scene.

In 1951, with the election of the late Joe Kelley as president, a movement was begun to modernize the club. Funds were raised to buy the stock held in the Salem Golf Land Company, to erect a club house and to improve the property. A. A. Parker became president in August, 1951, after the death of Joe Kelley and carried forward the program.

The club house was completed and opened May 2, 1953. It provides a dining room and kitchen, dance floor, meeting room, lounge, grill, pro shop, and men's and women's locker rooms.



CLUB HOUSE AT THE SALEM COUNTRY CLUB

Present officers of the club are: Ray Reasbeck, president; Robert S. McCulloch, Jr., vice president; Orein Naragon, secretary; and John Hochadel, treasurer. Directors: R. W. Campbell, William Gibson, K. U. Wirtz, Ralph Martin, Walter Hartsock, Alroy Bloomberg, W. L. Ferguson, David Keller, Robert Oswald, Robert Hall, James Fitzpatrick.

The Salem Country Club

The Salem Country Club, especially popular with the young people, was originally a private picnic ground owned by Harold Brian and William H. Dunn. Even earlier, it was the Damascus Road farm of Isaac Crumrine, Mr. Brian's grandfather. Mr. Brian and Mr. Dunn purchased the farm in 1909, and by building a dam to divert an excellent spring on the property, they started a large lake for swimming and boating.

A shelter was built on the site of the present club house and a few memberships were sold for \$10 each.

William Ritchie, the first caretaker, was hired principally to watch the children. The spot became a popular picnic ground and continued under the ownership of Mr. Brian and Mr. Dunn until a group bought the property and incorporated as the Salem Country Club in 1912.

The first officers of the club were W. S. Atchison, president; Ramsden Deming, vice president; B. L. Flick, secretary; and Karl Webster, treasurer.

At present, club activities are directed by Dr. James R. Milligan, president; Daniel E. Smith, vice president; and Mrs. Mary Ward, secretary and treasurer. The Board of Directors consists of Dr. Milligan, D. Smith, John Holzwarth, Loren Early, Harold Smith, Harold Musser, George Rogers, Irving Painchaud, and Albert Hanna.



THE 1911 SALEM HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM

THE PLAYERS WERE LEFT TO RIGHT: MARIAN REESE, OLIVE KIRK, LETHA COLE (NOW MRS. J. W. ASTRY), ZORA LINGO (NOW MRS. NORMAN KYLE), MARY SILVER (NOW MRS. FRANK BRIAN), DOROTHY DOW AND MARTHA BONSALE



CENTENNIAL PARADE GOING UP BROADWAY TO TURN AT STATE STREET

THE 1906 CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

IN 1906, Salem celebrated its 100th birthday. The Centennial was first of all, designed as a grand reunion celebration when all the former residents of the city would return and mingle with the present population. Delegations came from neighboring cities and the Merchants Association of Pittsburgh arrived in its own special train. By all accounts it was successful in every sense of the word.

Benefit shows and the like were staged months in advance to raise money for the initial Centennial expenses. Some of the preparations included large canvas signs for all items of historical interest and the erection of three large white plaster arches

across Main Street. These were electrically lighted and a special dynamo was rented for the occasion by the power company. The whole town engaged in sprucing up and fire hydrants were given new coats of paint. Parades were a main feature of the celebration.

The Old Settlers parade featuring a wedding party mounted on horse back was one of many "spectaculars" witnessed by the celebrants. According to the Salem News of June 16, 1906, the parade on Veterans Day was a thrilling and touching spectacle—"the old boys in blue whose steps are faltering now and whose ranks are thinning."

In addition there was a huge industrial parade which extended for miles and a beautiful flower parade with Salem buggies and wagons covered with lovely white (for the most part) flowers. Speakers, including Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice President of the United States, Hon. Joseph B. Foraker and Booker T. Washington provided intellectual fare.

A feature of the celebration was an Industrial Exposition which took place in a newly white washed building. Mullins boats and the new Buckeye gas engine were shown.

Social affairs were by no means excluded. A grand ball was given on the second evening of the Centennial in a large tent erected on the south lawn of the Columbia Street School. The ball was opened by a "Grand March" led by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Casselberry, who for many years were Salem's most ardent devotees of the arts and who always took a prominent part in the social life of the city. Eighty couples followed the Casselberrys in the "Grand March."

For devotees of sport there were baseball games. Salem won the game against Canton with the score 3 to 4. Harness races were held at the Salem Driving Park where an interesting speed program was given under the direction of P. J. Brennan, one of the best horsemen in this vicinity. A purse of \$400 was offered for each event and attracted some of the best horses of the middle West.

"The toy balloon man was here with his burden of inflation; the man with (according to the centennial issue of the Salem News) the bunches of feathers on the end of the little sticks; the cane man, and the confetti man."

The enjoyments of the week closed Saturday evening with a carnival of fun where it was presumed that no one would become angry if he were suddenly tickled under the chin with a feather and asked the price of hay.

Some of those responsible for the success of the Centennial were: Louis B. French, General Chairman; Albert Hayes, W. C. Fawcett, R. V. Hamp-



MR. AND MRS. CASSELBERRY IN THEIR CENTENNIAL PARADE BUGGY

son, L. Tomlinson, L. C. Metzger, K. L. Cobourn, John R. Vernon, C. F. Lease, F. J. Eckstein, W. H. Matthews, James R. Carey, George Gee, Judge P. A. Laubie, H. H. Sharp.

The first new Salemite to make his appearance during the Centennial was said to be Arthur Yengling. His parents had just moved to the Log Cabin on Tenth Street which Dr. Yengling had had built in memory of his mother, who had been born in a similar cabin. He is said to have been horrified when his wife announced her wish to live in the cabin, but in the manner of husbands from time immemorial he immediately enlarged it and they moved in just in time to welcome baby Arthur.

Mrs. Yengling lives in the picturesque cabin alone now and announces her very firm intention of remaining there as long as she lives, the entreaties of her children to the contrary notwithstanding.

One hundred public spirited citizens each contributed \$100 and surplus funds realized from the Centennial were used to help purchase Centennial Park as a gift to the city in memory of the occasion.



CENTENNIAL FLOWER PARADE GOING UP EAST STATE STREET

Σ SUMMARY Σ

AS WE LOOK back over the history of Salem from its earliest beginnings to present times, we are continuously impressed by the courage and vision of those people who laid the foundations for our town and who contributed so much to its early growth and development.

It is almost impossible now to imagine the conditions under which Salem's earliest pioneers lived and the remarkable degree of courage required to survive in the wilderness of northern Ohio.

Just one example is the story of Jacob Painter, who with Elisha Schooley, is credited with being one of Salem's first permanent settlers. Painter with his wife and ten children crossed the Alleghenies from Virginia in the summer of 1802, and settled on the north side of what is now Painter Road, across from the present Russell Gibb's home. They first lived in a tent made from their wagon cover until they completed their cabin.

A letter written in 1881, by Robert Painter, one of Jacob's sons, describes their early life in Salem.

"It was one vast wilderness. We had one neighbor, Elisha Teeters, two miles north, and Noah Sawey, four miles south. These were all we knew. It was thirty miles to mill, and it took two days to go to mill; we went on horseback. There were plenty of Indians around, and lots of wild animals . . . We had log cabins at first, and we enjoyed life. The Indians were good to us."

Undaunted by the hardships of the journey to Ohio and willing to endure the struggles of an uncivilized land, many followed the Virginia families of Schooley and Painter to the settlement which eventually became Salem.

Brief biographies of some of these early families were prepared in connection with this history, but due to space limitations, it was impossible to include them in this volume. However, the material has been filed at the Salem Public Library for those interested in learning more about some of the families mentioned in this book, and their descendants.

Families on whom data was gathered and the dates of their settlement in Salem, are as follows:

Painter (1802); Davis, Hunt, Webb, Stratton (1803); Straughn, Silver, Warrington (1804); Gaskill (1805); Cattell, French, Street, Cook, Stanley, Blackburn, Sharp, Bonsall, Whinery, or Whinnery (1806); Jennings, Fawcett (1807); Walton (1808); Tolerton (1812); Wilson (1813); Hise (1819); Boone (1827); Thomas, Campbell (1830); Heaton (1831); Brooks (1832); Greiner (1839); Waterworth, MacMillan (before 1840); Chessman (1843); Koll (1844); Young (1846); Davis, Boyle (1848); Hole, Carey, Bown, Harris (1940's); Lease (1851); Deming (1853); and Pow (1860).

For additional early families, see pages 2 and 3.

There is always the temptation at the end of a history such as this to recount some of the high points (as well as depths of despair!) encountered

during its preparation. Not having been present when most of the foregoing history was taking place, we have all had to depend on hearsay—often confused—and the frequently conflicting past histories and records.

However, by evaluating and correlating the various source materials available, the data in this Sesquicentennial book is, to the best of our knowledge, correct.

A sincere effort has been made to include material which in our opinion will be of interest to the greatest number of people and historical information, when available, that had never before been presented in a Salem history.

The problem of condensing 155 years of history of a town whose development has extended over so many wide areas, has seemed insurmountable at times. But the vast amount of historical data gathered so conscientiously by the historical research committee has been presented in its entirety and is on file at the Salem Public Library. This original research will be of invaluable assistance in years to come when many of the present sources will no longer be available.

All time spent in editing and research on "The Salem Story" has been donated, and a particular word of gratitude must go to Mrs. Guy Byers, the chairman of the research committee, who with her co-chairman, Mrs. George W. Bunn, has spent hundreds of hours sifting the reports of the committee members: Mrs. George H. Bowman, Jr., Miss Mary Lee Boyle, Miss Louise Burchfield, Mrs. John Bauman, Mrs. Vernon Broomall, Mrs. James Carpenter, Mrs. E. S. Dawson, Miss Susan Deming, Miss Myra Erwin, Mrs. G. E. Farrington, Mrs. Lloyd Gordon, Mrs. Harold Hoprich, Mrs. Orvil Hoover, Mrs. Fred Israel, Mrs. Marius Livingston, Mrs. M. H. Mawhinney, Mrs. T. A. Mercer, Mrs. Thomas Moore, Sr., Mrs. John D. Mulford, Mrs. F. P. Mullins, Mrs. Charles McCorkhill, Mrs. M. M. Sandrock, Mrs. Arthur Vaughan, Mrs. Glen Whinnery, and Mrs. Eugene Young.

Special thanks must also go to Mr. Ed Stratton, who gave so tirelessly of his knowledge of early Salem and its people, and to Ross Painter for his great assistance. We are, too, greatly indebted to the Diary of Daniel Howell Hise ("Pap's Diary,") to the Journals of D. L. Davis, to George Hunt's "History of Salem" (1898), to William McCord and his "Souvenir History of Salem" (1906), and to Max Gard of Lisbon who helped us trace the early trails here. The staff of the Salem Public Library has also been most patient and helpful.

The countless hours spent in preparing this book provided a fascinating experience, and we trust that the reader will share, with the editors, some of the enthusiasm and wonder at happenings in Salem history and will gain as much enjoyment from reading this volume as we did in preparing it.

Mary and Tom Howett



To the Citizens of Salem:

Your Sesquicentennial Committees have undertaken to pay tribute to the courage, piety and substance of our founders and forebearers; to provide a testimonial to our own civic spirit and patriotism; and withall to properly introduce an auspicious turning point in the destiny of our Community.

The Committees thank the Citizens of Salem for their patient and loyal cooperation in planning, underwriting and producing this, our 150th anniversary celebration.

The members of the Committee are proud to have been asked to donate of their time and resources to what-ever measure of success the occasion may enjoy.

Gratefully yours,

*Geo. H. Bowman, Jr.
for the Committees*

THE SALEM HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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Printing and Supplies Committee

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Ruth H. Sheen (Mrs. William), for American Legion Auxiliary, Chairwoman; Effie C. Broomall (Mrs. Raymond W.), Ann T. Herman (Mrs. John, Jr.), Phyllis W. Mattevi (Mrs. Charles E.), Bette D. Waiwaiolo (Mrs. F. H.).

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Albert R. Hanna, Chairman; C. J. Mosher, Jr., James T. Schaeffer.

Kangaroo Court Committee

E. H. Althouse, Chairman; Rev. Harry A. Barrett, William H. Matthews, Alfred H. Stratton.

Time Table Committee

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L. D. Beardmore, Chairman; Nathan Harris, Co-Chairman; Letha C. Astry (Mrs. J. W.), Philip Cozad, Paul B. Myers, Jr., R. J. Reasbeck, C. Raymond Reich.

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Radio and TV Committee

Elden R. Groves, Chairman; Sanford I. Hansell, Co-Chairman.

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Public Address System Committee

Floyd D. Craig, Chairman; E. W. Alexander, Ralph E. Bartholow, Jr., Russell C. Jones, Frederick J. Krauss.

Itinerant Cavalcade Committee

E. Frederick Filler, Chairman; H. Rex Hundertmarck, Urban A. Lepping, Lions Club, Cloyd W. Reynard.

Youth Reporting Committee

James E. Barcus, Chairman; Nancy Cope, Richard Hunter, Mary Mercer.

Hospitality Committee

J. Arch Harwood, Chairman; Gail C. Herron, Co-Chairman.

Invitations and Registration Committee

Ada Thomas Tice (Mrs. E. C.), Chairwoman; Margaret A. Horning (Mrs. Paul J.), Netta F. Metzger (Mrs. Lewis P.).

Entertainment Committee

Thomas E. Miller, Chairman; C. R. Baker, Bruce W. Cox, Hon. Dean B. Cranmer, William H. Matthews.

Youth Committee

Richard D. Hunter, Mary Mercer.

Housing Committee

Charles E. Mattevi, Chairman; Dale Barnett.

Parking and Traffic Control Committee

George T. Earley, Chairman, Salem Police Department, Auxiliary Police, Boy Scouts.

Safety and Hygiene Committee

Clarence W. Wright, Chairman; Salem Fire Department.

Transportation-Guided Tours Committee

Aubrey Hayes, Herman C. Kniseley, Charles E. Mattevi, Albert P. Morris.

Clean-Up Committee

James E. Feiler, Service Director.

Youth Planning Committee

James E. Barcus, Nancy Cope.

Special Guests Committee

E. M. Stephenson, A. G. Tame.

Village Green Committee

Robert H. S. McCulloch, Chairman; Hon. Dean B. Cranmer, Howard E. Firestone, Charles R. Haldi, Glenn

T. Harding, Floyd W. McKee, James H. Wilson.

City Beautification Committee

Elizabeth L. Jones (Mrs. George F.), Chairwoman; Urban A. Lepping, Co-Chairman; Alta M. Christen (Mrs. Lee N.), Co-Chairwoman, Garden Study Club; Ann R. Flickinger (Mrs. Carl L.), Co-Chairwoman, Salem Garden Club; Marie L. Perrott (Mrs. Chris C.), Co-Chairwoman, Country Garden Club; Zepha B. Cuthbert (Mrs. Raymond R.), Henrietta F. Doyle (Mrs. Joseph L.), Etta C. Haldi (Mrs. Charles R.), Doris S. Loria (Mrs. Harry A.), Mary R. Rheutan (Mrs. Robert W.), Margaret S. Rogers (Mrs. W. Earl), Lucille L. Scullion (Mrs. Robert E.), Dorothy N. Whinnery (Mrs. Virgil L.), Rowena W. Zimmerman (Mrs. Willis).

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Letha C. Astry (Mrs. J. W.), Co-Chairwoman; Georgia R. McCorkhill (Mrs. Charles), Co-Chairwoman; Elizabeth Curtis Baker, Robert L. Farr, Esther K. Messersmith (Mrs. L. C.), Elizabeth B. Pearce (Mrs. W. Ray), Charles Snevel, R. Ellen Stamp, Zillah R. Stamp, Lucille G. Wolfgang.

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Hazel C. Segesman (Mrs. Clifford K.), Chairwoman; Minnie S. Koenreich (Mrs. Frederick W.), Co-Chairwoman; Hazel T. Beck (Mrs. Rolland G.), Betty B. Caldwell (Mrs. Stroh G.), Ruth F. Cunningham (Mrs. James E.), Barbara B. Greene (Mrs. Richard L.), Zella M. Litty (Mrs. John C.), Letha H. Naragon (Mrs. Orein A.).

Window Display Committee

D. J. Rosenberry, Chairman; JoAnn Conser, Co-Chairwoman; Explorer Scouts. Hytimers.

Marking Historical Sights Committee

Bernice S. Melitschka (Mrs. Matt A., Jr.), Chairwoman; Maxine P. England (Mrs. John C.), Mary Herbert, Katherine Minth.

Miscellaneous Exhibits Committee

Helen S. Joseph (Mrs. Ford), Chairwoman; Helen H. Radler (Mrs. Edward H.), Edward H. Radler, Mary C. Rottenborn (Mrs. John C.), Violet D. Taugher (Mrs. Leo J.), Leo J. Taugher, Elizabeth S. Whinnery (Mrs. Howard D.) and Howard D. Whinnery.

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Queen Contest Committee

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Patron's Ticket Committee

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Time Capsule Committee

Lois Lehman, Chairman; Helen Thorp, Co-Chairman; James Hafer, Mrs. Vesta King, John P. Olloman, Walter L. Strain.

Spectacle Production Committee

Howard S. Dodge, Chairman; George F. Jones, Co-Chairman.

Scenario Committee

Mary W. Tolson (Mrs. Harold) Chairwoman; Pearl Walker, Lois F. White (Mrs. David J.).

Properties Committee

R. E. Davis, Chairman; R. Max Gard, Wade A. Loop, Alice W. Montgomery (Mrs. Donald H.), J. J. Pales.

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Richard Howenstine, Musicians' Union, Howard O. Pardee, Galen Wilt.

Public Address Committee

E. W. Alexander, Ralph E. Bartholow, Jr. Floyd D. Craig, Russell C. Jones.

Cast Committee

Edmund Blackburn, Pat Ciminelli, Raymond Luxeuil, Harold E. Parker.

Construction Committee

Carpenters' Union, Lester Kille, William J. Sponseller.

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Lighting Committee

B. W. Dixon, Charles Fink, J. T. Fitzpatrick, I. A. Union.

Special Events Committee

Robert S. McCulloch, Jr., Chairman; J. Raymond Stiver, Co-Chairman.

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Joh Herman, Jr., Chairman; Robert W. Whitehill, Secretary; Anne K. August (Mrs. Alfred H.), Gretchen H. Bearer (Mrs. George F.), Girl Scouts; Edmund Blackburn, Leslie Brantingham, Music; Lee A. Burton, James E.

Feiler, Veterans Day; Ann T. Herman (Mrs. John, Jr.), Paul J. Horning, Wesley L. Houger, Boy Scouts; James I. Irey, Vernon Isaacs, George E. McFeely, Edwin T. Probert, United American Day; Harmon E. Zepernick.

General Ball Committee

James K. Wingard, Chairman; Randall F. Bieber, Saxons; Joseph V. Boone, Youth Group; Louis Gojkovich, Jr., Eagles; Andrew G. Klein, Saxons; Charles C. McGuire (Mickey), Rex. R. Reich, V.F.W.; Joseph F. Skrivaneck, Czechs; John Stoita, Sr., Romanians.

Freedom of Religion Day Committee

Rev. Harold B. Winn, Chairman; Lozier Caplan, Rev. Fr. J. Richard Gaffney.

Music Festival Day Committee

Howard O. Pardee, Chairman; Daniel B. Holloway, Co-Chairman; Chester M. Brautigam, Richard Howenstine, Galen Wilt.

United America Day Committee

C. Robert Conroy, Chairman; Michael Schuller, Co-Chairman; Edwin T. Probert, Parade Chairman; Nick Buta, Dario V. Donofrio, R. Max Gard, William M. Holzinger, Charles J. Huddleston, Ross C. Joseph, George T. Sobona.

Homecoming Day Committee

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Youth Day Committee

Rev. A. Laten Carter, Chairman; Joseph V. Boone, Lee A. Burton, John R. Callahan, Robert C. Chappell, Laura M. Cosma (Mrs. Amil), Rev. Fr. John P. Cunningham, Earl R. Miller, James T. Schaeffer, Stanley A. Kamasky (deceased).

Farm and Industry Committee

Chester L. Roof, Chairman; Clifford W. Beck, Edwin S. Dawson, Stephen A. Gonda, Kenneth E. Hutcheson, Ross C. Joseph, Lloyd O. Morrison, Don Sanor, Robert H. Wilde, Jr., Willis Zimmerman.

Veterans Day Committee

Rex R. Reich, Chairman; Leslie Brantingham, Sherman R. Godward, George E. McFeely, Howard K. McGaffick, Gordon F. Melow, Mike Oana.

A FEW OF OUR BENEFACTORS

Henry F. Chatfield for the drawing of our official seal.

Salem Camera Club for the pictures in the Handbook and for a photographic record of our celebration.

Mrs. Thomas Crothers and Miss Pearl Walker for submitting beautiful drawings for seals.

John F. Swenningson whose painting of our Old City Hall adorns the cover.

Nat. I. Walken for the use of the old opera house (Grand Theater) for our headquarters.

E. W. Bliss Company for many things, including the Time Capsule.

Alda K. Hindman and Theda L. Paxson for our Salem Anthem and Sesqui Queen Song.

Homer Taylor and his committee of judges for selecting the songs.

Mrs. E. S. Huffman and her committee for arranging the Memorial Building landscaping.

Explorer Scouts of Troop No. 56 for their labor on same.

Joseph Corso and R. John Taylor for their many helpful suggestions.

Arbaugh-Pearce for the loan of chairs.

Mrs. Alice J. Hoch for the beautiful Sesqui Doll to raffle for the Village Green Project.

Youngstown Kitchens for the Queen's prize—an automatic dish washer.

Cherry Hill Corporation for the rocker for the Queen's prize.

Salem China Company for the set of dinnerware for the Queen's prize.

Eugene Clewell for three suggestion boxes.

Salem Tool Company and Farmers Bank for loan of office equipment.

Salem School Board, City Park Commission, St. Paul's School, Memorial Building, Public Library, Century Market and others for use of space.

Bill Marshall, Harry Brown and Ike Carlson of Firestone Electric for wiring our headquarters.

Joan Simich for minutes of our meetings.

Mayor Cranmer and City Council for proclamations and legislation.

The Salem News, Youngstown Vindicator, Farm and Dairy, and the National Broadcasting Company for publicity.

Salem Concrete and Logue Monument for internment of Time Capsule.

Endres Gross Flowers, McArtor Floral Company and Theiss' Flowers for Queen's corsages.

Paris Cleaners for cleaning and supplies.

Andalusia Dairy Company, Inc. and Quaker Pastry for Queen's refreshments.

The inspired services of Robert W. Powers, Business Manager, his wife "Lu," and Barry Lyndall, Pageant Director, of the Rogers Producing Company.

And the many more kind friends whose names have been regretfully omitted through inadvertence or the need for meeting the deadline of our patient printer, The Budget Press.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FOR SESQUI-CENTENNIAL WEEK

Saturday, June 9 OPENING DAY

Old-time Country General Store at the Southeast Corner of State and Lincoln.
 Historical Museum in the Auditorium of St. Paul's School.
 Salem Historical Society display in the Auditorium of the Public Library.
 Lincoln Machine Company Open House—9:00 A.M to 3:00 P. M.
 Civil War Relic Display at the G.A.R. Hall—2:00 to 8:00 P. M. Daily.
 Sesquicentennial Balls in Various Halls—9:00 P. M.
 Visit of Sesquicentennial Queen and Her Court to the Balls—10:00, 11:00 P. M.

Sunday, June 10 FREEDOM OF RELIGION DAY

Special Morning Services in all Churches.
 Sesquicentennial Dinners in Homes and Restaurants—12:30 P. M.
 Open House in all Churches—2:00 to 4:00 P. M.
 Beard Judging Contest at Reilly Stadium—4:00 P. M.
 Deming Company Open House—1:00 to 5:00 P. M.
 United Tool & Die Company Open House—1:00 to 5:00 P. M.
 Youngstown Kitchens Division Open House—2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
 Interdenominational Church Service at Reilly Stadium—7:30 P. M. Speaker: Dr. D. Elton Trueblood,
 Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

Daily, Monday, June 11th through Saturday, June 16th.

Registration of Visitors at Headquarters (Grand Theater) 9:30 A. M.
 Slide Show of Historical Salem Pictures at the Grand Theater—2:00 to 4:00 P. M.
 Gooding's Carnival of Rides at southwest corner Penn and Pershing 1:00 P. M. to midnight.
 General Store, Museum and Miscellaneous Displays and Exhibits.
 Lions Club Sight Clinic Auditorium of Memorial Building.

Monday, June 11 HOMECOMING DAY

Homecoming Parade (Featuring Gov. Frank Lausche)—7:00 P. M.
 Opening Sesquicentennial Program at Reilly Stadium—Introduction of Gov. Frank Lausche and Other
 Dignitaries — Crowning of Sesquicentennial Queen by Governor Lausche—8:30 P. M.
 Pageant, "Saga of Salem" First Performance—9:00 P. M.
 Fireworks Display at Reilly Stadium—10:30 P. M.

Tuesday, June 12 YOUTH DAY

Silver Manufacturing Company Open House—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Opening of Youth Day Program at Centennial Park—9:00 A. M.
Flag Raising Ceremony at Centennial Park—10:00 A. M.
Races and Contests at Centennial Park—10:15 A. M.
Special Prices at Carnival for Kiddies' Day—1:30 P. M.
Boy Scout and Girl Scout Activities at Centennial Park—2:00 P. M.
Swimming Races in Centennial Park Pool—3 P. M.
Youth Day Parade—6:00 P. M.
Pet Parade Awards— at Centennial Park-
Opening Ceremonies for Little League Baseball—7:15 P. M.
Opening Little League Game—7:45 P. M.
Swimming Show at Centennial Park Pool—8:00 P. M.
Square Dancing on Centennial Park Basketball Court—9:00 P. M.
Beard Shaving Contest at Reilly Stadium—8:30 P. M.
Pageant "Saga of Salem" Second Performance—9:00 P. M.
Fireworks Display at Reilly Stadium—10:30 P. M.

Wednesday, June 13 UNITED AMERICA DAY

Burial of the Time Capsule at Public Library—3:00 P. M. with Walter Strain as Master of Ceremonies.
recognizing famous sons and those present at Centennial.
Parade—6:30 P. M.
Romanian and Scottish Folk Dances at Reilly Stadium with Opening Remarks by State Representative
Clarence L. (Dutch) Wetzel—8:15 P. M.
Alan Freed in Personal Appearance at State Theater—9:00 P. M.
Pageant "Saga of Salem" Third Performance—9:00 P. M.
Fireworks Display at Reilly Stadium—10:30 P. M.

Thursday, June 14 FARM AND INDUSTRY DAY

Old-Fashion Bargain Days at All Stores.
Kiwanis Club Farmers' Luncheon at Memorial Building—12:05 P. M.
Horse Pulling Contest at Centennial Park—1:00 to 3:30 P. M.
Polo Game at Ellsworth Road Field—5:30 P. M.
Congressman Wayne L. Hayes officiating at Flag Day Ceremony sponsored by B. P. O. E. No. 305 at
Reilly Stadium—8:30 P. M.
Pageant "Saga of Salem" Fourth Performance—9:00 P. M.
Fireworks Display at Reilly Stadium—10:30 P. M.

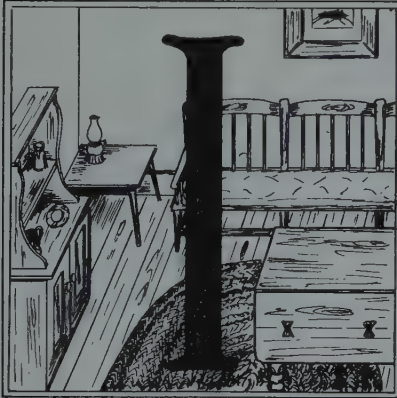
Friday, June 15 MUSICAL FESTIVAL DAY

Old-Fashion Bargain Day at All Stores.
Music Program at Salem High School Auditorium—Featuring Junior and Senior High School Orches-
tras, Junior High School Band, Senior High School Robed Choir, Salem Junior Music Study Club
and Salem Music Study Club—1:30 P. M.
Music Program at Salem High School Auditorium — Featuring Methodist Symphonette, Salem Saxon
Chorus, Union Chorus and Group of Romanian Dancers and Singers—7:30 P. M.
Flag Raising Ceremony by Salem United Veterans Council and Music by Youngstown Kitchens Chorus
Pageant "Saga of Salem" Fifth and Final Performance—9:00 P. M.

Saturday, June 16 VETERANS DAY

Muzzle Loader Shoot (8 Matches) at the Salem Hunting Club—9:00 A. M.
Lunch served at grounds north of Rt. No. 62 one mile west of Salem City Limits (see markers).
Civil Defense Equipment Demonstration and Inspection—2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Veterans Day Parade (featuring Senator George H. Bender)—7:00 P. M.
Martial Marching and Music Exhibition at Reilly Stadium—8:30 P. M. with Baton Twirling by Ma-
jorettes, Drill Teams, Color Guards, Drum and Bugle Corps, Rifle Teams, Bagpipe and other Na-
tional Champion Bands.
Finale Fireworks Display at Reilly Stadium—10:30 P. M.

Consistent Service



IN THE FALL OF 1901, Will Arbaugh proudly opened the doors of his new furniture store at number one Main Street. Assisted by his wife, Eva Patton Arbaugh, and her father, a partner in the firm until his death in 1919, the three doubtlessly stood on the steps for a moment to survey our growing bustling town and to lay plans for the future.

The store flourished and moved to larger quarters on the east side of the Pioneer Block. Later, when the

R. S. McCulloch Co. moved, Arbaugh's took over the entire first floor, the store's present location.

During his forty-two years in Salem, Mr. Arbaugh was known as a tall, kindly man of unquestionable honesty and integrity, dedicated to service to Salem and to his fellow men. His death in 1943, was deeply felt by his many friends. He was followed by his devoted wife, Eva, in 1948. The store is now operated by Tom Howett, President, Mary Howett, Secretary-Treasurer, and James P. Hayden, Vice President.

Devoted to the sale of furniture, carpeting, floor coverings and draperies, "Quality you can trust at prices you can afford to pay," Arbaugh's now offers the finest selection of modern and traditional home furnishings in the Salem area. Other services include custom re-upholstering and free interior decorating advice.

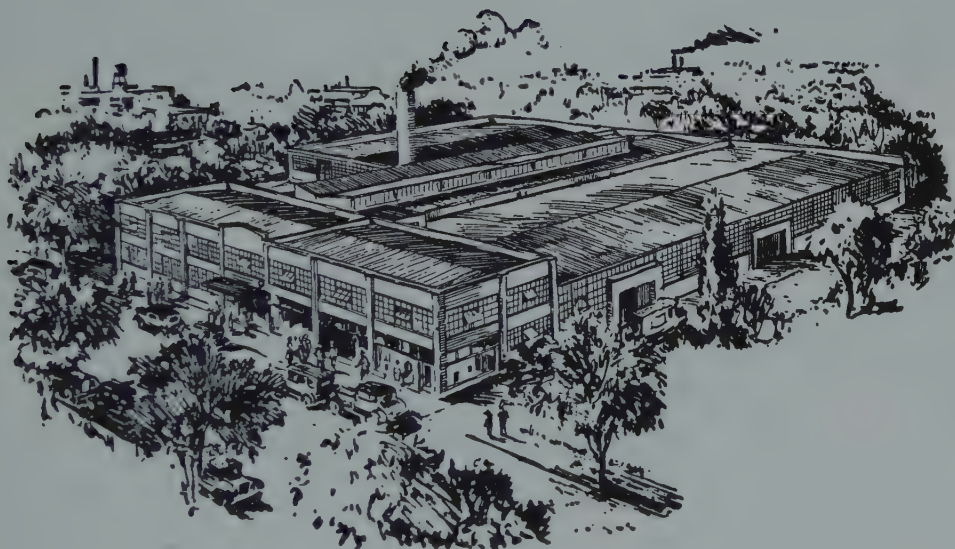
It was through his honesty and service to the community that Will Arbaugh brought his store from its modest beginnings to become Salem's largest home furnishings store. Now in its 55th year, the store has served Salem for over a third of our city's history. And it is through the application of the same high principles that the present young management of Arbaugh's will continue the store's operation in Salem through the many bright years to come.

Fine Homefurnishings Since 1901

The best is yet to come

Proud as we are of Salem's history, and of our own fortunate heritage, we're betting that for Salem, for our Companies, for our Employees and our Customers

the best is yet to come!



The Church-Budget Envelope Company and The Budget Press

CHURCH COLLECTION SYSTEMS

LITHOGRAPHY

LETTERHEADS

WEDDINGS

RELIGIOUS AND COMMERCIAL CALENDARS

ENVELOPES

DIE CUTTING

STATEMENTS

RAISED LETTER PRINTING

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

BUSINESS CARDS



E. W. Bliss Company

The Rolling Mill Division of the E. W. Bliss Company made its early beginning in the engine works founded in 1842 by Thomas Sharp. His three brothers Simeon, Clayton and Joel joined him within a few years. The firm acquired the name Buckeye Engine Works in 1851 when it was operated by Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis and Joseph S. Bonsall. At that time twelve men were employed.

Although the plant, the largest of its kind then, burned to the ground in 1865, suffering a considerable loss, it was quickly rebuilt and business was resumed within a year.

Incorporated as The Buckeye Engine Company in 1871 with a capital of \$300,000.00 it became the most widely known of all metal trades industries in the county and in 1906 its annual sales exceeded \$500,000.00. By 1906 the plant was greatly expanded and boasted new buildings among other improvements. A year earlier, a new gas engine was introduced to take its place with the famed Buckeye Steam Engine. Their manufactured products included the Buckeye Automatic Cut-off Engines, Saw Mills, Planing Mill Engines, Shingle Machines, Boilers and other items.

In 1920, The E. W. Bliss Company purchased the plant to fill a need for additional capacity to manufacture large metal working presses. Bliss, a pioneer in this field, had manufactured metal presses for 63 years prior to the Buckeye purchase.

The first order for presses was for machines to manufacture side-rails for Studebaker automobiles. With the increased need for rolling mills during the 1920's, Bliss added these to their line, first in Brooklyn and then in Salem. The first Salem-built mill was sold to The International Nickle Company in 1925. During the 1930's the Salem Division was the first to build an aluminum foil mill and the first company to build a large aluminum trimmer. In addition the concern has built many rolling mills for the manufacture of coinage and, in 1937, Bliss built the first expanding mandrel down-cutter for hot strip operation. This development made it practical to wind a hot coil tightly and is now in general industrial use.

The first Divisional General Manager was Arthur Haslem, followed by Lloyd Jones in 1924. In 1930 L. W. Nash became general manager and continued until 1946 when Robert Potter took over. Mr. Potter was recently named president of The E. W. Bliss Company.

The present divisional officials include George Perrault, Vice President and George Baillie, Sales Manager.

The Rolling Mill Division's products are distributed all over the world and with the recent local addition of expanded welding facilities and the acquisition of the 153 year old Mackintosh-Hemphill Roller Company, the Bliss Company looks forward to an even greater share of this growing field.



This Door...

*This door marks the place where many of
the world's pump developments originate.
The pumps we produce at Deming reflect
the effort, skill and experience of countless
Salem men and women . . . the same men
and women who built this community.
They build well. We salute them.*

THE DEMING COMPANY
The World's Best Pumps
SALEM, OHIO



The corner of State and Broadway has been the home of The
FIRST National Bank in Salem since 1863.

Around the original Pow block, on this site, centered the social as well as the financial life of the community. Many of the personalities and performers of an early day, when in Salem, appeared at the Concert Hall in this building.

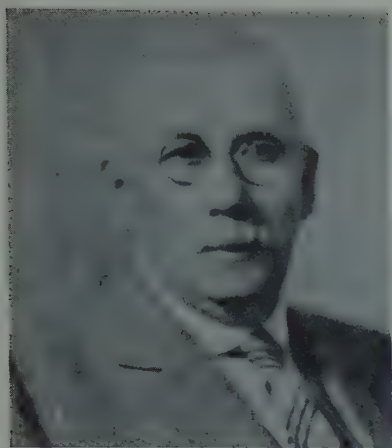
FIRST National Bank of Salem was chartered in 1863 as the 43rd National Bank in the United States and is today the 19th oldest existing National Bank among those originally chartered.

From this site the banking needs of this community have been served continuously for 93 years, through wars, panics and depression.

*Today We Plan With Salem
For Even Greater Years Ahead*

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK In SALEM

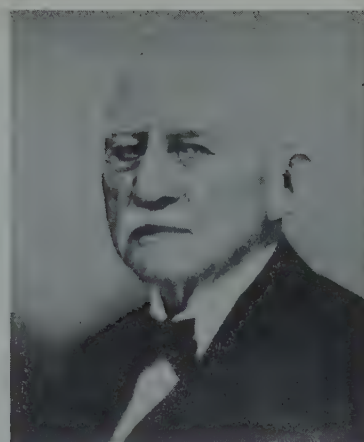




H. S. WILSON



J. H. WILSON



CONRAD THUMM

The Salem Tool Company

Although the Salem Tool Company is only 55 years old, it has traveled a long road from its modest beginnings as a four man Leetonia blacksmith shop forging simple miner's tools, to the modern factory of today which manufactures huge auger drills capable of producing 500 tons of coal a day.

It was first organized as a five man partnership in 1899, named the Leetonia Tool Company. Two years later it was incorporated as the Salem Tool Company, occupying the former Carey, Baxter, Boyle Stove Works building at 767 South Ellsworth.

Henry S. Wilson served as the first president, with Frank Trotter as secretary-treasurer; C. M. Day, superintendent; and Conrad Thumm as sales manager.

Mr. Wilson acquired the interests of Mr. Day and Mr. Trotter after their retirements and continued in his position as president of the firm until his death in 1936. He was succeeded by Mr. Thumm until he died in 1941. James H. Wilson has held the office of president and treasurer since that time.

At first, The Salem Tool Company manufactured only hand tools for mining such as picks, augers and tamping tools. Later, to fit the changing times, diversified lines such as Track Tools, Ladles, Kettles, and Skimmers, "Real" Reels, and Butcher and Locker-plant tools were added.

During World War II, the plant was greatly enlarged for the production of tank parts,

airplane parts and other government needs.

In 1943, The Salem Tool Company began production of the McCarthy Highwall Auger Drill, a machine to drill blast holes in rock formations and in strip mines. The McCarthy Drill was adapted to other needs and purposes and today large models are made which drill holes as large as five feet in width, or 200 feet in depth. Other drills manufactured by the company are used for many purposes, such as laying gas, water and sewer lines, boring blast holes, exploration work, road construction and quarrying.

During the years, The Salem Tool Company has grown to a large plant employing 100, and covering 67,000 square feet of space. The company's growth has been sustained through the loyalty and skill of their employees who have faithfully worked as a team with the company officials during the past 57 years.

Present officers include James H. Wilson, Sr., president and treasurer; L. M. Wilson, vice president; James H. Wilson, Jr., secretary; and M. W. Harris, assistant secretary and treasurer. Plant officials include James H. Wilson, Jr., plant manager; Raymond L. Lowry, shop superintendent; George L. Adams, chief engineer; and Kenneth G. Rogers, office manager.

The Salem Tool Company is proud to have been a part of Salem and to have shared in our city's progress and prosperity. And, they will proudly take their part on the Salem scene during the years to come.





Salem, O.

Chronology

<i>Metal Statues</i>	. . . . .	1872 to 1928
<i>Metal Building Products</i>	. . . . .	1872 to 1914
<i>Mullins Boats</i>	. . . . .	1874 to 1935
<i>Automobile Bodies</i>	. . . . .	1904 to 1927
<i>Stamped Metal Tubs</i>	. . . . .	Since 1925
<i>Steel Kitchens</i>	. . . . .	Since 1931

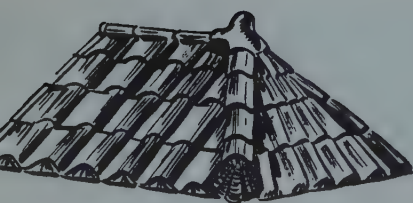
For 84 years the company now known as the Youngstown Kitchens Division of American-Standard has been proud to call Salem "Home". And since 1872 the company, most of those years bearing the name of Mullins, has contributed greatly toward making Salem known throughout the United States, Canada and many other parts of the world. Keynote of the company's history has been the acceptance of change and the ability to meet the challenge of progress. On these pages is described the firm's major products over the years, products that reflect the tastes and the demands of the American public which it serves.



STATUES

Statues made by Mullins still stand proudly atop many famous buildings in the United States. For years skilled Salem workers produced sheet metal statuary for libraries, state capitols, memorial parks and cemeteries. Most statues represented such virtuous qualities as "Peace," "Justice," or "Liberty." Most famous of all was the statue of Diana, designed especially for the original Madison Square Garden in New York City. For more than 25 years Diana ruled the New York skyline. Today millions recognize her as the trademark of Youngstown Kitchens. Perhaps it is not too bold to say that she is "Salem's First Lady" and she has helped make Salem famous.

METAL BUILDING PRODUCTS



During the Victorian period when man expressed himself with a flourish, nobody expressed themselves more boldly than the architects, who designed ornate, "gingerbread" buildings of every description. For these buildings, Mullins workers in Salem produced some of the most beautiful and intricate designs in metal store fronts, fancy metal roof tiling, artistic weathervanes, and ornamental "widgits." Such famous buildings as the Corcoran Art Gallery and the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C., and the Naval Academy Buildings at Annapolis received the Mullins touch. Weathervanes were sold throughout the nation, sporting such figures as eagles, witches, dragons, horses and ships. These were some of Mullins gaudiest creations.

HOME OF



Youngstown Kitchens



Division of **AMERICAN - Standard**

MULLINS BOATS

Probably the most famous Mullins product until the modern Youngstown Kitchen was the famous Mullins Metal Boat. The first one was made in 1894 after W. H. Mullins received a cold dunking in a North Dakota lake while duck hunting in a wooden boat. Boats for sportsmen, the sleek motorboat and the practical, less expensive row boats were eagerly bought by people all over the country. Mullins boats were used in New York's Central Park, the Bronx Park and even accompanied Admiral Perry on two of his trips to the North Pole. During the years in which Mullins led the field as a builder of metal boats, more than 100,000 were sold in every part of the nation.



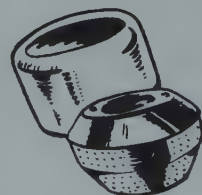
AUTOMOBILE BODIES

Mullins was the "Fisher Body" of the early automobile business. From 1904 until well into the 20's, auto bodies were made by Mullins for many of the most famous automobile manufacturers. Such cars as the Cadillac, Reo, Maxwell, and Pierce-Arrow used bodies made largely in Mullins' Salem plant. From 1919 to 1927 the company's name was "The Mullins Body Corporation" because it so well described the firm's major product. And for a number of years after the name Mullins Manufacturing Corporation was assumed, the making of auto body parts was an important part of the business. Today, although the company no longer makes parts for passenger cars, the contract stamping division in Salem produces fenders, grilles, and other parts for commercial vehicles.



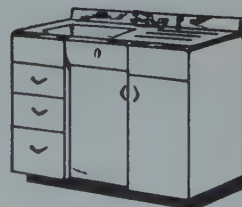
STAMPED METAL TUBS

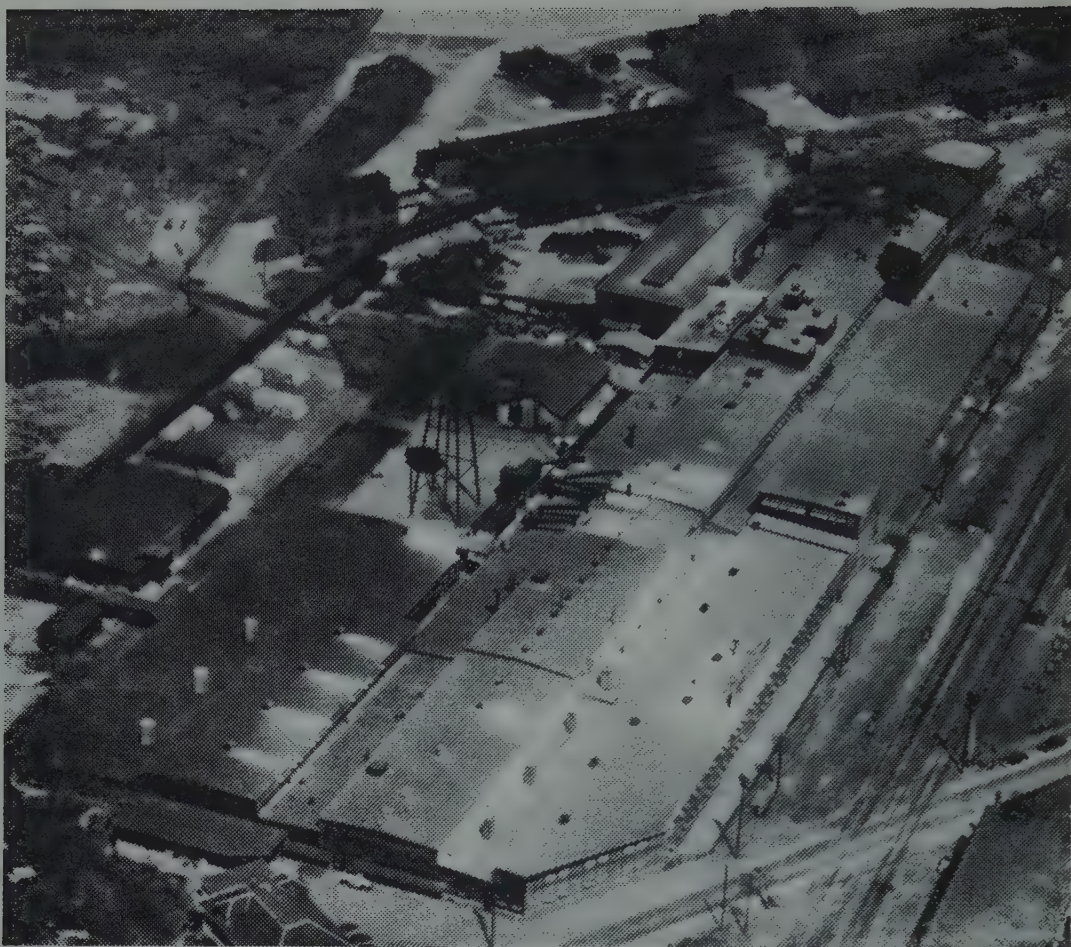
As the growing automobile companies became more integrated, making for themselves many of the body parts formerly supplied by Mullins, the company quickly found another product to fill in—the washing machine tub. The first deep drawn steel tub was produced by Mullins in 1924. This product rapidly became an important source of business. Soon, nearly 80 per cent of all porcelain-on-steel washing machine tubs were produced in Salem. Manufacture of tubs continues to be a substantial business today, with thousands of tubs being made every month for well known names in the home appliance field.



YOUNGSTOWN KITCHENS

Today Salem is known more widely than ever before because it is the home of Youngstown Kitchens. In this Sesquicentennial year, the company observes its 25th anniversary as a manufacturer of steel kitchen equipment. During those years it has assumed leadership in the growing steel kitchen industry. The Youngstown Kitchens name, through the mass communication mediums of national magazines, newspapers, radio and television, is recognized by millions of people. Proud to claim Salem as its home town, Youngstown Kitchens—now a part of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation—looks with confidence to the future.





The Eljer Plant

The Eljer Division of the Murray Corporation is one of the country's leading manufacturers of plumbing fixtures, and produces the nation's finest enameled cast iron bath tubs, lavatories, sinks and related items. Eljer is one of four Murray Corporation divisions under the direction of Vice President Louis Probst, including the Vitreous China Division in Ford City, Pa., the Formed Steel Division in Scranton, Pa., and the Brass Division in Marysville, Ohio. Lester A. Bateman, Division Manager, Edward A. Thomas, Plant Superintendent, and M. E. Steiner, Division Accountant are the local officials.

Originally the National Sanitary Manufacturing Company, the company was reorganized in 1914, to become The National Sanitary Company. A prospering young

company, the firm met disaster in 1922, when a fire destroyed the foundry. Fifteen thousand dollars was raised by Salem citizens to help rebuild the department. Again in 1928, another fire struck, causing a \$500,000 loss and the death of one man. After this second loss the concern was purchased by the Eljer Company and continued in growth through the war years when, as a prime defense unit, it produced 1,000* demolition bombs. In 1952, Eljer was purchased by the Murray Corporation and today employs over 700 persons.

Eljer's history shows the high mutual regard which has been shared by the company for its employees and by the people of Salem for this vital industry. Eljer is proud of its history and foresees many years of growth in our ever prospering city.

THE ELJER DIVISION

MURRAY CORPORATION

THE FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM



The 40 years, from 1806 to 1846, were difficult ones indeed for the few residents of Salem. The lack of a local currency made bartering an accepted medium of exchange. Poor roads and the lack of other transportation made it extremely difficult to transport either farm products or manufactured products to profitable markets.

In 1846, however, two very important developments occurred and Zadok Street was instrumental in both of them. He helped to organize Salem's first bank, then called The Farmers Bank of Salem, and he was instrumental in bringing to Salem the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bank provided a much needed currency for the area and the railroad provided a quick and cheap means of transportation to the ever growing eastern markets.

Both the bank and the community continued to expand and in 1857 the bank built new quarters on East State Street, where it did business for the next 89 years, after which time it was moved to its present location.

Another important development took place on April 1, 1865 when The Farmers Bank was granted a National Bank Charter, joining the fast growing national banking system and bringing even greater stability to the Salem area. Its new name, The

Farmers National Bank of Salem, has continued in use to this day.

The intervening years have brought almost unbelievable changes in engineering, manufacturing, and marketing methods, as well as modes of transportation. During all of it The Farmers National Bank has served the community and aided in its growth, with offices now in the neighboring communities of Lisbon and Hanoverton. The bank has under construction in Salem's south side an additional office to serve the rapidly increasing demands for drive-in banking.

Present officers of the Main Office are: E. M. Stephenson, President; A. G. Tame, Executive Vice President; Lee B. Vincent, Vice President; Richard T. Spidel, Vice President; R. A. Oswald, Vice President and Comptroller; D. L. Vincent, Cashier; W. L. Houger, Assistant Vice President; Chester L. Roof, Assistant Vice President; Howard E. Schaefer, Assistant Cashier; Alton C. Fields, Assistant Cashier; R. L. Greene, Assistant Cashier; and Eleanor McMurray, Auditor.

The present Directors are: F. M. Campbell, Walter F. Deming, George B. Emeny, E. M. Jenkins, Harry Krohne, F. W. McKee, T. E. Miller, N. A. Pedersen, Robert Potter, G. A. Roose, M. D., A. G. Tame, H. F. Wykoff and E. M. Stephenson.



We can't tell you
about 150 years ago
But we can go back to
1888

The first electric power plant opened in Salem that spring . . . only six years after Thomas A. Edison opened his first plant in New York City. Electricity was used only for lighting . . . there were no appliances in general use. Electricity was jokingly called "A rich man's toy," and it sold for about 25 cents a kilowatt hour.

1920

Electric toasters, fans, hand irons, vacuum cleaners, percolators and hair-curling irons were becoming popular. The electric refrigerator was very new — its mechanism went into the basement. The electric range still looked like a wood stove more than a modern appliance. But people were

starting to live electrically . . . and the electric companies were finding new and better ways to make and distribute electricity cheaper. By then a Salem customer could buy 200 kilowatt hours a month for \$18.30 or an average price of slightly more than 9 cents a kilowatt hour.

1927

Radio's the thing, now. It has become a piece of furniture, plugs in like a lamp and no longer needs batteries. The refrigerator has lost its "icebox" look and the mechanism is smaller, quieter, no longer needs to be in the basement. There are nearly 20 electric appliances on the market. Scien-

tific advances in the art of making and distributing electricity, and greater use by customers has brought the price of electricity still lower. By now Salem customers can buy 200 kilowatt hours of electricity a month for \$11.35 — a little over 5½ cents per kilowatt hour.

TODAY

the average Salem customer of Ohio Edison can use 200 kilowatt hours of electricity per month for only \$6.20.

Yes, in Salem your electric dollar actually buys about **THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS IT DID** in 1920.

... What else can you buy today that does so much yet costs so little?

OHIO *Edison* **COMPANY**

A business-managed, ten-paying electric company



The Andalusia Dairy Company

The Andalusia Dairy Company was incorporated April 7, 1897, by J. T. Brooks, George C. Campbell, Ashbel Carey, Prentice A. Stratton and Charles T. Brooks.

One of Mr. J. T. Brooks' interests was his herd of prize Jersey cattle; the Dairy was started as an outlet for his milk supply, and named it the "Andalusia" from the name of his home property.

The creamery was located on Brooks Farm No. 1, on the Albany Road. At this time all Pullman trains through here on the Pennsylvania Railroad stopped at Salem, and The Andalusia Dairy Company furnished the diners with their milk, cream and butter.

On the death of J. T. Brooks, in 1901, his son, C. T. Brooks, became president, and W. B. Carey secretary and treasurer.

Mr. E. H. Campbell came to Salem about this time and took over the management of the creamery with the title of vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. C. T. Brooks, he became president and treasurer of the company until his death in 1941.

House to house delivery of milk and creamery products began in 1904, when the Dairy started purchasing milk and cream from other local dairy herds.

In 1907, having outgrown the farm accommodations, the creamery was moved to its present location at the northeast corner of Franklin and South Ellsworth. The present creamery building there was erected in 1914, when the company began the manufacture of ice cream.

In 1955 the name of the corporation was changed to Select Dairies, Inc., and the first of the following year the Supreme and Sunnyside Dairies of Alliance were merged with it. At this time the bottling and processing of milk and manufacture of ice cream were moved to the Alliance plant. The Salem plant is used for storage and distribution.

Mr. F. M. Campbell joined the firm in 1924 as secretary and assistant treasurer, and succeeded his father as president and treasurer of the company in 1941 with F. J. Emeny as vice president, G. B. Emeny as secretary, and Miss Eva Simpson as assistant secretary.

Present officers of the company are: George B. Emeny, Chairman of the Board; F. M. Campbell, President; F. L. Emeny, Vice President; A. J. Turk, Treasurer; George H. Bowman, Jr., Secretary.

The steady growth of the Andalusia Dairy has shown the high regard of Salem residents for its integrity, the quality of its products and dependability of its service.



ATIONWIDE INSURANCE

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

Just 29 years ago, a group of Ohio farmers banded together to solve a mutual problem of their group. They wanted the best possible insurance at the lowest possible cost. By WORKING TOGETHER for this common cause, these people founded the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, which today are known as Nationwide Insurance.

Armed with only a borrowed desk in their "home office" in Columbus, a make-shift rate, and an intense desire to serve people, these men toured Ohio's territory selling auto policies at the rate of 20 per county without commission. A. E. Bailey and Stanley G. Howard of Salem were two of these "crusaders" who worked to found this great insurance institution. The name has changed but the company has never stopped believing in and advancing the basic philosophy on which it was founded. We are, "IN SERVICE WITH PEOPLE."

Today with more than 2,500,000 policyholders in 14 states and the District of Columbia, and total assets in excess of a quarter of a billion dollars, Nationwide stands on the threshold of greater expansion and achievement. The people of Salem have made the future a picture of another 150 years of progress and unlimited opportunities and growth for all.

We are happy to be a part of the past, and we will continue to be, IN SERVICE WITH PEOPLE in the future.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Salem, Ohio Home Office: Columbus

C. F. Billman, Agent
J. M. Celin, Agent
D. J. Smith, Agent
G. V. Weinstock, District Sales Manager



Exterior view of the Purity Dairy showing some of their modern delivery trucks.

Purity Dairy

The Purity Dairy has grown from two small milk routes in 1924 to a large modern plant covering 20,000 square feet of floor space and servicing twenty routes in our area. Ninety producers supply the dairy with the very finest milk products to be processed with the latest equipment. Fifty persons are employed by the dairy. The Purity Dairy processes their own products which include their well known Soft Curd homogenized milk and cream, butter milk, 2,000 pounds of butter weekly, cottage cheese, chocolate milk, orange drink, ice cream, drumsticks, ice cream bars, popsickles, Kremi-Frost, fudge frosts and Dixie Cups.

Since 1937, the plant has been under the active management of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Denny who have lead it through its expansion projects to become one of our leading local industries. In 1945 Mr. James Bertram joined the management team to add his work and skill to this rapidly growing organization.

The Purity Dairy has built its growth upon service and quality of products. Among its most popular dairy foods is its Soft Curd homogenized milk, which is noted for its easy digestibility. The utmost care is used to assure cleanliness of operation and each milk bottle is protected with a Seal-Right sterilized hood.

A new, hard-working, up-to-the-minute company, the Purity Dairy looks forward to continued development and service in the Salem community.

Phone: Enterprise 6786
BELOIT, OHIO



St. John the Evangelist Romanian Orthodox Church

A devout people, the Romanian families who came to Salem around the turn of the century, organized a church of their faith shortly after their arrival. Early meetings were held on the third floor of the Speidel Block on State Street under the pastorate of Rev. John Sicoiu of Akron who came monthly. Later, monthly services were held at the Episcopal Church. In 1937 the congregation moved to the former Lutheran Church on South Lundy Street and they purchased the building in 1946.

Rev. Sicoiu was followed by Rev. Miron Benchia of Wheeling, who was followed by Rev. John Suducan of Cleveland. Rev. Marin Postelnic of Warren is the present pastor. Monthly services are attended by an active congregation of fifty-seven.

Congregational officers include: Leo Copacia, President; Nick Buta, Vice President; George Pacurar, Secretary; Octavian Botu, Treasurer; Andy Dordia, First Epitrop; Constantine Canja, Second Epitrop; Charles Dan, John Dicu, Alex Simion, and John Savia, Trustees.

The foundation of St. John the Evangelist Romanian Orthodox Church was established on December 4, 1926, by the following members: Alexander Simion, John Tatu, Theodore Ursu, John Golcer, Stefan Marginian, George Popa, Tom Stan, Anica Farcas, Leonte Crisan, John Avram, Aron

Sulia, Nicolae Idomir, Dumitru Vintan and Andrei Chitiea.

Charter Members:

Rev. John Suciou, John Savia, John Abraham, Mike Canja, John Tatu, Theodore Ursu. Filed December 14, 1926.

Present Officers of 1956

Leonte S. Copacia, President; Nick Buta, Vice President; George J. Pacurar, Secretary; Octavian Botu, Trustee; Andy Dordia, First Epitrop and Financial Secretary; Constantine Canja, Second Epitrop; Trustees: Charles Dan, Alexander Simion, George Trombitas, John Savu, George Buta.

Committee: Nick Costa, John Dicu, Vasile Tudor, Nick Tatu, John Copacia, Miron Grama, Nick Danila, Alexander Lazaru, Jim Cosgarea, George Manciualea, John Buta, George Longociu, George Cerbu, Ales Costa, Alex Simion, Jr., Matei Oana, and John Taflan.

The Romanian Ladies Auxiliary is an active church women's organization which meets at regular intervals and is responsible for teas, dinners, and fellowship functions. The officers of the Ladies Auxiliaries include: Mrs. G. M. Sutherin, President; Mrs. John Buta, Vice President; Mrs. Alex Simion, Secretary; and Mrs. Charles Dan, Treasurer.



A Beneficial and Cultural Fraternal Organization, organized December 5, 1906, and
this year celebrating its 50th Anniversary

The Romanian Leul Society

PRESIDING OFFICERS

Nick Buta, President
Steve Tarzan, Secretary
Gus Canja, Vice President
Ludovica Taflan, Financial Secretary
John Stoita, Cashier
Costica Canja, Chief Auditor
John Balan, Jim Cosgarea, Assistant Auditors

Trustees

Leonte Copacea
George Kleon
Miron Oana

Committee Members

Nick Maier
Earl Orashan
John Buta

Aurel Sulea
George Jiga
George Manciulea
John Stoita, Jr.



*The First Transylvania Saxon
Women's Sick Benefit Society
Branch 18*

*The First
Transylvania Saxon Society
Branch 19*

This year marks the 65th year of the First Transylvania Saxon Society. In 1891 a handful of immigrants formed a "sick benefit society" to help one another in event of sickness or death. The building in the upper left became the home of the group and is still its home today.

Differences of opinion in 1907 brought about a second organization, the Jugendbund. In 1910 the building in the lower right became its home. This is the corner of South Broadway and Wilson Street, the present site of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church.

Happily, in 1918, the two groups reunited and flourished. Today the society numbers approximately 340 members. The sister society, the First Transylvania Saxon Women's Sick Benefit Society, has a similar number of members. Through the years these two groups have worked together for their common good and the good of the community. Through the years they have sponsored bands, choral groups, and youth activities through the Salem Junior Saxon Club. Today they are working diligently toward the goal of a new lodge home. Through the years they have been active members, branches 18 and 19, of the "Central-Verband," grand lodge of Transylvania Saxons. They are proud that one of their own brothers, Fred J. Theiss, is Grand President of the organization at present.

What brought the first Saxons to Salem no one will ever really know; but those who came and those who were born here will tell you it was a happy choice for them. They like to think that it was a happy choice for Salem as well.





JOAN ROBUSCH

*The
Lesqui-Centennial
Queen
and
Her Court*



JOAN WHITTEN



SANDRA BAILEY



JEANINE SMITH



MARGARET HANNAY



CAROLYN LEWIS



SUE PERRAULT

THE SALEM SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
PRESENTS

"SAGA OF SALEM"

A Stirring Spectacle in Fourteen Episodes
A John B. Rodgers Production

ROBERT WAYNE POWERS
Managing Director

REILLY STADIUM

BARRY LYNDALL
Pageant Director

9:00 P. M.
Monday through Friday
June 11 - 15, 1956

PROLOGUE — SALEM GREETES THE NATION

In this spectacular prologue to the pageant proper, the heralds with their golden trumpets sound the fanfares that bring on the States of our nation, the Nations of the world, the boy scouts, cubs and girl scouts, marching units and attendants. At the second fanfare, the entourage of the Queen and the Princesses of the court enter and finally the Queen of the Sesqui-Centennial in person, who will welcome the audience and then proceed to her coronation. As the glittering jeweled crown is placed on the Queen's head, she gives the signal for the pageant to begin and we see immediately—

Color Guard To The Queen

Members of the Allie K. Reynolds Post No. 892, Veterans of Foreign Wars

Trumpeters

Sandy Green, Bonnie Semple, Patty Ehrhart, Sally Callahan, Ginny Courtney, Eileen Lodge, Eileen Hall, Clara Hartley.

Nations Queens

Diane Talbot, Pat Guthrie, Leah Doyle, Sarah Fitch, Pat Ross, Lois Madden, Becky Blythe, Sherrill Hutson, Judy Miller, Mary Louise Bryan, Dorthea Slanker, Sondra Cox.

States

Jane Doyle, Margaret Potts, Mary Potts, Angie Aiello, Carole Caplan, Sandra Boyles, Margaret Evans, Jenanne Hayes, Marcella Volpe, Susan Ulrich, Linda Griffith, Laura Ammon, Phyllis Lindsay, Joan Citino.

Cadets

Mary Jane Mathews, Kay Talbot, Carol Lippiatt, Kay Hess, Sandra Ellis, Bonnie Schuster, Elizabeth Holenchick, Barbara Bricker, Janet Stallsmith, Barbara Galchick, Sandra Hollick, Nancy Bradley, Gloria Grace, Beverly Elwonger, Beverly Burrier, Peggy Allison.

Girl Scouts and Brownies

Elaine Miles, Janet Kuhl, Sharyn Dolinar, Susan Bateman, Alice Gregg, Kittv Purrington, Judy McKibbin, Cheryl Hundertmarck, Karen Northrup, Sarah Krichbaum, Kathy Cantwell, Connie Christofaris, Patty Ray, Molly Malloy, Jackie Jones, Lora Edwards, Mary Martin, Myrna Boone, Sandra Dodge, Patricia Bennett, Barbara Bennett, Carol Bricker, Frances Paparspiros, Ida Anne Turri, Linda Heston, Eileen Holtsinger, Susan Ulrich, Jean Theiss, Lynne Miller, Beverly Griffith, Karen Fieldhouse, Kay Kuhl, Carol Eskay, Mary Pat Barrett, Alice Miller, Elizabeth Holinchick, Sandra Boyles, Sandy Ellis, Barbara Bricker, Dorothy Semple, Sherrill Hutson, Sandra Stevens, Kathleen Porter, Sally Snyder, Beverly Erath, Donna Weber, Wanda Hayes, Diane Fleischer, Dianne Tomkinson, Barbara Jeffries, Judy Schuller, Valyrie Ciotti, Judy Barber, Eileen Mauro, Barbara Ray, Anne Marie Lavelle, Mary Jo Scullion, Polly Begalla, Sarah Fitch, Judy Miller, Sarah Wilde, Gloria Grace, Marion Holloway, Gwen Zimmerman, Cheryle Moffett, Thelma Crawford.

Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts

Ben Milhoan, Larry Crumbaker, Bruce Hindman, Bobby Moore, Peter Bennett, Fred Fenske, Jimmy Mauro, Ricky Vocar, Tommy Marshall, Bobby Primm, Charles Smith, Ted Parner, Bill Shasteen, Larry Scullion, John Stratton, Bobby Rozeski, Ronnie Rich, Kenneth Marshall, Robert Tabbe, Carol Ostrom, Clyde England, Richard Brown, Mike Swetye, Tommy Boughton, Bobby Beaumont, Tom Bailey, James Martin, Larry Cope, Ronny Crewbaker, Roger Malloy, Bob Bettle, Elliot Harris, David Roth, Rusty Roth, Lloyd Billman.

EPISODE I — IN THE BEGINNING

In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth; and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the waters; and God said, "Let there be Light" and there was light. And God said, "Let us make men in our image after our likeness and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea; and over the fowls of the air; and over the cattle; and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creepeth on the earth." And so God created man in his Own image; in the image of God created He, him; male and female created He, them. And God blessed them and said unto them, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it."

We present the interpretive ballet, "The Creation of Man."

Adam

"Bo" Bowman

Premiere Danseuse

Carol Shoemaker

Creation Ballet

Margie Martin, Loretta Provost, Linda Karns, Patricia Lisi, Gyll Floding, Judy Spooner, Marilyn Cope, Marie Englert, Linda Manning, Linda Glass, Shalimar Harris, Alison, Woodruff, Norma Mincks, Donna Kilmer, Martha Gray, Dotty Scullion.

EPISODE II — THE LAND OF THE RED MEN

It didn't all begin a century ago; no, nor a century and a half! The roots go back into many nations and many peoples. Evidence remains to show that most of Ohio was at one time in possession of an ancient Indian people known as the mound builders. Following these ancients, came the red man—the historic American Indian. The first tribes to hold sway in our area were the Ottowas, the Mingoes the Delawares and the Shawnee. Our scene depicts life in an Indian village.

Indian Men

Gail Cannon, Carol Buta, Jerry England, John Keller, Ralph Hawkins, Charles Adams, Alton Weingart, Ed. Zimmerman, Ed Yates, Paul Herman, Harry Fidoe, Lance Woodruff, Pinckney Hall, Albert Doyle, Bob Stillman, Jim Ray, Lawrence Burcaw, Bob Dodge, Dennis Dean.

Indian Squaws

Carol Schramm, Linda Crawford, Alice Miller, Alice Ann McCrea, Marion Holloway, Sandra Menning, Cheryle Mattevi.

EPISODE III — EARLY SETTLERS

Ohio became a state in the year 1803 and in that same year, some of the first settlers arrived to make their homes in the uncharted wilderness surrounding the site of Salem. Among the settlers to make Salem his permanent home was Zadok Street, who with his wife Eunice and their family, made the long and perilous trip over the Alleghenies to the new state. Most of our early settlers were followers of William Penn, the great Quaker. In this scene, we see a party of early settlers arriving by wagon train.

Pioneer Men

John Dupal, Roger Baker, Dick Zimmerman, Glenn Zimmerman, Paul McJunkin, Don Baird, Bill Decker, Earl Burcaw, Oscar Burrier, Charles Vincent, C. T. Whitacre, Harold Morrow, Bob Stillman, H. K. Thomas, Earl Dunn, Tim Jones, Curt McGhee, Willard Dunn, C. E. Floyd, Carroll Rowe, Glenn Thom, Ray Thom.

Pioneer Women

Myrtle Zimmerman, Marie Becker, Hazel Blickenstaff, Lois Waller, Frances Baird, Mrs. Doris Vincent, Mrs. Myrtle Burrier, Mrs. Violet Martin, Norma Mincks, Mary Borton, Mrs. Nellie Floyd, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, Dorothy Baker, Ann Morrow, Martha Dunn, Mary Ostrom, Carol Gow, Barbara A. Beery, Barbara Dickey, Bonnie Mitchell, Margie Conklin.

Pioneer Boys

Kirk Hawkins, Eugene Hull, Bob Chaffin, Kenny Everhart, Dusty Roth, Michael Kolner, James Potts, Lewis King, Ronnie Kuhns.

Pioneer Girls

Pam Chentow, Agnes Kolozsi, Peggy Hess, Susan Mosher, Charlene Vincent, Marge Hiltbrand, Vivian Vincent, Pat Ross, Jimmy Ross, Mary Alice Detimore, Marilyn Fenton, Sandra Sneddon, Sandy Hiltbrand, Karen Wachsmith, Althea Patterson, Sheila Guess, Lynn Jones.

EPISODE IV — REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY

One of the most important factors in the growth of any community is the spiritual life of the people. The first public building in the community was the church, for these pious folk had brought their faith along with them from the old world. But casting off the outworn dogmas of the old world, they built for a faith in which all men should be free to worship as they liked and approach God in whatever manner they chose, in the spirit of the Reformation. They recognized no authority in matters of the spirit, excepting that of the Bible itself. In this manner, there was guaranteed in America, religious as well as civil liberty.

The first Friends Meeting was held in Salem in 1804 and it was some years before any other religious organizations were founded in the town. Our scene depicts a service at that first meeting-house. From the purity and simplicity of services such as these have grown our churches of today, nurtured in freedom and dedicated, not to morals or saints, but only to God. Because of the faith of our forefathers, we may worship where and how we please today and to them we owe our freedom from ecclesiastical tyranny.

Pioneer Women of Episode III

Quaker Women

Ann Stanley, Velma Stanley, Ardith Henderson, Elma Satterthwaite, Ellen Henderson, Lida Blackburn.

Quaker Men

C. E. Stanley, Carol A. Spencer, Sr., Joshua Henderson, Franklin Henderson, Clarence Pemberton, Robert Starbuck.

EPISODE V—READIN' 'RITIN' AND 'RITHMETIC

Hand in hand with the church, went the school, for these pioneers realized that education is the handmaiden of religion. They applied the teaching of the Bible—"Know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Although some of the settlers were people of limited education they realized the importance of knowledge in the lives of their children and they established schools soon after the first settlement was made.

It was in the autumn of 1809 that the Friends established the first school in a small log house on Main Street. Later, through the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Stanton, an early physician, the first union school was organized in Salem. In 1827, the first square brick schoolhouse was erected on the corner of what is now Broadway and East Pershing Street.

Let's look in on that first school of long ago.

School Mistress — Betty Ward

School Boys

Joe Bricker, Phillip Shasteen, Gary Dean, Jim Shasteen, Tommy Ansman, Christy Christofaris, Donald Doyle, Larry Hilliard, Carl Spencer, Chucky Corbett, Bobby Beaumont, Gary Hasson, Bruce Campbell, David Perrott, Dickie Duke, John Dangel, Butch Crawford, Phillip Campbell, George Christofaris, Robert Mitchell, Harry Harker, Jacob Evans, Tom Barthlomew, Kenneth Phillips, Melvin Lippiatt, Don Phillips, Billy Mitchell, Richard Lawrence, Ronald Evans, Dennis Dean.

School Girls

Sandra Bell, Nancy McCrea, Karen Kerr, Leila Karns, Sally Votaw, Helaine Hamilton, Marilyn Greenamyer, Jean Hilliard, Sally Bricker, Linda Spencer, Jodale Kilbreath, Shirley McFarland, Dolores Morris, Amy Himmelspace, Diane Everhart, Judy Klein, Gloria Hary, Jan'ce Schory, Barbara Hiltbrand, Elaine Miles, Marilyn Austin, Barbara Knoll, June Doyle, Ethel Duke, Maureen Thomas, Janet Kuhl, Iva Jean Hilliard, Carol Spencer, Gayle Kilbreath, Ruth Doyle, Martha Ann Kennell, Betty McCartney, Charleen Keller, Connie Bowman, Ruth Campbell, Darlene Smith, Sharyn Dolinar, Barbara Crumbaker, Stella Guess.

EPISODE VI — THE GOLDEN FLEECE TAVERN

Before the coming of the railroad, the stage line had played an important part in the lives of the settlers and along the route followed by the stage, village taverns sprang up and these soon became popular meeting places for the people of the town.

Such a place was the "Golden Fleece," Salem's principal tavern. The "Golden Fleece" had gained a reputation for hospitality all along the Conestoga wagon trails and entertainment to be had at this tavern was without parallel among the many inns of the day.

Civil War Men

John Jurczak, George McClosky, Gordon Melow, Charles Ray, Chester Spooner, Howard Whinnery, F. M. McGarvey, Earl Ammon, Joe Boone, George Bowman, Sherman Godward, Lawrence Kaercher, Walton Briggs, J. Edward Miller, Richard Conway, Howard Bennett.

Civil War Women

Joyce Cosgrove, Vera Birkhimer, Rachel Moncrief, Marline Yunk, Grace Stratton, Dorothy Merrifield, Charlotte McCloskey, Jean Ray, Katherine Mauro, Margaret Entrikin, Marie Vender, Mrs. Howard Whinnery, Mary Jane Miller, Althea Wilson, Helen Boone, Sandra Birkhimer, Violet Lake, Dorothy Conja, Ruth Briggs, Dorothy Millikin, Charlotte Millikin.

Civil War Boys

James Mauro, Michael Merrifield, Jimmy Whinnery, Nicky Canja.

Civil War Girls

Kathy Ray, Barbara Jean Ray, Patty Ray, Eileen Mauro, Mary Kay Mauro, Joan McCloskey, Ann Merrifield, Susan Merrifield, Patricia Merrifield, Jean Moncrief, Mary Ann Conja.

Members of the cast of this Episode appear in Episodes VII, VIII, IX and X

EPISODE VII — WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In 1806, our city was platted and lots laid out and it is from this date, that our history, as a community, begins.

But perhaps our most important step forward and our greatest contribution to progress, occurred one day in 1850 when the pioneer women gathered to form the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association. This was the second meeting of its kind in the United States and aroused a great deal of interest in men and women alike.

The cast of this Episode is the same as that of Episode VI

EPISODE VIII — THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

In the 1830's, the issue of slavery and of the extension of slave territory in the Union was already a cause for grave worry on the part of the leaders and people of the nation. The Quakers, because of their religious teachings, were opposed to slavery and did all in their power to help escaping slaves through Ohio and on to Canada and freedom. Salem became one of the important stations of the underground railway and hundreds of fugitive slaves in their desperate flight to freedom, found shelter, food and help in Salem.

The cast of this Episode is the same as that of Episodes VI and VII

EPISODE IX — ABBY KELLY SALEM

It was on August 26, 1845, that the twelfth annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was being held in Salem. A large gathering had convened in Liberty Hall to discuss the aims and hopes of these people so dedicated to human liberties. But let's read the telegram ourselves and see what happened to the slave girl being returned to her master under the Fugitive Slave Act.

The cast of this Episode is the same as that of Episodes VI, VII and VIII

EPISODE X — THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

In the 1860's Salem was teeming with prosperity. There were flourishing industries and busy citizens who were intent on making their city one of the outstanding communities in the State. Then on the morning of April 12, 1861, the Confederate batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter and the awful strife between brothers began. As the war progressed, the danger of invasion of the Ohio border became a subject of much concern to the community and excitement reached fever pitch in the summer of 1863, when General Morgan "The Raider" crossed the river and the news reached Salem that the Confederates were coming directly toward the town and were even then within twenty miles of the city.

In addition to the cast of Episodes VI, VII, VIII and IX, the following persons appear in this Episode

Northern Officer

Lawrence Kaercher

Northern Soldiers

Sam Moore, Dale Fonst, Jim Keller, Lloyd West, Harold Barnes.

EPISODE XI — THE SALEM CENTENNIAL

The turn of the century found many new industries in Salem and a happy and prosperous community. During these years Salem became the second city in the country to install electric trolley cars. It looked like a boom was on the way as the country entered the new century. The day of the bicycle, the bustle and the moustache had arrived.

But the big event of these years was the Centennial Celebration of 1906. And here we are at the Centennial Picnic!

Men

Carl Zeigler, E. E. Ryser, Earl Taylor, Frank J. Scott, George Birchak, John McCormick, John Grell, George Dressel, Ken Burrier, Dick Zimmerman, Ralph Dumovic, Max Hagen.

Women

Iva Hilliard, Mary Jo Hurray, Myrtle Ryser, Lottie Burcaw, Judy Whinnery, Patty Kaercher, Barbara Kaercher, Josephine Kaercher, Elsie Davis, Francis Zeigler, Josephine Markovich, Hannah Thomas, Maude Dressel, Mrs. Minnie Vender, Mrs. Anna Schuck, Mrs. Dorothy Burcaw, Ann King, June Zocolo, Ellen Tetlow, Balbina Ziegler, Mrs. Jeannette Hilliard, Henrietta Kilbreath, Goldie Burrier, Kathryn Kridler, Margaret Floyd.

Boys

Rickey Kilbreath, Larry Kaercher, Bill Zocolo, Billy Taylor, Dennis Keller, Dennis Dean.

Girls

Barbara Kaercher, Patty Kaercher, Judy Whinnery, Mary Jo Hurray, Diane Tetlow, Virginia Bellon.

Bathing Beauties

Virginia Hurray, Pauline Birkhimer, Marie Englert, Dorothy Keller, Margaret Dumovic, Doddie Ann Wilson.

Can Can Girls

Judy Holzinger, Carol Lehwald, Joyce McElroy, Fay Conser, Carol Hawkins, Margaret Hanna.

EPISODE XII—IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY

Peace and prosperity abounded in this nation, until on the afternoon of June 28, 1914, the Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne was assassinated at Sarajevo, touching off the spark that was to ignite the conflagration of the first World War. Then followed quickly the many events leading to the various European alliances, with England being the first to enter the cause for democracy and finally, on April 6, 1917, the Congress of the United States declared war on Imperial Germany and we were swept into the struggle.

Many of our sons and brothers left these shores to lie forever on a foreign soil.

Members of The Army Reserve, Salem Unit

EPISODE XIII — THE ATOMIC AGE

In 1941, the United States was again engulfed in world conflict Salem, along with the nation, bore her share of sacrifice and hardship. Many of our retired citizens came forward to share the burden of mobilizing for defense. Our industries received achievement awards for their work in government contracts. Many local boys took part in the major battles of this second great World War at Anzio, Guadalcanal and the Battle of the Bulge and elsewhere. But this was all a prelude to the Atomic Age.

We witness a simulated atomic blast!

No Actors

EPISODE XIV — FINALE

Undaunted, we face a new future, a future that depends upon us, our children, and the citizens of tomorrow.

To the great story of the nation, Salem has contributed a colorful chapter. As we review the panorama of our history, it is not no to boast; rather we are humbled that the past has bequeathed to us so rich a heritage and it is in that spirit that we face forward to meet the challenge of a changing world.

Before you a great wheel of progress is taking form with Salem as its hub. With each spoke carved from one of our past achievements, we see the nations of the world being served by our city. Flanked by the manhood and womanhood of our city, proudly carrying the torch of youth into the future, the great wheel of progress turns courageously into the next century.

MISS LIBERTY - MARY JANE LESICK

WEEK'S SPECIAL EVENTS

Late Changes in the Sesquicentennial Week events are not included in the listings in the "Salem Story". Visitors and Salem Citizens are urged to consult the bulletin at Headquarters (Grand Theater) to avoid missing many worthwhile events.

PAGEANT PATRONS

Patron Ticket Committee: Howard E. Firestone, Duane H. Yeagley, Earl R. Miller, A. L. Bricker, Randal Bieber, David White, Dr. Harley H. Thayer, James S. Vocature, Mrs. Lois White, Mrs. Kay Glenn, Mrs. Virginia Hart, and Alden Smith.

Robert Morrow, Garfield, Ohio
Hilda Morrow, Garfield, Ohio
Carroll D. Mohr, Salem, Ohio
Grace U. Mohr, Salem, Ohio
J. E. Wilson, Lisbon, Ohio
Jessiemine Wilson, Lisbon, Ohio
Walker D. Irvine, Salineville, Ohio
Ethel M. Walker, Salineville, Ohio
F. Ellsworth McKee, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. F. Ellsworth McKee, Salem, Ohio
Harry L. Barker, Salem, Ohio
Dorothy A. Barker, Salem, Ohio
Paul J. Bungard, Salem, Ohio
Alice M. Bungard, Salem, Ohio
J. Harrison Keller, Sebring, Ohio
Gretchen Keller, Sebring, Ohio
Charles A. Corbett, Salem, Ohio
Elizabeth Corbett, Salem, Ohio
Joseph W. Greenwood, Salem, Ohio
Ruth Greenwood, Salem, Ohio
Howard E. Myers, Salem, Ohio
Mary Myers, Salem, Ohio
William Stark, Salem, Ohio
Dolores Stark, Salem, Ohio
J. Leslie Ellis, Salem, Ohio
James A. Armstrong, Salem, Ohio
Hazel Armstrong, Salem, Ohio
Merle Wright, Salem, Ohio
Anne Wright, Salem, Ohio
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Cleveland, Ohio
Dorothy M. Ellis, Salem, Ohio
Homer P. Hill, Jr., Shippers' Freight Lines,
Warren, Ohio
Harry Polen, Globe Cartage Company, Can-
ton, Ohio
John P. Gilbert, Alton and Southern Railway,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Neil Murray, Red Star Transit Company,
Warren, Ohio
K. C. Herriott, Herriott Trucking Co., Inc.,
East Palestine, Ohio
K. L. Hilliard, Herriott Trucking Co., Inc.,
East Palestine, Ohio
Mack Herriott, Herriott Trucking Co., Inc.,
East Palestine, Ohio
Frank Renton, Herriott Trucking Co., Inc.,
East Palestine, Ohio
Gail Herron, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Lois Herron, Salem, Ohio
A. J. Herron, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. A. J. Herron, Salem, Ohio
Rolin Herron, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Rolin Herron, Salem, Ohio
J. W. Cox, Niles, Ohio
A. J. Swift, Vienna, Ohio
J. W. Hope, Leavittsburg, Ohio
Robert Fleming, Warren, Ohio
David Linden, Warren, Ohio
Fred Sanford, N.Y.C. Railroad
F. V. McNicholas, Youngstown, Ohio
H. J. McNicholas, Youngstown, Ohio
Jack McNicholas, Youngstown, Ohio
Paul McNicholas, Youngstown, Ohio
Y.E.L.P. Service, Inc., East Liverpool, Ohio
A.C.E. Transportation, Akron, Ohio
Quinn R. Johnson, Warren, Ohio
James R. Watson, Lake Milton, Ohio
John Pavesich, Youngstown, Ohio
Funch-Edye Company, Detroit, Michigan
Carl von Sonnenberg, Lakewood, Ohio
Cook Motor Lines, Akron, Ohio
Frank Hurley, Union Wholesale Lumber Co.,
Youngstown, Ohio
W. H. Matthews, Salem, Ohio
W. L. Strain, Salem, Ohio
Rex R. Reich, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Dorothy Reich, Salem, Ohio
R. S. McCulloch, Sr., Salem, Ohio
R. S. McCulloch, Jr., Salem, Ohio
R. S. McCulloch, Jr., Salem, Ohio
Walter B. Null, II., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Walter B. Null, II., Salem, Ohio
James C. Marox, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John F. Sand, Moore-McCormack Lines, 5
Broadway, N. Y. City
H. W. St. John & Co., N. Y. City
Belgian Line, N. Y. City
George Shimrack, P.R.R., New York, N. Y.
Confidential Overseas Forwarding Co., New
York, N. Y.
Guy Sorrentino, New York, N. Y.
Cleveland Freight Line, Cleveland, Ohio
Kenneth B. Wilson, Kansas-Oklahoma & Gulf
Railway, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. Allan Burks, C. & O. Railway Co., Cleve-
land, Ohio

Denver-Chicago Trucking Co., Inc., Cleve-
land, Ohio
L. P. Kulka, Alliance, Ohio
Milton Lottman, Alliance, Ohio
Herbert C. Nolan, President, B & N Trans-
portation Co., Columbiana, Ohio
Bert Dickinson, Vice President, B & N Trus-
portation Co., Columbiana, Ohio
Regis C. Boring, C.A., B & N Transportation
Co., Columbiana, Ohio
Transamerican Freight Lines, Youngstown,
Ohio
Lyons Transportation Co., Youngstown, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howett, Salem, Ohio
Arbaugh's Fine Home Furnishings, Salem,
Ohio
Mrs. Walter Strain, Salem, Ohio
Harold Shears, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Harold Shears, Salem, Ohio
Byron Maxson, Salem, Ohio
W. Eugene Young, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. W. Eugene Young, Salem, Ohio
Theodore M. Purdy, Roxbury, Conn.
Mrs. Theodore M. Purdy, Roxbury, Conn.
E. DeMaria, Commercial Motor Freight,
Columbus, Ohio
D. D. Gardner, Commercial Motor Freight,
Columbus, Ohio
C. D. Miller, Commercial Motor Freight,
Youngstown, Ohio
C. N. Packard, C.R.I. & P. Railway Co.,
Chicago, Illinois
Charles Klink, C.R.I. & P. Railway Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Joe Kerola, Sharon, Pa.
Paul Sotak, Motor Express, Warren, Ohio
Andy Lamb, Motor Express, Cleveland, Ohio
Don McMillen, Motor Express, Cleveland,
Ohio
Ray Goodwin, Motor Express, Youngstown,
Ohio
Freidman Transfer & Construction Company,
Youngstown, Ohio
Akron-Chicago Transportation Co., Akron,
Ohio
Michigan Express, Inc., Canton, Ohio
William Kring, Motor Express, Salem, Ohio
Paul Herrington, Electric Furnace Company,
Salem, Ohio
Clyde Harrold, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
E. E. Kerr, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
Albert Wright, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
Howard Heston, Electric Furnace Co., Sa-
lem, Ohio
Ralph K. Zimmerman, Electric Furnace Co.,
Salem, Ohio
Willard Albertsen, Electric Furnace Co., Sa-
lem, Ohio
David Cope, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
Arthur Horning, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
Ralph Perrine, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
Doug Turner, Doug Turner Engineering,
Salem, Ohio
Charles Rea, S. A. Barnes Co., Salem, Ohio
Nathan Bahm, Salem, Ohio
Elliot Hansell, Salem, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Zimmerman, Salem,
Ohio
Zimmerman Auto Sales, Salem, Ohio
George Perrault, Jr., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. George Perrault, Jr., Salem, Ohio
Melvin York, E. W. Bliss Co., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Thurla York, Salem, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tullis, Salem, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Tullis, Salem, Ohio
James and Nora Herron, Salem, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Herron, Columbus,
Ohio
Cornies T. V. Appliance, Salem, Ohio
Louis Mattevi, Salem, Ohio
H. I. Hine, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. H. I. Hine, Salem, Ohio
James L. Wright, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. James L. Wright, Salem, Ohio
Dianne Ruth Wright, Salem, Ohio
Koch Motor Company, Columbiana, Ohio
A. L. Altomare Sales, Leetonia, Ohio
G. E. Farrington, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. G. E. Farrington, Salem, Ohio
G. W. Baillie, Sr., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. G. W. Baillie, Sr., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Ruth A. Brian, Salem, Ohio

Marcel Baum, Salem, Ohio
G. W. Baillie, Jr., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. G. W. Baillie, Jr., Salem, Ohio
A. D. Nicholas, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. A. D. Nicholas, Salem, Ohio
Mother Horvath Dinners, Canfield, Ohio
McPhee Brothers, Canfield, Ohio
Farmer's National Bank, Canfield, Ohio
McBride Ford Sales, Leetonia, Ohio
Leetonia Flower Shop, Leetonia, Ohio
B. F. Goodrich Tire Co., H. I. Hine Motor
Company, Salem, Ohio
John's Auto Wrecking, Salem, Ohio
Standard Oil Company, Ohio
Robert A. Culler, Salem, Ohio
Joseph Herbert, Salem, Ohio
Walter DeJane, Salem, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Don R. Smith, Salem, Ohio
Lucille Seeds, Salem, Ohio
Margaret Woodruff, Salem, Ohio
Workmen Overall Supply Co., Youngs-
town, Ohio
Mrs. John Hollinger, Salem, Ohio
John Hollinger, Salem, Ohio
E. P. Kennedy, Salem, Ohio
Charles O. Snyder, Salem, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Haldi, Salem, Ohio
Charles F. Fox, Salem, Ohio
F. N. McQuilkin, Salem, Ohio
Henry J. Anderson, Salem, Ohio
Ina Kindig, Salem, Ohio
R. S. Gallagher, Salem, Ohio
Jeanette Hoch, Salem, Ohio
Belle Golladay, Salem, Ohio
Mary Gill, Leetonia, Ohio
Mrs. G. D. Edgerton, Salem, Ohio
Velma F. Pack, Salem, Ohio
A. R. Silver, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Ed. Lamoncha, Columbiana, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Corrigan, Salem, Ohio
K. A. Wirtz, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
K. U. Wirtz, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
R. E. Coe, Electric Furnace Co., Salem, Ohio
C. L. West, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
W. L. Ferguson, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
C. H. Vaughan, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
F. T. Cope, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
R. M. Warren, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
H. W. Smith, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
J. R. Moore, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
A. H. Vaughan, Electric Furnace Co., Salem,
Ohio
Warren Baird, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
Donald Goodballet, Local Union 3816, Salem,
Ohio
Wilfred Breault, Local Union 3816, Salem,
Ohio
Andrew Burt, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
Alva Stoffer, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
E. Glisto, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
Charles Mohr, Local Union 3816, Salem,
Ohio
John Kessig, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
Leroy Downs, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
Ed Bloor, Local Union 3816, Salem, Ohio
Sally Kirkbride, Salem, Ohio
Joe Bryan, Salem, Ohio
Sam Moore, Jr., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Sam Moore, Jr., Salem, Ohio
Pehr Anderson, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Pehr Anderson, Salem, Ohio
Thomas Kneifel, Salem, Ohio
Dr. M. M. Sandrock, Salem, Ohio
William Talbot, Salem, Ohio
David Keller, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. David Keller, Salem, Ohio
Strouss Hirschberg Co., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Marguerite Ramsey Berg, Salem, Ohio
Charles Lantz, Salem, Ohio
John G. Kehrer, Sr., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. John G. Kehrer, Sr., Salem, Ohio
John E. Rance, Salem, Ohio
Augusta B. Bowman, Salem, Ohio
Floyd McKee, Salem, Ohio
George H. Bowman, Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Floyd McKee, Salem, Ohio
R. Osmundsen, M.D., Salem, Ohio
Mrs. Harley H. Thayer, Salem, Ohio
Dr. Harley H. Thayer, Salem, Ohio
Harris O. Stanley, Damascus, Ohio

PAGEANT PATRONS - Continued

Mrs. Harris O. Stanley, Damascus, Ohio
 Rev. Wm. Atchison, Damascus, Ohio
 Dorothy Atchison, Damascus, Ohio
 Daniel Bohm, Salem, Ohio
 Ethel and Leo Edwards, Salem, Ohio
 Valvoline Oil Company, Freedom, Pa.
 Pete's T. V., Salem, Ohio
 Marquis Oil Company, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Watson Sales & Service, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Kupinski Plumbing & Heating, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Art Kibler, Auctioneer, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Ellen's Beauty Shoppe, Hanoverton, Ohio
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 Falloon Sales & Service, Hanoverton, Ohio
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 Valley View Market, Salem, Ohio
 Rowe's Tool Company, Salem, Ohio
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 Mrs. Ethel Rogers, Salem, Ohio
 Emmet Bair, Auctioneer, Salem, Ohio
 Penn Restaurant, Salem, Ohio
 Midway Restaurant, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Sunrise Supply, Hanoverton, Ohio
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 Mrs. Bruce Carey, Salem, Ohio
 Martha Coulson, Salem, Ohio
 James H. Criswell, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. James H. Criswell, Salem, Ohio
 Conway Music Company, Salem, Ohio
 Harrison Johnson, Warren, Ohio
 Harry Beardmore, Salem, Ohio
 Dyke Motor Supply, Salem, Ohio
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 Mrs. Ada H. Tice, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Homer Callahan, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Marie Fawcett, Salem, Ohio
 Richard Fawcett, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Pelley, Salem, Ohio
 Nancy Ritchie, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Louis Raymond, Sr., Salem, Ohio
 Louis Raymond, Jr., Salem, Ohio
 Donald Cope, Salem, Ohio
 Seven Crown Club, Salem, Ohio
 Paul Ritchie, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Whitten, Salem, Ohio
 Robert Stringer, Warren, Ohio
 Russell Loudon, Salem, Ohio
 Joan E. Whitten, Salem, Ohio
 Hippely & White, Salem, Ohio
 Johnny's Service Station, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. G. K. Schwartz, Salem, Ohio
 Archie's Barber Shop, Salem, Ohio
 Frances Baird, Salem, Ohio
 Betty Ann Moore, Salem, Ohio
 Ray J. Hannay, Hollywood, California
 Lena Beardmore, Salem, Ohio
 Masters, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio
 Z. R. Stockton, Salem, Ohio
 Caleb H. Lewis, Salem, Ohio
 Milton A. Kauffman, Salem, Ohio
 Gertrude F. Kauffman, Salem, Ohio
 The MacMillan Book Shop, Salem, Ohio
 Hon. Joel H. Sharp, Salem, Ohio
 Lucia G. Sharp, Salem, Ohio
 George S. Kyler, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Caleb H. Lewis, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCorkhill, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Scott McCorkhill, Salem, Ohio
 Norman A. Pederson, Sr., Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Norman A. Pedersen, Sr., Salem, Ohio
 N. C. Hunt, Miami Beach, Florida
 Mrs. N. C. Hunt, Miami Beach, Florida
 John B. Works, Jr., Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. John B. Works, Jr., Salem, Ohio
 Dr. W. E. Ward, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. W. E. Ward, Salem, Ohio
 T. A. Moore, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. T. A. Moore, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. L. Kaercher, Salem, Ohio
 William Strabala, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. William Strabala, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. John C. Littv, Salem, Ohio
 John C. Littv, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Carl Hiltbrand, Salem, Ohio
 Carl Hiltbrand, Salem, Ohio
 Louis Probst, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Louis Probst, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Walter Worman, Salem, Ohio
 Walter Worman, Salem, Ohio
 J. Raymond Stiver, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. J. Raymond Stiver, Salem, Ohio
 Ralph R. Lora, Salem, Ohio
 Dalbert J. Thomas, Salem, Ohio
 Henry A. Lieder, Salem, Ohio
 Darline D. Thomas, Salem, Ohio
 Janet E. Lieder, Salem, Ohio
 Wilford R. Smith, Salem, Ohio
 Vance R. McBane, Salem, Ohio

Mrs. Vance R. McBane, Salem, Ohio
 Russell B. McArtor, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Russell B. McArtor, Salem, Ohio
 Chester E. Kridler, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Chester E. Kridler, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Howard Moore, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Howard Moore, Salem, Ohio
 Salona Supply Company, Salem, Ohio
 Neil H. Knowlton, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Neil H. Knowlton, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Wm. Kolozsi, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Wm. Kolozsi, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. V. C. Hart, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. V. C. Hart, Salem, Ohio
 Russell Gibbs, Salem, Ohio
 C. Readence, Salem, Ohio
 Katherine A. Gibson, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. C. J. Mosher, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Carl J. Lehwald, Salem, Ohio
 B. W. Cox, Salem, Ohio
 Duane Thomas, Salem, Ohio
 O. A. Naragon, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. and Mrs. Sherman Moore, Salem, Ohio
 Glenn Arnold, Salem, Ohio
 Leon Colley, Salem, Ohio
 Carl Willman, Salem, Ohio
 A. H. Vaughan, Salem, Ohio
 W. B. Wolford, Youngstown, Ohio
 Howard C. Davidson, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 C. R. Haldi, Salem, Ohio
 Warren Brown, Salem, Ohio
 S. L. Greenberger, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Warren Brown, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralph Martin, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fleisher, Toronto, Ohio
 Dr. C. E. McElwee, Salem, Ohio
 Hawkins Lake, Berlin Center, Ohio
 H-B Airport, Salem, Ohio
 Weizenckers Grovery, Beloit, Ohio
 V. E. Galbreath, Beloit, Ohio
 D. M. Weikart, Leetonia, Ohio
 Youngtown Kitchens Booster Club, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Lea A. Cobbs, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Fred Crowgey, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Mabel Douth, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hochadel, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wykoff, Salem, Ohio
 Rev. George Keister, Salem, Ohio
 K. E. Harsh, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. C. H. Mosher, Salem, Ohio
 Elizabeth C. Berg, Salem, Ohio
 Ada M. Santmyer, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. A. P. Falkenstein, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. A. P. Falkenstein, Salem, Ohio
 Don J. Barnes, Alliance ASM
 Charles Speaker, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Charles Speaker, Salem, Ohio
 Alroy Bloomberg, Salem, Ohio
 Stephen S. Ross, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Crawford, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. R. E. Buckholdt, Salem, Ohio
 R. E. Buckholdt, Salem, Ohio
 E. H. Althouse, Salem, Ohio
 The Salem Tool Company, Salem, Ohio
 J. H. Wilson, Jr., Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Jr., Salem, Ohio
 J. H. Wilson, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. M. Scott McCorkhill, Salem, Ohio
 Scott M. McCorkhill, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. C. D. Harris, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. W. W. Milford, Jr., Salem, Ohio
 Dr. John E. Jones, Lisbon, Ohio
 Spiller Studio, Lisbon, Ohio
 Alpine Studio, Lisbon, Ohio
 Muntean T. V., Lisbon, Ohio
 B. & F. Oldsmobile Company, Lisbon, Ohio
 Geo. M. Varga, Inc., Lisbon, Ohio
 Baker Chevrolet, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Drakes Grocery, Hanoverton, Ohio
 A. J. Loudon Company, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Maple Funeral Home, Kensington, Ohio
 Leslie Brantingham, Salem, Ohio
 L. D. Beardmore, Salem, Ohio
 John H. Vance, Canton, Ohio
 Mrs. John H. Vance, Canton, Ohio
 A. Holb, Youngstown, Ohio
 H. F. Markle, Youngstown, Ohio
 Mrs. R. B. Kernohan, Salem, Ohio
 Endres Gross, Salem, Ohio
 Chas. Modarelli, Salem, Ohio
 T. Emerson Smith, Salem, Ohio
 Daniel E. Smith, Salem Country Club, Salem, Ohio
 L. A. Mattevi, Salem, Ohio
 Gordon Scott, Salem, Ohio
 Ross Mellinger, Conneaut Lake, Pa.
 Blanche Mellinger, Conneaut Lake, Pa.
 Al Fitch, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Lowell W. King, Salem, Ohio

Mrs. Lowell W. King, Salem, Ohio
 Bowie C. Crapster, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Bowie C. Crapster, Salem, Ohio
 Miss Sara A. Bowman, Farmington, Illinois
 Chet Charleton, Alliance, Ohio
 Mrs. Chet Charleton, Alliance, Ohio
 Mrs. A. R. Silver, Salem, Ohio
 Harry Kroehne, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Harry Kroehne, Salem, Ohio
 E. M. Stephenson, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. E. M. Stephenson, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. A. J. Greene, Salem, Ohio
 Rev. Harold Dietch, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Paul Horning, Salem, Ohio
 Harry Kroehne, Salem, Ohio
 D. L. Vincent, Salem, Ohio
 C. L. Roof, Salem, Ohio
 Braut's Market, Salem, Ohio
 C. D. Gow, Salem, Ohio
 Jack Miner, St. Louis, Mo.
 Floyd Craig, Salem, Ohio
 A. C. Bartholomew, Salem, Ohio
 Gail A. Roose, M. D., Salem, Ohio
 Bettie Lee Dance Studio, Salem, Ohio
 Walter F. Deming, Salem, Ohio
 Alroy Bloomberg, Salem, Ohio
 Robert C. Coppock, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Coy, Salem, Ohio
 Betty L. Martig, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Chas. White, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ormes, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Robert Conroy, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Maus, Salem, Ohio
 Morris Oil Company, Leetonia, Ohio
 Theron's, Columbiana, Ohio
 Columbiana Builders Supply Co., Columbiana, Ohio
 Bayless' L-P Gas Service and Mobil Homes, Damascus, Ohio
 Moore's Store, Salem, Ohio
 Mayor and Mrs. Howard Hart, Hanoverton, Ohio
 Queen's Garden Motel, Hanoverton, Ohio
 F.M. Gardner, Y Motor Court, Lisbon, Ohio
 Kelm Construction Co., Lisbon, Ohio
 Ohio Hoist Company, Lisbon, Ohio
 Lisbon Lumber Company, Lisbon, Ohio
 Beitler's Gulf Service, Salem, Ohio
 Quaker Homes, Inc., Salem, Ohio
 Telling Belle Vernon Co., Sealtest, Canton, Ohio
 Ed Herron, Salem, Ohio
 A. C. Lembright, Lembright's Baking Co., Alliance, Ohio
 Pepsi Cola Company, Youngstown, Ohio
 Barnes Provision, Inc., Alliance, Ohio
 Canada Dry Bottling Company, Canton, Ohio
 Schwebel Baking Company, Youngstown, Ohio
 Tietche Distributing Company, Canfield, Ohio
 Ohio Notion & Paper Co., Youngstown, Ohio
 The Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Ohio
 Andalusia Dairy, Salem, Ohio
 John Kohlmann Bottling Co., Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania
 New Castle Grocery Co., New Castle, Pa.
 Bond Bread Bakers, Canton, Ohio
 Ward Baking Company, Youngstown, Ohio
 Toni Davis, James G. Pardie Co., Youngstown, Ohio
 Telling Belle Vernon Milk, Youngstown, Ohio
 Sparkling Beverages, East Palestine, Ohio
 Harold D. Smith, Salem, Ohio
 Phi Gamma Beta Sorority, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ayers, Salem, Ohio
 Lloyd Gordon, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Lloyd Gordon, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crowgey, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Dallas Hanna, Salem, Ohio
 Miss Martha Bailor, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Coy, Salem, Ohio
 Daniel E. Smith, Jeweler, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Mullins, Salem, Ohio
 Glenn T. Harding, Salem, Ohio
 John T. McNicol, Salem, Ohio
 Donald G. Reinhard, Salem, Ohio
 Thomas A. Mercer, Salem, Ohio
 Edith K. Mercer, Salem, Ohio
 James P. Hayden, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. James P. Hayden, Salem, Ohio
 Berg Bretzels, Inc., Leetonia, Ohio
 Dan-Dee Pretzel & Potato Chip Co., Cleveland, Ohio
 Mrs. J. O. Hagedorn, Salem, Ohio
 J. O. Hagedorn, Salem, Ohio
 Thad Lora, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Lillian B. Byers, Salem, Ohio
 Dr. Guy E. Byers, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Gordon Keyes, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. George Petersen, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Ralph Snyder, Salem, Ohio
 Earl Orashan, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Miller, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Earl R. Miller, Salem, Ohio

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Dr. P. W. Sartick, Salem, Ohio
 L. R. Schubert, Cleveland, Ohio
 Arthur Cutcliff, Mentor, Ohio
 Fred Glass, Salem, Ohio
 Charles A. Shenberger, Indianapolis, Ind.
 A. L. Gruber, Salem, Ohio
 R. W. Snowdon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Fenstermaker, Salem, Ohio
 Arthur L. Lind, Salem, Ohio
 Mary Flitcroft, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Ray Luxeul, Salem, Ohio
 R. J. Van Fossan, Republican Nominee for Sheriff, Lisbon, Ohio
 A. B. C. Mining Company, Lisbon, Ohio
 Ray Beers, Fire Service, Lisbon, Ohio
 Koch Motor Company, Columbiana, Ohio
 Standard Oil Company of Ohio
 Leishman Coal Company, Salineville, Ohio
 "TUT" Prince of Magic, Larry Guappone, Salem, Ohio
 H. I. Hine Motor Co., "Ford," Salem, Ohio
 Robert Potter, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Robert Potter, Salem, Ohio
 Jas. S. Wilson, Baltimore-Pittsburgh Motor Express, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 R. M. Griffin, Baltimore-Pittsburgh Motor Express, Canton, Ohio
 W. C. Brown, Baltimore-Pittsburgh Motor Express, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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 A. A. Mertz, Pennsylvania R. R., Canton, Ohio
 D. M. Ryder, Pennsylvania R. R., Canton, Ohio
 J. C. Royle, Pennsylvania R. R., Salem, Ohio
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 Budget Press, Salem, Ohio
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 Mrs. W. S. Fernengel, Salem, Ohio
 Sekely Industrial Tool & Mfg., Salem, Ohio
 A. A. Sederholm, Cleveland, Ohio
 Geo. B. Emeny, Salem, Ohio
 I. W. Brandel, Jr., Alliance, Ohio
 F. Limestahl, Salem, Ohio
 J. Frederick MacClain, Salem, Ohio
 Pearl Walker, Salem, Ohio
 Sara Walker, Salem, Ohio
 Patterson Insurance Co., Leetonia, Ohio
 Burton Ford Sales, Lisbon, Ohio
 Smith Furniture, Columbiana, Ohio
 Penn-Ohio Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, Salem, Ohio
 Summitville Tiles, Inc., Summitville, Ohio
 Donald Stanley, Beloit, Ohio
 Dunn Eden Lake, Salem, Ohio
 Owen's Sohio Service, Salem, Ohio
 The Fountain, Canfield, Ohio
 Ronald's Radio-T. V., Salem, Ohio

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 Myron and Vadna Kelly, Salem, Ohio
 H. M. Schiewe, Warren, Ohio
 C. C. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio
 Point View Dance Hall, Salem, Ohio
 McCabes Drug Store, Canfield, Ohio
 The Skylark Restaurant, Canfield, Ohio
 Idle Acres, E. Harkins, Canfield, Ohio
 R. L. Peters, Natural Gas Co. of West Virginia, Salem, Ohio
 Thomas Brush, Salem, Ohio
 Valley Road Nursing Home, Damascus, Ohio
 George Peterson, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Don Bailey, Salem, Ohio
 The Spot Tavern, Canfield, Ohio
 Kearn's Real Estate, Salem, Ohio
 Halibaug Sales and Supply, Salem, Ohio
 Parkview House, Canfield, Ohio
 Wehr's Gulf Service, Canfield, Ohio
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 G. F. Howard Construction Co., Canfield, Ohio
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 Dr. William Beardmore, Rochester, Mich.
 N. I. Walken, Salem, Ohio
 E. S. Kerr, Salem, Ohio
 Gertrude P. Redinger, Salem, Ohio
 C. Alden Smith, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. C. Alden Smith, Salem, Ohio
 Howard Firestone, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Howard Firestone, Salem, Ohio
 Robert Warren, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Robert Warren, Salem, Ohio
 Fred Munsell, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Fred Munsell, Salem, Ohio
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 Mary S. Brian, Salem, Ohio
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 Mrs. Mary England, Salem, Ohio
 John England, Salem, Ohio
 Wm. Sheen, Salem, Ohio
 Lloyd Field, Salem, Ohio
 Robert Oswald, Salem, Ohio

Elmer Connor, Youngstown, Ohio
 W. A. Tarleton, Salem, Ohio
 Don Kennedy, Salem, Ohio
 T. LeFeune, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
 Robert Campbell, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Robert Campbell, Salem, Ohio
 Mary Campbell, Salem, Ohio
 Bonnie Campbell, Salem, Ohio
 Cathie Campbell, Salem, Ohio
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 Mrs. Clyde V. Williams, Salem, Ohio
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 H. Butler, Cleveland, Ohio
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 Hazel B. Stamp, Salem, Ohio
 Andrew Filp, Beloit, Ohio
 H. D. Thomas, Westville, Ohio
 Salem Boosters Club, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dickson, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. U. Lepping, Salem, Ohio
 U. Lepping, Salem, Ohio
 L. P. Hoppes, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. L. P. Hoppes, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Curtis Vaughan, Salem, Ohio
 Mr. Curtis Vaughan, Salem, Ohio
 Ed Yasechko, New Middletown, Ohio
 Mr. Harry Krohne, Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Wm. Needham, Washingtonville, Ohio
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 R. W. Snyder, Salem, Ohio
 Alvin Phillips, Sr., Salem, Ohio
 Mrs. Alvin Phillips, Sr., Salem, Ohio
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 Morton's Jewelry, East Liverpool, Ohio
 Dr. R. T. Holzbach, Salem, Ohio
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 Robert Zarbaugh, Salem, Ohio
 Chester W. Duck, Youngstown, Ohio
 Mrs. Chester W. Duck, Youngstown, Ohio
 W. A. L. Halse, Cleveland, Ohio
 Donald L. Markley, Canton, Ohio
 Mrs. Donald L. Markley, Canton, Ohio
 Mrs. Robert Zarbaugh, Salem, Ohio
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 Dr. Nanne I. Sufiot, Salem, Ohio
 Bear Corporation, Salem, Ohio
 Jack Sell, Salem, Ohio
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 Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Butcher

COMMITTEES

The following Committee and Division heads were omitted from the listings of those who contributed their time and services towards the success of the celebration.

Member of the Steering Committee, ex-officio Hon. Dean Cranmer, Mayor of Salem; Castle Smith, Exec. Sec'y. Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Frivolity Division: George Equizi, Chairman.

Special Projects Division: Matt Melitshka Jr., Chairman, E. Ralph Martin Co-Chairman.

Queen Contest Committee; in addition to those mentioned, Betty N. Hoprich (Mrs. H. F.), Mary Jane Lesick, Cleo Walker (Mrs. Geo. R.), and Karl L. Stoudt.

Our thanks to the following volunteers who assisted in the construction of our Pageant Stage - - - - -

Joe Gonda, Leroy Hough, Joe Good, Sylvester Martin, Melvin York & the Bliss Co., W. A. Helm, Charles Abblett, Sr., Charles Abblett, Jr., Walt Lederle, Homer Rotzel.

Also thanks to D. S. C. (White Wings) - Gerald Gilbert and Carl Nightingale, Thanks to the Salem Police, Auxiliary Police and Salem Firemen for service above and beyond, and to the editors of the next Book who will doubtless correct our many other unintentional slights & oversights in the year 2006.

